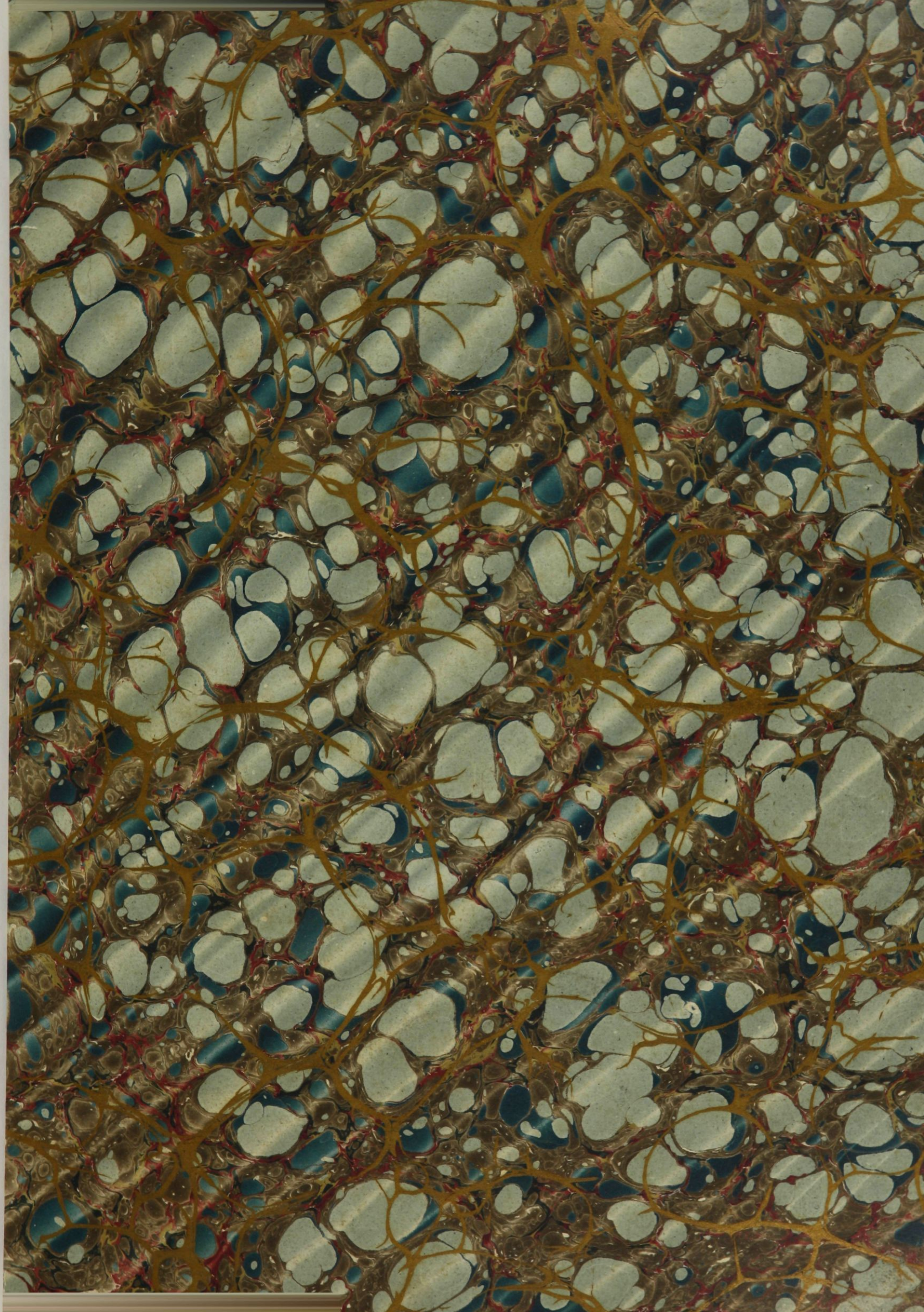
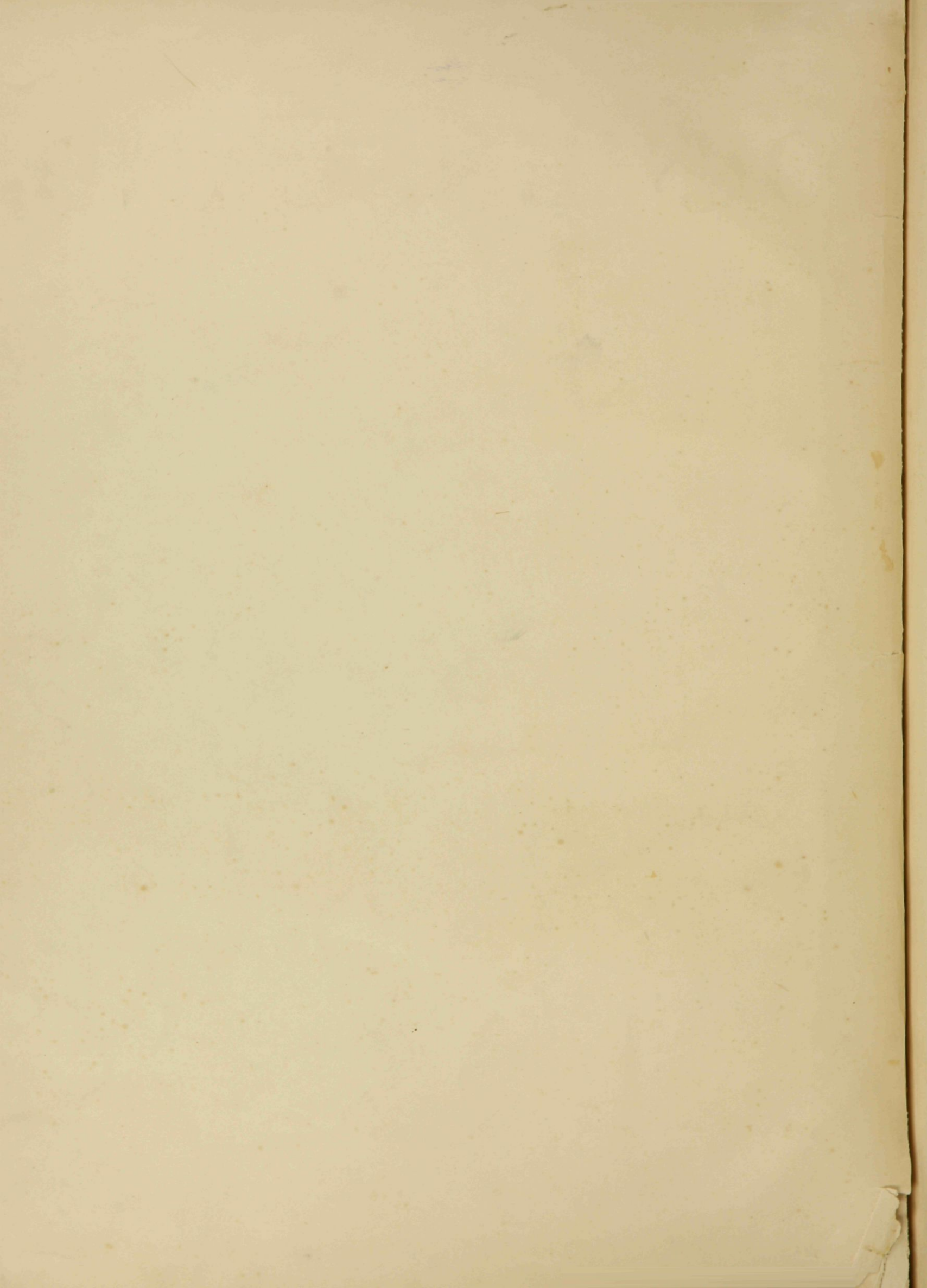



Greenland









QUEENSLAND,

1900.

Revised

by

the

Queensland

1962



A NARRATIVE OF HER PAST,

TOGETHER WITH

BIOGRAPHIES OF HER LEADING MEN.

COMPILED BY THE ALCAZAR PRESS, BRISBANE.



W. H. WENDT & CO., PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, STATIONERS, & ENGRAVERS, EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE.

MCM.

—

—

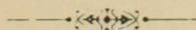
—


—

—

—

P R E F A C E.



USTOM, rather than necessity, prescribes that a book shall be introduced by a preface. Still it serves a very useful purpose, since it enables one to acknowledge kindness in a permanent and lasting way, and also allows of excuses. And in presenting "Queensland" to our subscribers, we have the one to acknowledge and the other to make. In the first place, then, we should like to say how much we owe to Sir S. W. Griffith, C.J., who was good enough to cast a supervising eye over some portion of the work; and to the late Hon. T. J. Byrnes, whose kindly interest was enlisted early in the preparation of the volume. The deceased gentleman recognised that the work was one that would record in an acceptable form the facts pertaining to the history of the colony of his birth—the colony to which he willingly admitted he owed a debt, and which, had Providence spared him, he would as willingly have repaid. Like other of our statesmen, he lamented the comparative ignorance of our people in matters affecting our own history; and to enlighten them in a very essential was his earnest desire.

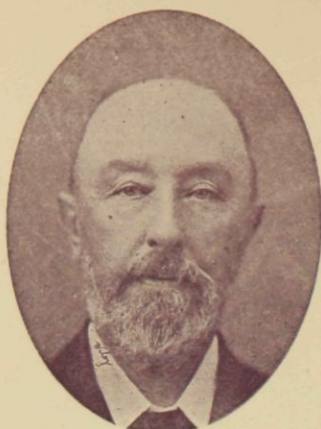
Our apologies are perhaps due to subscribers for the comparative lateness of the issue. The character and the quality of the publication must be our excuse. The extra time that has been taken in the preparation of the book has been used to advantage, since it has enabled us to enlarge the scope of the work, and exercise a more careful supervision of it. It will readily be admitted, too, we think, that its comprehensive character makes it the most complete history of Queensland extant. What we can say with certainty is that we have spared no pains or expense—in the first place to ensure its reliableness; and in the second, to make it an ornament to any library or bookshelf. As to our claim that it is entitled to take its place as a standard authority, we must of course leave our readers the judges. The best talent has been engaged on it. Chief among the writers may be mentioned Mr. J. J. Knight and Mr. R. Spencer Browne, the former of whom is mainly responsible for the historical section. The history of Queensland has been the special study of Mr. Knight, and his books on this subject are accepted authorities. The biographical department, which, indeed, embraces much of Queensland's real history, has been compiled by a large special staff; and their labours, in combination with those of Mr. Knight and Mr. Browne, have been such as to give our readers not only an accurate account of Queensland's career, but also of the experience and vicissitudes of many of those who have been iustrumental in developing her resources and moulding her national character.

The little delay which has arisen in connection with the publication of "Queensland" has had its advantages, quite apart from the fact that it has enabled us to present a more complete and acceptable book. It allows of its issue at the dawn of a new century, and at a time distinct and unique in the annals of the Colony. Thus we hand to our readers "Queensland," coincident with the period when the Colony with which the work deals takes her place as one of the Federated States of Australia, and adds her voice to the councils of the Nation.

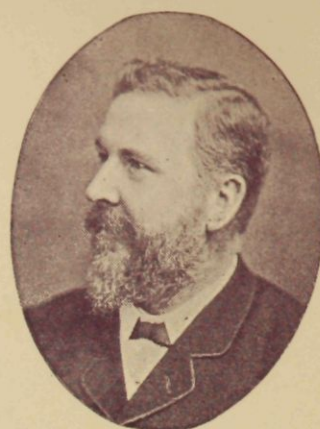
THE PUBLISHERS.



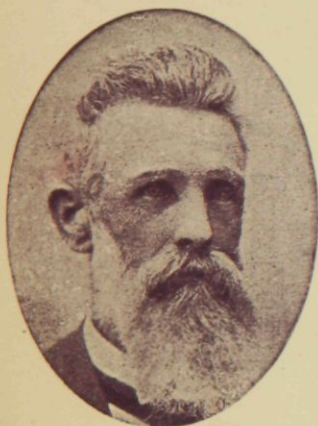
HON. J. V. CHATAWAY,
Agriculture.



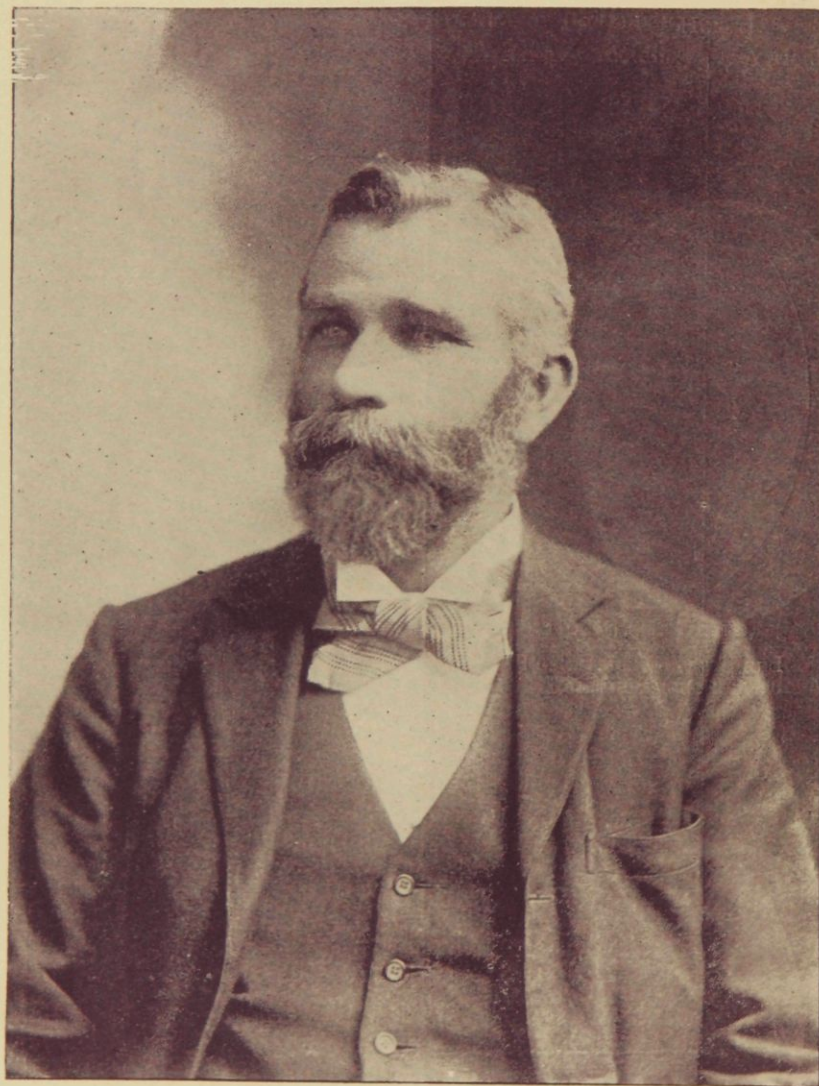
HON. J. R. DICKSON,
Secretary and Vice-President
Executive Council.



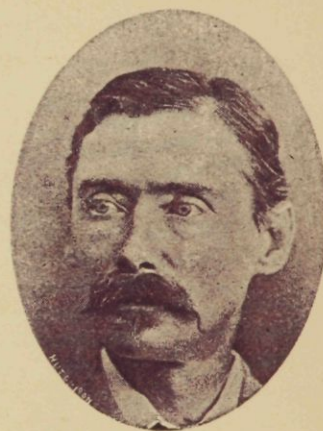
HON. A. RUTLEDGE,
Attorney-General.



HON. J. MURRAY,
Railways and Public Works.



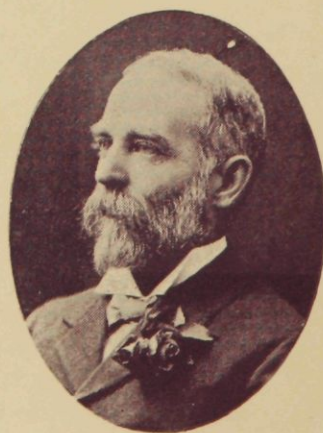
HON. R. PHILP, Premier, Treasurer and Secretary for Mines.



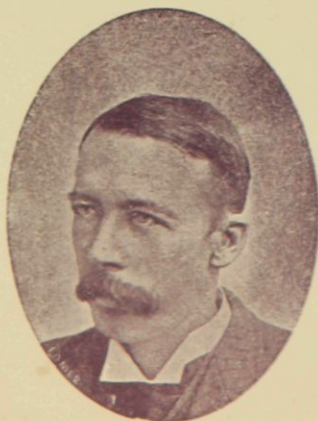
HON. J. G. DRAKE,
Postmaster-General and
Public Instruction.



HON. J. F. G. FOXTON,
Home Secretary



HON. W. H. B. O'CONNELL,
Lands.



HON. D. H. DALRYMPLE,
Without Portfolio.



HON. G. W. GRAY,
Without Portfolio.



QUEENSLAND.

CHAPTER I.

Time hath a wallet at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for Oblivion—
A great sized monster of ingratitude;
Those scraps are good deeds past, which are devoured
As fast as they are made, forgot as soon
As done.



TIME'S wallet is the paradise of the historian; the alms for oblivion which it contains are the food on which he lives—they sustain him in the endeavour to enlighten us as to our national being. We ask, "What is our past?" He ransacks the wallet and tells us. That past may be made up of the scraps which the immortal bard has labelled "good deeds;" possibly some of them may, as Goldsmith puts it, awake

"Remembrance. . . with all her busy train
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain."

Probably it is an admixture of both. But after all the historian knows nought of sentiment. He has to deal with facts as he finds them, be they pleasant or otherwise—he may imagine nothing; he must record all. It has been truly said that whether of good or evil, worthy or unworthy, noble or ignoble reports, the course of events proves a people's character. It will be readily recognised then how all-important is the careful study of facts and the need for their presentation in a wholly unvarnished manner.

But, to come to the point, the question has been asked, "Has Queensland a past?" Literally of course the query is one that may be answered in the negative; actually it must be replied to in an emphatic "yes;" that is if the definition of the word "past" may be taken as coming within the meaning of anything up to 400 years of age. True no historic battles adorn the pages of our past; we can point to no abbeys and say, "These monuments and slabs mark the last resting place of our illustrious dead." Our past is not

" . . . from the grand old masters,
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of Time."

But along our rugged coral-clad shores are the ribs of sunken ships; in our museums are rudely fashioned copper

coins which tell of early Portuguese and Dutch explorations; on our western plains are little mounds surrounded by rude brushwood fences, marking silently the resting place of the bones of our pioneers; on our maps are names which carry us back centuries. These are as much to us as abbeys and cathedrals, which truly speak of a more ancient Civilisation, but which nevertheless speak no more pronouncedly of an eventful past.

"Queensland" is comparatively modern; the discovery of what is so named has been stated by geographers of repute to date back four centuries at least, if not more. At all events a wooden globe now preserved in the Geographical Department of the Paris National Library bears an inscription to the effect that the *Terra Australis* was discovered in 1499. An assertion of this kind necessarily needs some confirmation; indeed the discovery of the Continent is enveloped in a mystery more dense than that which enshrouds that of America—the finding of which is by some, it may be parenthetically remarked, regarded as almost identical with that of our own country. What we are tolerably certain of is that the Portuguese and Spaniards were, as a nation, the first Europeans to navigate Australian waters, and that their discoveries centred round Cape York, the most northern point of the Colony of Queensland. At the same time, while we are certain of this, there are no records of any discoveries made by them as to the Continent generally. Cook prosecuted his investigations from the South.

Thus we have two facts, both of them interesting—that what is now Queensland was really the fingerpost to Australian discovery, and that, while the most authentic registration of Queensland's birth was declared from the furthest north, her development and progress was initiated and made from the far South. Avoiding all controversial matter, let us suppose that we became known to the world generally towards the end of the 15th century, for in 1598 a Dutch geographer wrote as follows:—

"The *Terra Australis* is the most southern of all lands, and is separated by a narrow strait. The *Terra Australis* begins at one or two degrees from the equator, and is ascertained by some to be of so great an extent that if it were thoroughly explored it would be regarded as a fifth part of the world."

From this it will be observed that the discovery of the Continent must be taken as being long antecedent to this. But further back than the date mentioned is dense impenetrable mystery. The Portuguese had called an unknown

continent, of which they told stories of fabulous treasure, *Terra Aurifera*, but somehow there appears to have been a strange fatality attaching to the region, for those who left to seek it ne'er returned.

At this time (the 16th century) Spain ruled the seas; she was foremost in the work of naval exploration. She conquered territory, and each victory whetted her appetite for more. While Ferdinand pursued his aggressive policy at home, Columbus was sent from Spain to explore the Western Ocean. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that it was a Spaniard who first sailed through the strait which it was believed separated *Terra Australis* from New Guinea. It is asserted that nine-tenths of the inventions are the direct outcome of accidental happenings. The remark applies with equal force to geographical and territorial discoveries generally. Certain it is that "the lucky chance that oft decides the fate of monarchs" made for ever famous the name of Lieut. Torres, for he it was whose voyage through the Straits left a name to mark the northern limit of the great Australian Continent. This was in 1606. Torres had left the coast of Spanish South America under Fernandez de Quiros with the object of exploring, and also, it is asserted, colonising Australia. But the men mutinied; superstition was at the root of it, and while Fernandez returned to Peru, Torres was sent on in quest of the coral gripped coast which King Philip desired should be added to his kingdom. Torres, too, had his troubles; his crew mutinied, and, considering it wise to make for the Spanish East Indies, he accidentally set his course too far west. Thus it came about that, instead of going round the north of New Guinea, he passed to the south through the straits which now bear his name. Torres himself gives this account of his proceedings:—

"We went along three hundred leagues of this coast (New Guinea). . . and diminished the latitude $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, which brought us into 9 degrees. From hence we fell in with a bank of from three to nine fathoms, which extends along the coast above one hundred and eighty leagues. We went over it along the coast to $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees S. latitude, and the end of it is in 5 degrees. We could not go further on for the many shoals and great currents; so we were obliged to sail S.W. in that depth to 11 degrees S. latitude. There is all over it an archipelago of islands without number, by which we passed, and at the end of the 11th degree the bank became shoaler. Here were *very large islands*, and there appeared more to the southward. They were inhabited by black people, very corpulent, and naked. . . . We were upon this bank two months, at the end of which time we found ourselves in 25 fathoms and in 5 degrees S. latitude, and ten leagues from the coast. And having gone 480 leagues, here the coast goes to the north-east. I did not reach it, for the bank became very shallow. So we stood to the north."

The sixteenth century made it impossible for England to do much more than safeguard her interests at home. Not so, however, with Holland. She pushed out everywhere. She founded settlements in the East Indian Islands, and generally strengthened her positions at the expense of English commerce. 1648 saw her established at the Cape of Good Hope, and to this she shortly afterwards added Ceylon. Still pursuing this active policy, the Dutch fitted an expedition to the South Pacific. Their one definite object may be summed up as a desire to secure anything they could lay their hands on. By this time it had become an established fact that a large continent actually

did exist, and the duty of discovering it fell to Abel Tasman, who at the time was located at the Dutch East Indies. His voyages were characterised with much adventure and some success. They were not devoid of misfortune either, prompted, it must be confessed, by the success achieved. Tasman's first discovery was the tight little island which now bears his name, but which the explorer's native modesty would not permit him to so designate. He gave to it the name of "Van Dieman's Land," in perpetuation of the memory of the Governor who had sent him on his mission. But a good name, even with a bad repute, paradoxical as it may seem, sticks. It was many a year after the Dutch discovery ere "Van Dieman's Land" was effectually obliterated for "Tasmania;" round it there was a halo of criminality which not only preserved it, but excited a feeling of horror, having a deterrent and creepy effect on folk generally. Tasman also discovered New Zealand, which he called Staatsland after the United Dutch States. It was the Dutch Government who made this change. Tasman, however, missed Australia, although it must be conceded that at that time Dutch opinion leaned to the belief that Van Dieman's Land formed part of the mainland. A little more leisure would have demonstrated the fallacy. But haste was ever one of the characteristics of the early explorers, if we may except Cook. He, too, made mistakes, but it is universally allowed that these were due more to the crankiness of his vessel than anything else. We find it so, however, with Flinders, and others. Believing as they did that Van Dieman's Land was part of *Terra Australis*, they named it New Holland. In their blissful ignorance they were allowed to remain undisturbed. The progress of war aided the perpetuation of this false idea, and without a doubt prevented Australia being first settled by the Dutch instead of the British. All that was done for a century or more after Tasman's discovery was to mark the territory now constituting Australasia on the charts and maps in the Dutch nomenclature of Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, and New Holland. Certainly no attempt was made at development. It was in the meantime visited occasionally by mariners, though at remote intervals—among others by Dampier, whose account of what he saw and what he experienced was such as was not likely to inspire others, although it is immensely interesting, and at this date not devoid of humour. Indeed, he seems to have had a bad time generally with the blacks, whose inhospitality he dwells on. Possibly his experiences with them caused his examination of the country to be superficial and perfunctory, and warped his judgment to no small degree. Then again he set out originally as a pirate—or, to be more correct, perhaps as a buccaneer—and the field of profitable occupation in this respect was not at the time of which we write extensive. There was nothing apparently to recommend the place. The country "was the poorest in the world—the condition of the aborigines worse. The African Hottentot, though a nasty people, were for wealth as gentlemen compared to these. They have no houses nor skin garments, sheep,

poultry, or fruits of the earth, and, setting aside their human shape, differ but little from brutes." To the student of ethnology Dampier's journals—he visited the Continent twice, both times confining himself to the northern coast—are of abounding interest, although their value is somewhat detracted from by the fact that his inquiries were not always characterised by thoroughness of investigation.

We have said that coincident with Tasman's exploratory work Holland was thrown into the vortex of war. Her annexations and extensive scheme of colonisation, carried on for so long and so persistently, brought trouble upon her. She had for quite half a century to defend her land frontiers—an undertaking which taxed the resources and weakened the energies of her people. In the meantime England had been suffering a recovery. She was ready to take up the work of naval exploration where the others had left off. King George III, finding himself at peace with his neighbours, and of course with a large number of capable mariners placed at his command by the cessation of hostilities, set that work in motion. He had the advantage, too, of some of the records of the Portuguese and Dutch, to say nothing of the information supplied by Dampier as the result of his two voyages in the *Cygnat* and the *Roebuck*—the first, it may be recorded, a sort of pirate craft, the second one of His Majesty's ships. King George, with all this as a basis of action, fitted out in 1768 an expedition having for its object the exploration of the southern end of the Pacific Ocean.

It is at this point that most writers of Australian history enter upon their labours. From a Britisher's standpoint nothing is known prior to this, or at least what is known is hardly worth the knowing. Everything is wrapped in mystery and doubt; the events so indifferently recorded are made the subject of controversial discussion. The Britisher who argues thus has one fact in his favour: with the despatch of the expedition King George began the work of Australian colonisation. With it, too, the world became familiar with the name of Cook. The name is inseparable from the effort of Anglo-Saxon enterprise and Anglo-Saxon settlement. Ask ten people who discovered Australia, and nine will say Captain Cook. And in the true interpretation of the word they are correct, although historically we know they are wrong. To put themselves in order they might say "Captain Cook discovered Australia—to England." In any case there can be little doubt to whom of the three—Torres, Tasman, or Cook—we owe most. It was Colton who asked—"Which are the greatest minds? and to which do we owe the greatest reverence? Who have rendered that certain which before was problematical, safe which was dangerous, and subservient which was unmanageable? Seneca predicted another hemisphere, but Columbus presented us with it." So may it be said regarding Australia: Torres and Tasman declared the existence of *Terra Australis*, but Cook presented us with Australia. To him did King George entrust the leadership of the expedition which set

out in 1768. He was then, however, "Lieutenant Cook" only. As master of the *Mercury*, Cook had performed valuable services in surveying the St. Lawrence by night during the war with France in North America. Love for the sea was not hereditary with him. He was the son of a poor Yorkshire farmer, but his heart was fired with that passion for the seas as the hearts of many other lads who rose to eminence were by the glorious naval victories of good old England. Knowing the means at the command of poor people in early times, we are able to gauge the disabilities under which young Cook set out, and we can likewise the more appreciate his subsequent successes. He first worked on a farm; then at thirteen he was apprenticed to a linen draper in a little north coast fishing village. At fourteen he ran away to sea, the opportunities afforded in the village aiding him. At the time he was appointed to lead the expedition to the South Pacific Cook was forty years of age.

Cook set sail in the *Endeavour* for southern seas on the 25th August, 1768, when the world had been at peace for five years. He was accompanied by several scientists or specialists, including Mr. Banks (afterwards Sir Joseph Banks), the naturalist; Dr. Solander, Swedish naturalist; Charles Green, an astronomer; and John Reynolds, Sydney Parkinson, and Alexander Buchan, three artists. Such a company at once suggests the purpose of the expedition to be primarily to increase the world's knowledge. To be brief, Cook followed in the tracks of Magellan (who during the period of Spanish supremacy and following the characteristics of the age and his race, had explored the sea which has since borne his name) and in March of the following year (1769) found himself amid the South Sea Islands. For six months did he and the scientists explore the islands which under their observation and examination revealed a wealth of beauty both fascinating and entrancing. While his naturalists, astronomer, and artists found and depicted objects of vast importance to science, Cook himself prepared charts that were remarkable for their completeness of detail and accuracy. So much was this so, indeed, that when the French naval commander covered the same ground a score years later he declared that Cook had left him nothing to do but admire. Then he reached New Zealand, examining with the same degree of detail everything that came under his observant eye, missing nothing it was possible to find with the means at his command. As a result he was able to dispel the Dutch illusion that Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand were the extremity of *Terra Australis*, or, as they had called it, "New Holland." As a fact Cook's description of the outline of New Zealand has in its accuracy remained to astonish subsequent explorers. One recent writer observes:—

"The observations made by the naturalists of the party with regard to the people and the place are no less interesting than Cook's maps, and the united journals read like a delightful desert island story in which the charm of truth has been added to the attractiveness of fiction."

But of New Zealand we have in this outline little to do. It may be said, however, that leaving that island

Cook resolved "to quit this country altogether, returning home by such a route as might conduce most to the advantage of the service I am upon." At the same time he was anxious to make further explorations, "in order," to use his own words, "to prove the existence or non-existence of a southern continent, which yet remains doubtful." However, his ship was in an equally doubtful condition, and consultation with his officers led him in the end to steer by what was believed to be the east coast of New Holland for the East Indies. This he did on the 1st April—an ominously suggestive date as we of the present day regard it!

It is hardly necessary in detail to follow Cook in his voyages along the eastern seaboard of New Holland. The same care, the same thoroughness of investigation characterised the trip throughout. This is the more remarkable because of the increased crankiness of his vessel. Once or twice his vessel was threatened with total destruction. The fact is not to be wondered at in the light of present-day experience of the reef-girted nature of the coast line. On one occasion the *Endeavour* was dashed on to the Barrier reef, which gave her a shaking that made her crew to fear for the result. Their feelings are focussed in the following remarks by Cook:—"The danger of navigating unknown parts of this ocean are now greatly increased by our having a crazy ship and being short of provisions and every other necessary; yet the distinction of a first discoverer made us cheerfully encounter every danger and submit to every inconvenience, and we chose rather to incur the censure of imprudence and temerity which the idle and voluptuous so liberally bestow upon unsuccessful fortitude and perseverance, than leave a country which we had discovered unexplored, and give colour to a charge of timidity and irresolution." Such sentiment in the face of extreme danger and possible death does credit to the man who so successfully led the way so far as England is concerned in the matter of Antipodean exploration. In spite of the difficulties and the danger the *Endeavour* still cautiously felt her way along the uncharted waters, and among unknown rocks and shoals, for upwards of three months and a half. Already at Botany Bay and other points Cook had landed and hoisted the flag of the free, and on the 21st August, 1770, he had made the northernmost point of the Continent, where, nearly two centuries before, Lieut. Luis Vaes de Torres had so incontinently touched. Probably in memory of the place of his birth, he gave the point the undying name of Cape York, and once more hoisting the time-honoured flag, thus took possession of the whole eastern coast, from latitude 38deg. to Cape York, in right of His Majesty King George III., and, repudiating Dutch nomenclature, gave to the territory the more euphonious (to Englishmen's ears) title of New South Wales.

And in this connection it is necessary to record an interesting historical fact. According to Torres, he had, when entering the Straits, seen very large islands, and there spent two months in intricate navigation. Flinders

declares that without a doubt these "very large islands" were the hills of Cape York, and that the two months of tribulation were employed in passing the Strait which divides *Terra Australis* and New Guinea. "But," Flinders goes on, "the account of this and other discoveries which Torres himself addressed to the King of Spain, were so kept from the world that the existence of such a strait was generally unknown until 1770, when it was again discovered, and passed by our great circumnavigator, Captain Cook. Torres, it would appear, took the precaution to lodge a copy of his letters in the archives of Manila, for after that city was taken by the British forces in 1762, Mr. Dalrymple (hydrographer to the Admiralty) found out and drew from oblivion this interesting document of early discovery, and as a tribute due to the enterprising Spanish navigator, he named the passage Torres Straits, and the appellation now generally prevails." This brings us to a more detailed consideration of Cook's discoveries as particularly affecting ourselves—by "ourselves" we mean Queenslanders. Consulting Cook's journals on this point, we find much to interest us, and much to wonder at, for the scene he depicted when ringing up the curtain which had hitherto obscured Austral shores was indicated with marvellous and well-tested accuracy. On the 16th May, 1770, Cook had passed and named Mount Warning, by reason of its marking broken water and shoals. The point off which these shoals lay he named Point Danger. Then at sunset of the same day he was abreast of another more northern point, which, for equally obvious reasons, he marked on his chart, Point Lookout. "On Thursday, 17th May," says Cook, "the land that was farthest to the north the night before now bore S.S.W., distance six leagues, and I gave it the name of Cape Moreton, it being the north point of Moreton's Bay. . . . From Moreton's Bay the land trends away west further than can be seen, for there is a small space where at this time no land is visible, and some on board having also observed that the sea looked paler than usual, were of opinion that the bottom of Moreton Bay opened into a river; we had here 34 fathoms of water, and a fine sandy bottom; this alone would have produced the change that had been observed in the colour of the water; and it was by no means necessary to suppose a river to account for the land at the bottom of the bay not being visible, for, supposing the land there to be as low as we knew it to be in a hundred other parts of the coast, it would be impossible to see it from the station of the ship." Thus it will be observed that, whatever the views of "some on board," Cook was not inclined to be deceived by appearances, although, had he allowed himself to have been so influenced, the deception for once at least would have been a reality. But if Cook would not take anything for granted, he did not wholly ignore the opinions of others; indeed, had weather conditions been favourable, he would himself have investigated and preserved such data as might have been of service later on:—

"However," said he, "if any future navigator should be disposed to determine the question whether there is or not a river in this place, which



ON THE MARY RIVER.

the wind would not permit us to do, the situation may be always found by three hills, which lie to the northward of it in the latitude of 26deg. 53min. These hills lie but a little way inland and not far from each other; they are remarkable for the singular form of their elevation, which very much resembles a glass-house, and for which reason I called them "The Glass Houses;" the northernmost of the three is the highest and the largest; there are also several other peaked hills inland to the northward of these, but they are not nearly so remarkable. At noon our latitude was by observation 26deg. 28min. South, which was ten miles to the northward of the log, a circumstance which had never before happened upon this coast."

The accuracy of location of these well-known land marks, as indicated by Cook, will be appreciated by the thousands who are so familiar with them. It is typical of the whole of Cook's work.

Cook lost no time in pushing on, and naturally so, for the *Endeavour* was in a dangerous state. Next day (18th) he had passed and named Double Island Point, which "may also be known by the white cliffs on the north side of it. At one o'clock (on the 19th) we passed a black bluff head or point of land, upon which a great number of natives were assembled, and which therefore I called 'Indian Head.' On the 20th the *Endeavour* passed Sandy Cape, which I named from two very large patches of white sand which lay upon it. It is remarkable that when on board the ship we had six fathoms, the boat, which was scarcely a quarter of a mile to the southward, had little more than five, and that immediately after six fathoms we had thirteen and then twenty as fast as the man could cast the lead. From these circumstances I conjectured that the west side of the shoal was steep. This shoal, I called the 'Break Sea Spit,' because we had now smooth water, and to the southward of it we had always a high sea from the S.E."

Monday, the 21st, saw Cook at anchor in Hervey's Bay (named after Captain Hervey). On Tuesday they crept along the coast, and on Wednesday the naturalists had a day ashore among the ants, which, resenting the intruders, "came out in great numbers, and punished the offenders by a much sharper bite than ever they had experienced before;" the caterpillars, "which were on the mangroves in great numbers, and the hair of whose bodies had when touched the quality of a nettle, gave us a much more acute though less durable pain," and the bustards, "which we all agreed were the best birds we had eaten since we left England. In honour of the feast we called this inlet 'Bustard Bay.'" Nothing of supreme importance appears to have happened until shortly after daylight on the 25th May, when—

"We saw more land making like islands, and bearing north-west by north. At 9 we were abreast of the point, at the distance of one mile, with fourteen fathoms of water. This point I found to lie directly under the Tropic of Capricorn, and for that reason I called it 'Cape Capricorn.'"

Keppel Bay and Keppel's Island were christened on Sunday, and so was Cape Manifold, from the number of hills which appeared over it. At nine o'clock the following morning (28th) "we were abreast of the point, which I called Cape Townsend, the land of which is high and level, and rather naked than woody." The three succeeding days were spent in further navigating the coast, a detailed examination of the specimens which during a journey ashore were revealed to the critical eye of the scientists, and an examination of an inlet which, from the fact that no fresh water could be found, was named by Cook "Thirsty Sound." In turn Cook named Broad Sound, Cape Palmerston, Cape Hillsborough, Cape Conway, and on Whit Sunday (3rd

June), that passage so renowned for its grandeur and beauty—Whitsunday Passage—was entered and designated; and the Cumberland group, named after the Duke of that ilk, was christened at the same time. And right on we find in the names given by the explorer so marking at this late period the tracks of the *Endeavour*—Cape Gloucester, Cape Upstart, Cleveland Bay, and its Cape, Magnetic Island, named "because we perceived that the compass did not traverse well when we were near it," Halifax Bay, Dunk Isle, Frankslands Isles, Cape Grafton, between which point and Green Island "the shore forms a large but not very deep bay, which being discovered on Trinity Sunday, I called Trinity Bay." All these, with many others, are fingerposts to Cook's journey. Up to this point the *Endeavour* had met with but few mishaps. The sensational experiences had yet to be encountered:—

"Hitherto," says Cook, "we had safely navigated this dangerous coast, where the sea in all parts conceals shoals which suddenly project from the shore, and rocks that rise abruptly like a pyramid from the bottom for an extent of two and twenty degrees of latitude—more than 1300 miles—and therefore hitherto none of the names which distinguish the several parts of the country that we saw are memorials of distress; but here we became acquainted with misfortune, and we therefore called the point which we had just seen furthest to the northward, 'Cape Tribulation.' We shortened sail and hauled off shore E.N.E. and N.E. by E. close upon a wind, for it was my design to stretch out all night, as well to avoid the danger we saw ahead as to see whether any island lay in the offing, especially as we were now near the latitude assigned to the islands discovered by Quiros, and which some geographers, for what reasons I know not, have thought fit to join to this land. We had the advantage of a fine breeze and a clear moonlight night, and in standing off from six till near nine o'clock, we deepened our water from fourteen to twenty-one fathoms; but while we were at supper it suddenly shoaled, and we fell into twelve, ten, and eight fathoms within the space of a few minutes. I immediately ordered everybody to their station, and all was ready to put about and come to an anchor, but meeting with the next cast of the lead with deep water again, we concluded that we had gone over the last of the shoal which we had seen at sunset, and that all danger was past. Before ten we had twenty-one and twenty fathoms, and this depth continuing, the gentlemen left the deck in great tranquility and went to bed; but a few minutes before eleven the water shallowed at once from twenty to seventeen fathoms, and before the lead could be cast again the ship struck and became immovable, except by the heaving of the surge that beat against the crags of the rocks upon which she lay. . . . We had too much reason to conclude that we were upon a rock of coral, which is more fatal than any other, because the points of it are sharp and every part of the surface so rough as to grind away whatever is rubbed against it, even with the gentlest motion."

Cook's position was, to say the least, critical. How critical became apparent with the dawn of day. The nearest land was distant about eight leagues; but fortunately the wind died away into a calm. Had it been otherwise total destruction would have been the fate of the *Endeavour*. Subsequent events Cook narrates thus:—

"At eleven in the forenoon we expected high water, and anchors were got out and everything made ready for another effort to heave her off if she should float, but to our inexpressible surprise and concern she did not float by a foot and a half, though we had lightened her near fifty tons, so much did the day tide fall short of that of the night. We now proceeded to lighten her still more and threw overboard everything that it was possible for us to spare. Hitherto she had not admitted much water, but as the tide fell it rushed in so fast that two pumps incessantly worked could scarcely keep her free. At two o'clock she lay heeling two or three streaks to starboard, and the pinnacle which lay under her bows, touched the ground. We had no hope but from the tide at midnight, and to prepare for it we carried out our two bower anchors, one on the starboard quarter, and the other right astern, got the blocks and tackle which were to give us a purchase upon the cables in order, and brought the falls or ends of them,

in abaft, straining them tight that the next effort might operate upon the ship and by shortening the length of the cable between that and the anchors, draw her off the ledge upon which she rested, towards the deep water. About five o'clock in the afternoon we observed the tide begin to rise, but we observed at the same time that the leak increased to an almost alarming degree, so that two more pumps were manned, but unhappily only one of them would work. Three of the pumps, however, were kept going, and at nine o'clock the ship righted, but the leak had gained upon us so considerably that it was imagined she must go to the bottom so soon as she ceased to be supported by the rock. This was a dreadful circumstance, so that we anticipated the floating of the ship not as an earnest of deliverance, but as an event that would probably precipitate our destruction.

In these days of life-saving appliances and increased skill in navigation, as well as the ready means placed at hand by science in the event of emergency, it is difficult to imagine the feelings of a man who in unknown waters many thousands of miles from home, faced by the only possibilities of a watery grave, the victim to savagedom, or a life of isolation on *terra incognita*. It is not surprising, therefore, to find Cook writing in this strain:—

"To those only who have waited in a state of such suspense death has approached in all its terrors. And as the dreadful moment that was to determine our fate came on, everyone saw his own sensations pictured in the countenances of his companions. However, the capstan and windlass were manned with as many hands as could be spared from the pumps, and, the ship floating about twenty minutes after ten o'clock, the effort was made and she was heaved into deep water. It was some comfort to find that she did not now admit more water than she had done upon the rock; and though by the gaining of the leak upon the pumps there was no less than three feet nine inches of water in the hold, yet the men did not relinquish their labour, and we held the water as it were at bay till an accident was very near putting an end to their efforts at once. The planking which lines the inside of the ship's bottom is called the ceiling, and between this and the outside planking there is a space of about eighteen inches. The man who till this time had attended the well to take the depth of water had taken it only to the ceiling, and gave the measure accordingly; but he being now relieved, the person who came in his stead reckoned the depth to the outside planking, by which it appeared in a few minutes to have gained upon the pumps eighteen inches, the difference between the planking without and within. Upon this, even the bravest was upon the point of giving up his labour with his hope, and within a few minutes everything would have been involved in all the confusion of despair. But this accident, however dreadful in its first consequences, was eventually the cause of our preservation. The mistake was soon detected, and the sudden joy which every man felt upon finding his situation better than his fears had suggested operated like a charm, and seemed to possess him with a strong belief that scarcely any real danger remained. New confidence and new hope, however founded, inspired new vigour, and though our state was the same as when the men first began to slacken in their labour through weariness and despondency, they now renewed their efforts with such alacrity and spirit that before 8 o'clock in the morning the leak was so far from having gained on the pumps that the pumps had gained considerably upon the leak. . . . It was, however, impossible long to continue the labours by which the pumps had been made to gain upon the leak, and as the exact situation of it could not be discovered, we had no hope of stopping it within."

At this point Mr. Monkhouse, one of Cook's midshipmen, proposed an expedient that he had once seen used in similar circumstances, which arose during the passage of the ship he was in from Virginia to London. This was nothing more than the spreading of a sail under the ship, which was done successfully, and by the expedient "our leak was so far reduced that, instead of gaining on the pumps, it was easily kept under with one." And so the night was spent, the ship making only about eighteen inches of water during the period. At six in the morning (Wednesday, June 13th) the *Endeavour* weighed and stood to the N.W., and at nine passed two small

islands, "to reach which had, in the height of our distress, been the object of our hope. . . . and therefore I called them Hope Islands." In the meantime the pinnacle had been out looking for a suitable place for beaching the *Endeavour*. Such a place was discovered, and, from the incidents which occurred there, it was fittingly named by Cook the Endeavour River, on which, as we know, Cooktown is now situated. Cook had one or two narrow escapes in getting into the "harbour," about which he says:—

"The harbour I found smaller than I had expected, but most excellently adapted to our purpose; and it is remarkable that in the whole course of our voyage we had seen no place which in our present circumstances could have afforded us the same relief. . . . During all the rest of this day and the whole night it blew too fresh for us to venture from our anchor and run into the harbour. . . . It is remarkable that the sea breeze, which blew fresh when we anchored, continued to do so almost every day while we stayed here; it was calm only when we were upon the rock, except once, and even the gale that afterwards wafted us ashore would then certainly have beaten us to pieces. The scurvy now began to make its appearance among us, with many formidable symptoms."

The *Endeavour*, after being ashore twice, "warped into the harbour, and having moored her to a steep beach to the South, we got the anchors, cables, and all the hawsers on shore before night (Sunday, 17th June). On the Monday morning a stage was made from the ship to the shore, which was so bold that she floated at 20 feet distance; two tents were also set up—one for the sick, and the other for stores and provisions, which were landed in the course of the day. In the meantime I climbed one of the highest hills among those that overlooked the harbour, which afforded by no means a comfortable prospect."

Mr. Banks and the other naturalist lost no time in making investigations, while Cook was equally expeditious in warping the ship higher up into the harbour, that the leak might be examined.

"At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd," says Cook, "the tide left her, and gave us an opportunity to examine the leak, which we found to be at her floor beams, a little before the starboard fore chains. In this place the rocks had made their way through four planks, and even into the timbers; three more planks were very much damaged, and the appearance of these breaches was very extraordinary; there was no splinter to be seen, but all was smooth, as if the whole had been cut away by an instrument; the timbers in this place were very close, and, if they had not been, it would have been absolutely impossible to save the ship. But after all her preservation depended upon a circumstance still more remarkable. One of the holes, which was big enough to have sunk us, if we had had eight pumps instead of four, and had been able to keep them incessantly going, was in a great measure plugged up by a fragment of the rock, which, after having made the wound, was still sticking in it."

Cook remained here until the 4th August, the scientists having in the meantime added considerably to their store of knowledge, and effective repairs were made to the *Endeavour*, which after several ineffective attempts was warped out of the harbour at 5 o'clock in the morning. Sail was immediately set. The northernmost point of the mainland in sight Cook named "Cape Bedford." A gale prevailing, Cook decided to seek a passage along the shore, and imagined he saw an opening before him. But he was disappointed, and for that reason he called the headland Cape Flattery. He, with Mr.

Banks, landed on what he designated Point Lookout, some distance to the North, and stayed on shore all night. They also visited Lizard Island, which they named from the fact that they saw nothing but lizards upon it. In leaving this they made for what he called Eagle Island, and, again boarding the *Endeavour*, the little ship was soon out into the open beyond the danger of either shoals or rocks.

"Our change of situation," says Cook, "was now visible in every countenance, for it was most sensibly felt in every breast. We had been little less than three months entangled among shoals and rocks that every moment threatened us with destruction, frequently passing our nights at anchor within hearing of the surge that broke over them, sometimes driving towards them even while our anchors were out, and knowing that if by any accident, to which an almost continued tempest exposed us, they should not hold, we must in a few minutes inevitably perish. But now, having sailed no less than three hundred and sixty leagues without once having a man out of the chains heaving the lead even for a minute, which perhaps never happened to any other vessel, we found ourselves in an open sea with deep water. . . . The passage or channel through which we passed into the open sea beyond the reef. . . . may always be known by the three islands within it, which I have called the Islands of Direction, because by these a stranger may find a safe passage through the reef quite to the main."

Nothing exciting happened until the 16th August, when Cook had another of these experiences which demonstrate how close a man may approach death without being overcome. On the 15th he had steered west,

"in order to get within sight of the land, that I might be sure not to overshoot the passage if a passage there was between this land and New Guinea. . . . We had sounded several times during the night, but had no bottom with one hundred and forty fathoms, neither had we any ground now with the same length of line. Yet about four in the morning (16th) we plainly heard the roaring of the surf, and at break of day saw it foaming to a vast height at not more than 9 miles distance. Our distress now returned upon us with double force; the waves which rolled in upon the reef carried us towards it very fast; we could reach no ground with an anchor, and had not a breath of wind for the sails. In this dreadful situation no resource was left us but the boats, and to aggravate our misfortune the pinnacle was under repair; the long boat and yawl, however, were put into the water and sent ahead, to tow which by the help of sweeps abaft got the ship's head round to the northward, which, if it could not prevent our destruction, might at least delay it. But it was six o'clock before this was effected, and we were not then a hundred yards from the rock upon which the same billow which washed the side of the ship broke to a tremendous height the very next time it rose; so that between us and destruction there was only a dreary valley no wider than the base of one wave, and even now the sea under us was unfathomable. During this scene of distress the carpenter had found means to patch up the pinnacle; so that she was hoisted out and sent ahead in aid of the other boats to tow. But all our efforts would have been ineffectual if, just at this crisis of our fate, a light air of wind had not sprung up. . . . which was enough to turn the scale in our favour. . . . and give the ship a perceptible motion obliquely from the reef. Our hopes now revived, but in less than ten minutes it was again a dead calm, and the ship was again driven towards the breakers, which were now not more than 200 yards distant. The same light breeze, however, returned before we had lost all the ground it had enabled us to gain, and lasted about ten minutes more. During this time we discovered a small opening in the reef at about the distance of a quarter of a mile; I immediately sent one of the mates to examine it, who reported that its breadth was not more than the length of the ship, but that within it there was smooth water. This discovery seemed to render our escape possible, and that was all, by pushing the ship through the opening, which was immediately attempted. It was uncertain, indeed, whether we could reach it, but, if we should succeed thus far, we made no doubt of being able to get through. In this, however, we were disappointed, for, having reached it by the joint assistance of our boats and the breeze, we found that in the meantime it had become high water, and to our great surprise we met the tide of ebb rushing out of it like a millstream. We gained, however, some advantage,

though in a manner directly contrary to our expectations. We found it impossible to go through the opening, but the stream that prevented us carried us out about a quarter of a mile; it was too narrow for us in it longer; yet this tide of ebb so much assisted the boats that by noon we had got an opening of near two miles. We had, however, reason to despair of deliverance, even if the breeze, which had now died away, should revive, for we were still embayed in the reef; if, the tide of ebb being spent, the tide of flood, notwithstanding our utmost efforts, would again drive the sloop into the bight. About this time, however, we saw another opening near a mile to the westward, which I immediately sent the first lieutenant, Mr. Hicks, in the small boat to examine. In the meantime we struggled hard with the flood, sometimes gaining a little and sometimes losing. . . . About two o'clock Mr. Hicks returned with an account that the opening was narrow and dangerous, but that it might be passed. The possibility of passing it was quite sufficient encouragement to make the attempt, for all danger was less imminent than that of our present situation. A light breeze sprung up at E.N.E., with which, by the help of our boats and the very tide of flood that without an opening would have been our destruction, we entered it, and hurried through with amazing rapidity by a torrent that kept us from driving against either side of the channel, which was not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. . . .

Having now congratulated ourselves upon getting within the reef, notwithstanding that we had so lately congratulated ourselves upon getting without it, I resolved to keep the mainland on board in my future route to the northward, whatever the consequences might be, for had we now gone without the reef again, it might have carried us so far from the coast as to prevent my being able to determine whether this country did or did not join to New Guinea—a question which I was determined to resolve from my first coming within sight of land. . . . The opening through which we had passed I called Providential Channel. . . . On the mainland within sight of us (on the 17th) was a lofty promontory, which I called Cape Weymouth, on the north side of which is a bay which I called Weymouth Bay."

Sailing on, Cook named Forbes Islands, Cape Grenville, Bolt Head, Temple Bay, Sir Charles Hardy's Islands, Cockhorn's Isles, and Bird Isles. On Tuesday, 21st August, Cook wrote in his journal:—

"Early in the morning we made sail and steered N.N.W. by compass for the northernmost land in sight. . . . At 8 o'clock we discovered shoals ahead and on our larboard bow, and saw that the northernmost land, which we had taken for the main, was detached from it, and that we might pass between them by running to leeward of the shoals on our larboard bow which were now near us. . . . At eleven o'clock we were nearly the length of the land detached from the main, and there appeared to be no obstruction in the passage. . . . and by noon got through the passage. . . . We found the land which was detached from the main to be a single island. . . . The point of the main which forms the side of the channel through which we had passed opposite to the island is the northern promontory of the country, and I called it Cape York. . . . To the southward of the Cape the shore forms a large open bay, which I called Newcastle Bay."

Passing three small islands, Cook named them York Isles. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he anchored, being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 2 miles within the entrance.

"The main land," he says, "stretched away to the S.W. The farthest point in view bore S. 48deg. W., and the southernmost point of the island on the north-west side of the passage bore S. 76deg. W. Between these two points we could see no land, so that we conceived hopes of at last having found a passage to the Indian Sea. However, that I might be able to determine with more certainty, I resolved to land upon the island, which lies to the south-west point of the passage. . . . From this hill no land could be seen between the S.W. and W.S.W., so that I had no doubt of finding a passage through."

His hopes were realised.

"As I was soon about to quit the eastern coast of New Holland, which I had coasted from Lat. 38 to this place, and which I am confident no European had ever seen before I once more hoisted English colours, and although I had already taken possession of several parts, I now took possession of the whole Eastern Coast from lat. 38deg. to this place, lat.

10½ deg. S., in right of His Majesty King George the Third, by the name of New South Wales, with all the bays, harbours, rivers, and islands situated upon it. We then fired three volleys of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship. Having performed this ceremony upon the island, which we called Possession Island, we re-embarked in our boat."

It is hardly necessary to follow Cook further. We have traced his voyagings up the coast, and noted the designations which act to this day as so many fingerposts to Queensland geographical knowledge. We have seen, as it were, Australia tacked on to Great Britain's dominions by a man who was so unmindful of his own fame as to forget to name even one small bay with his own. Suffice it to say that at noon on 22nd August Possession Island bore N. 58deg. E., distant four leagues," and on the 23rd Cook had passed and named Booby Island.

"It was but a gentle breeze, yet it was accompanied by a swell from the same quarter, which, with other circumstances, confirmed my opinion that we were got to the westward of the Gulph of Carpentaria or the western extremity of New Holland, and had now an open sea to the westward, which gave me great satisfaction, not only because the dangers and fatigues of the voyage were drawing to an end, but because it would no longer be a doubt whether New Holland and New Guinea were two separate islands or different parts of the same."

With this last observation let us ring down the curtain on the first act in Australian life which deprived the Dutch of her possession and so greatly enriched the British Empire."

CHAPTER II.

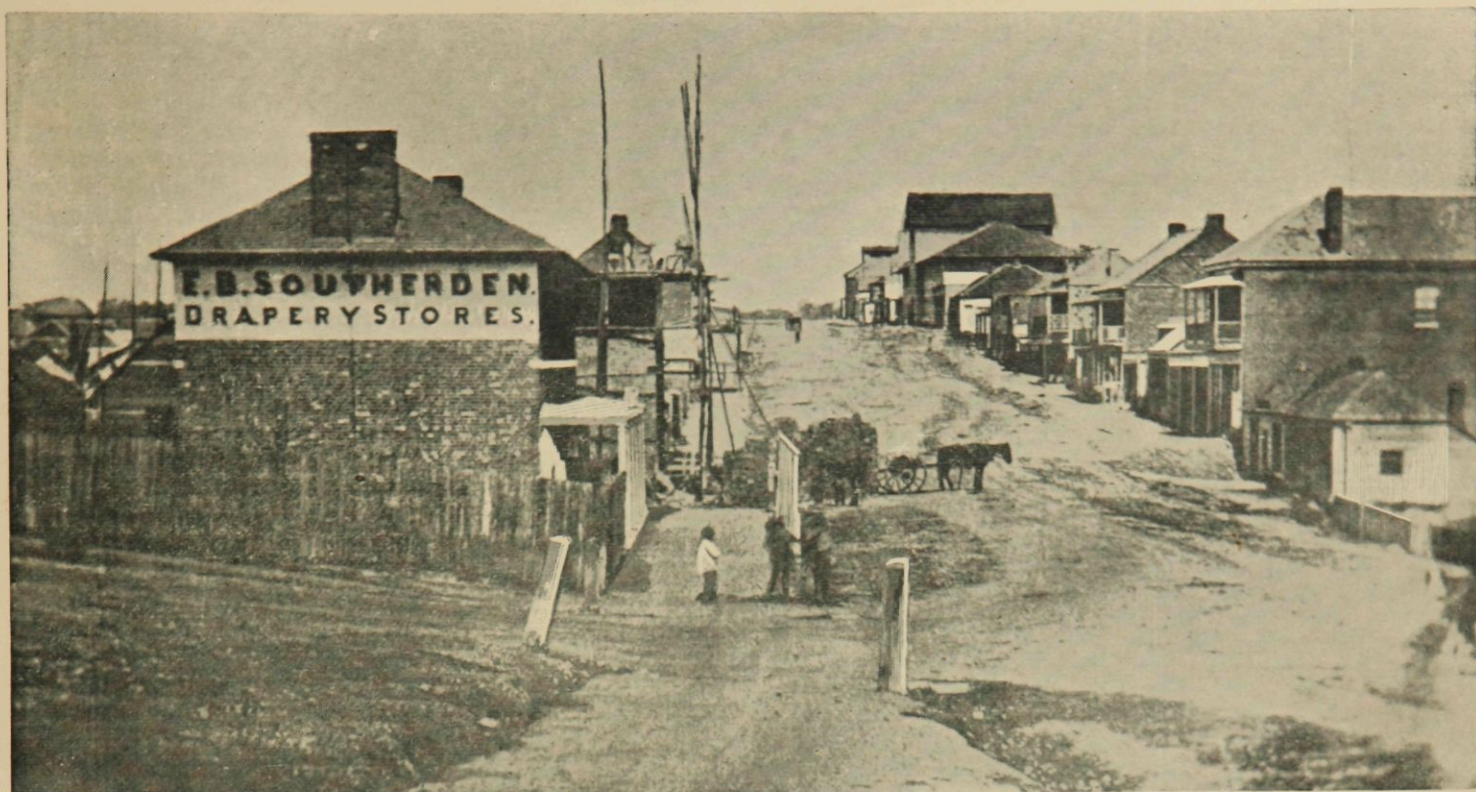
"Hear a little further,
And then I'll bring thee to the present business
Which now's upon us: without the which, this story
Were most impertinent."

IN this necessarily brief outline of Cook's discoveries it will have been observed that the discovery of Moreton Bay—the front door to what is now Queensland was practically coincident with that of Port Jackson. It was not destined, however, to be again approached for some time. Adopting Cook's suggestion, Thomas Townshend Viscount Sydney, principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, recommended in 1785 the establishment of a colony in New South Wales, and on December 6th of that year, the necessary Order in Council to give effect to it was issued. The first fleet set sail at daylight on Sunday, May 13th, 1787. The total number of persons who embarked was 1044, and these included:—Civil officers, 10; marines (including officers), 212; wives (28) and children (17) 45; other free persons, 81; male convicts, 504; female convicts, 192. Of these, 1030 persons were landed in January, 1788, and thus was laid the foundation of Australian Colonisation.

There is little, however, in the earliest times at Sydney Cove that interests us. In the beginning of 1795,

Captain (afterwards Admiral) Hunter sailed a second time for New South Wales to succeed Captain Phillip in the Government of the new Colony. He took with him His Majesty's armed vessels *Reliance* and *Supply*; and Captain Mathew Flinders, who was then a midshipman in the *Reliance*, and had not long returned from a voyage to the South Seas, was led by his passion for exploring new countries to embrace the opportunity of going out upon a station which of all others presented the most ample field for his favourite pursuit. With Bass he soon distinguished himself by discovering the Straits now bearing the name of Bass. This achievement favoured his views of further discovery, and Cook's opinion that navigable streams might be found north of Port Jackson, the discovery of which would materially assist in opening up the vast interior, was duly impressed on the venturesome young spirit of the Governor. The *Reliance* was now immediately wanted for service, and Governor Hunter accepted a proposition to explore what Flinders terms "Glasshouse and Hervey Bays," two large openings to the northward of which the entrances only were known. "I had hopes," says Flinders, "of finding a considerable river discharging itself at one of these openings, and of being also able by its means to penetrate further into the interior of the country than had hitherto been effected. The sloop *Norfolk* was again allotted to me, and I was accompanied by Mr. W. S. Flinders, midshipman of the *Reliance*, and by Bongaree, a native. Of the assistance of my friend, Bass, I was, however, deprived, he having quitted the station to return to England. The time of my absence was limited to six weeks, some arrivals being then expected which might call the *Reliance* into active service." Who shall say that it was not this limiting of time that led to his missing the "considerable river" he had hopes of finding? It is at least more reasonable to write down his non-success to this cause than to allege, as has been done, that it was due to the perfunctory manner in which he carried out his investigations generally. A modern writer on earlier times has persistently asked, "Have we in Australia thought reverently enough of Flinders?" The man who housed this garden continent within the economy of a British domain, with a hand which charted his labour of life and love; lost in the gloom of a prison to which French jealousy of his service to us condemned him? The man who lay almost forgotten for years therein without one helping hand, one sympathetic voice, among his far away countrymen, has passed away, it seems, from our memory as he has from our eyes. A tribute of gratitude to Matthew Flinders need not be the less because that earned by Cook was so great.

It was on the 8th July, 1799, that Flinders set out on his mission. Six days later (the 14th) the anchor of the *Norfolk* was dropped in seven fathoms "at the entrance of Glasshouse Bay, Cape Moreton, bearing E.S.E. two or three miles. But little progress was made up the bay on the 15th, owing to the many shoals and a foul wind." In the evening the sloop was at anchor within two miles of a



QUEEN STREET, from Edward Street, looking South, in 1858.

The A.M.P. now occupies the vacant block on the left.



QUEEN STREET, Brisbane, looking South, in 1899.

10½ deg. S., in right of His Majesty King George the Third, by the name of New South Wales, with all the bays, harbours, rivers, and islands situated upon it. We then fired three volleys of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship. Having performed this ceremony upon the island, which we called Possession Island, we re-embarked in our boat."

It is hardly necessary to follow Cook further. We have traced his voyagings up the coast, and noted the designations which act to this day as so many fingerposts to Queensland geographical knowledge. We have seen, as it were, Australia tacked on to Great Britain's dominions by a man who was so unmindful of his own fame as to forget to name even one small bay with his own. Suffice it to say that at noon on 22nd August Possession Island bore N. 58deg. E., distant four leagues," and on the 23rd Cook had passed and named Booby Island.

"It was but a gentle breeze, yet it was accompanied by a swell from the same quarter, which, with other circumstances, confirmed my opinion that we were got to the westward of the Gulph of Carpentaria or the western extremity of New Holland, and had now an open sea to the westward, which gave me great satisfaction, not only because the dangers and fatigues of the voyage were drawing to an end, but because it would no longer be a doubt whether New Holland and New Guinea were two separate islands or different parts of the same."

With this last observation let us ring down the curtain on the first act in Australian life which deprived the Dutch of her possession and so greatly enriched the British Empire."

CHAPTER II.

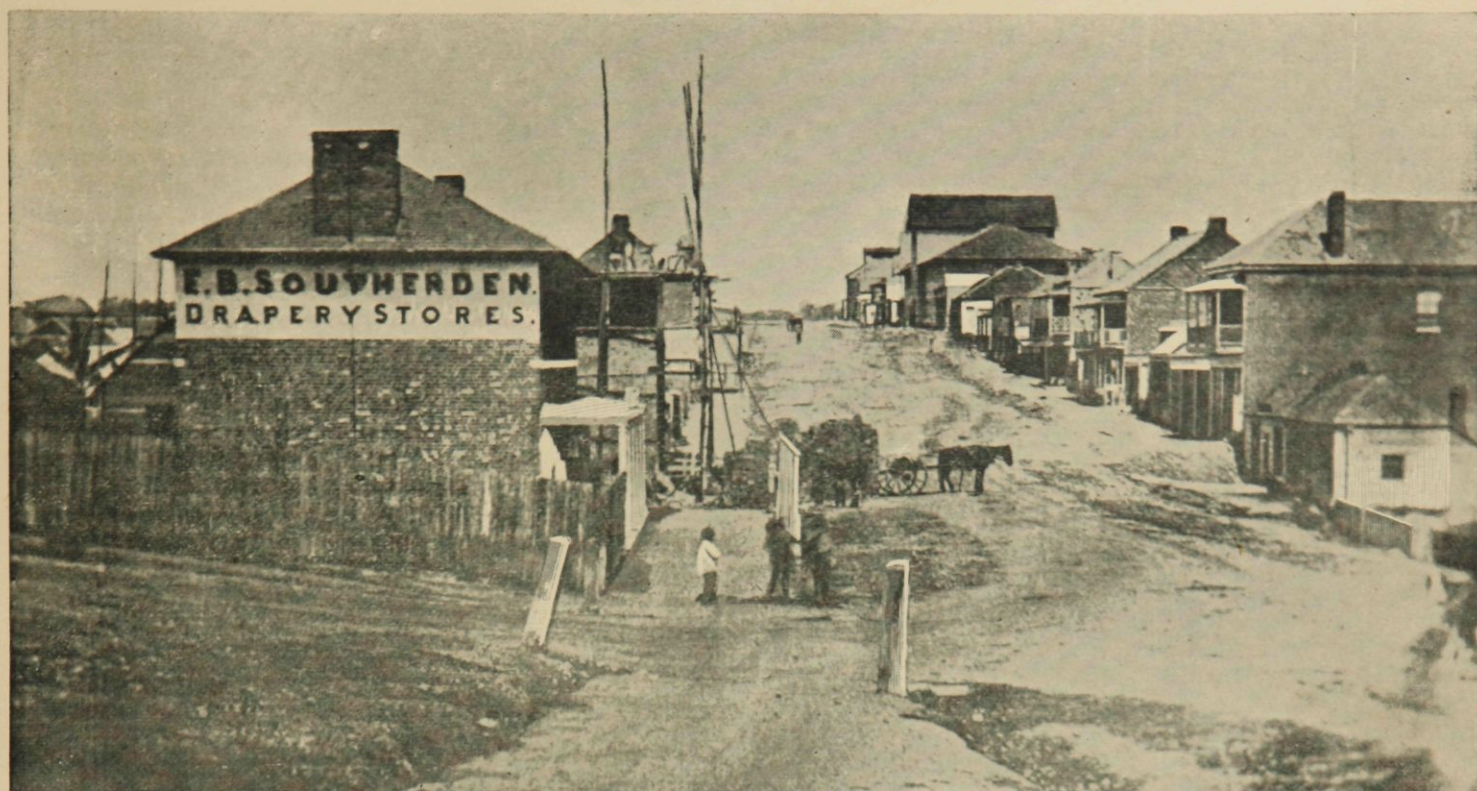
"Hear a little further,
And then I'll bring thee to the present business
Which now's upon us: without the which, this story
Were most impertinent."

IN this necessarily brief outline of Cook's discoveries it will have been observed that the discovery of Moreton Bay—the front door to what is now Queensland was practically coincident with that of Port Jackson. It was not destined, however, to be again approached for some time. Adopting Cook's suggestion, Thomas Townshend Viscount Sydney, principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, recommended in 1785 the establishment of a colony in New South Wales, and on December 6th of that year, the necessary Order in Council to give effect to it was issued. The first fleet set sail at daylight on Sunday, May 13th, 1787. The total number of persons who embarked was 1044, and these included:—Civil officers, 10; marines (including officers), 212; wives (28) and children (17) 45; other free persons, 81; male convicts, 504; female convicts, 192. Of these, 1030 persons were landed in January, 1788, and thus was laid the foundation of Australian Colonisation.

There is little, however, in the earliest times at Sydney Cove that interests us. In the beginning of 1795,

Captain (afterwards Admiral) Hunter sailed a second time for New South Wales to succeed Captain Phillip in the Government of the new Colony. He took with him His Majesty's armed vessels *Reliance* and *Supply*; and Captain Mathew Flinders, who was then a midshipman in the *Reliance*, and had not long returned from a voyage to the South Seas, was led by his passion for exploring new countries to embrace the opportunity of going out upon a station which of all others presented the most ample field for his favourite pursuit. With Bass he soon distinguished himself by discovering the Straits now bearing the name of Bass. This achievement favoured his views of further discovery, and Cook's opinion that navigable streams might be found north of Port Jackson, the discovery of which would materially assist in opening up the vast interior, was duly impressed on the venturesome young spirit of the Governor. The *Reliance* was now immediately wanted for service, and Governor Hunter accepted a proposition to explore what Flinders terms "Glasshouse and Hervey Bays," two large openings to the northward of which the entrances only were known. "I had hopes," says Flinders, "of finding a considerable river discharging itself at one of these openings, and of being also able by its means to penetrate further into the interior of the country than had hitherto been effected. The sloop *Norfolk* was again allotted to me, and I was accompanied by Mr. W. S. Flinders, midshipman of the *Reliance*, and by Bongaree, a native. Of the assistance of my friend, Bass, I was, however, deprived, he having quitted the station to return to England. The time of my absence was limited to six weeks, some arrivals being then expected which might call the *Reliance* into active service." Who shall say that it was not this limiting of time that led to his missing the "considerable river" he had hopes of finding? It is at least more reasonable to write down his non-success to this cause than to allege, as has been done, that it was due to the perfunctory manner in which he carried out his investigations generally. A modern writer on earlier times has persistently asked, "Have we in Australia thought reverently enough of Flinders?" The man who housed this garden continent within the economy of a British domain, with a hand which charted his labour of life and love; lost in the gloom of a prison to which French jealousy of his service to us condemned him? The man who lay almost forgotten for years therein without one helping hand, one sympathetic voice, among his far away countrymen, has passed away, it seems, from our memory as he has from our eyes. A tribute of gratitude to Matthew Flinders need not be the less because that earned by Cook was so great.

It was on the 8th July, 1799, that Flinders set out on his mission. Six days later (the 14th) the anchor of the *Norfolk* was dropped in seven fathoms "at the entrance of Glasshouse Bay, Cape Moreton, bearing E.S.E. two or three miles. But little progress was made up the bay on the 15th, owing to the many shoals and a foul wind." In the evening the sloop was at anchor within two miles of a



QUEEN STREET, from Edward Street, looking South, in 1858.

The A.M.P. now occupies the vacant block on the left.



QUEEN STREET, Brisbane, looking South, in 1899.

low projection, which an unfortunate occurrence afterwards caused to be named Point Skirmish. On the 16th, whilst beating up amongst the shoals, an opening was perceived round the Point, and being much in want of a place to lay the sloop on shore on account of a leak, he tried to enter. But not finding it accessible from the South, he was obliged to make the examination with the boat whilst the sloop lay at anchor five miles off. It was while here he had the skirmish with the blacks. The leak was subsequently stopped. When prosecuting his search the next day he got his vessel into the passage between Bribie Island and the mainland, and, believing he had discovered the stream which Cook had said might exist, he hurriedly designated it "Pumicestone River." His diary leaves no doubt whatever but what he was firmly convinced that what we know to be a channel was a river, but although his haste has been reflected on, it must not be forgotten that he found himself with an unseaworthy ship and an unreliable crew in most unfavourable circumstances. In that respect, at least, he was not unlike Cook.

During the fourteen or fifteen days Flinders spent exploring one of the Glasshouse mountains, and cruising the waters of Moreton Bay he sighted the point which now bears the name of Redcliffe (suggested by the prevailing colour of the formation) and which is now one of the premier health resorts of the colony, and he finally departed fully convinced—indeed, he unwisely gave it out as an ascertained fact—that no river of importance intersected the coast in the vicinity of Moreton Bay, or, as he put it, between the 24th and 29th degrees of South latitude. How firmly this conviction was impressed upon his mind may be gathered from the fact that when exactly three years afterwards he was again sent out in the dual position of explorer for "harbours, creeks, or openings," *likely to lead to an inland sea*, and "as a collector of such plants or trees as may be considered suitable for the gardens at Kew," he took his vessel—this time the *Investigator*—right past Moreton Bay on a voyage to the North.

There does not appear to have been any time limit to this second voyage of discovery, which was generally of a comprehensive character. The result is apparent in the care which marked the investigations. Flinders took command of the *Investigator*, rechristened from *Xenophon*, at Sheerness, on the 25th January, 1801. He sailed on July 18th of the same year, and on 9th May, 1802, he had anchored in Sydney Cove. The brig *Lady Nelson*, with Lieut. Murray as commander, was placed under the command of Flinders, and the two vessels sailed out of Port Jackson together on July 22. Being, as has already been said, satisfied with his previous examinations of Moreton Bay, he sailed past it, and followed in Cook's tracks to the North, verifying Cook's observations, about which he remarks:—"This must be considered a great degree of accuracy, considering the expeditious manner in which he sailed along the coast, and that there were no time-keepers on board the *Endeavour*." In the vicinity of

Bustard Head, Flinders discovered an island not mentioned by Cook, and the furthest visible part of the mainland was a conspicuous hill which he named Mount Larcom, in compliment of Captain Larcom, of the Navy. He named other points, such as Gatcombe Head, Hill View, Southtrees Point, and so on. An important entry is made under date, Sunday, 8th August. He writes:—

"This part of the East coast had been passed in the night by Captain Cook, so that both the openings escaped his notice, and the discovery of the port fell to our lot. In honour of Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, who had commanded at the Cape of Good Hope, and been so attentive to our wants, I gave it the name of Port Curtis, and the island which protects it from the sea, and in fact forms the port, was called "Facing Island."

Flinders sailed in and about the Keppel Isles in much the same way as had been done by Cook. He anchored in Keppel Bay:—

"My object," he says, "in stopping at this bay was to explore two openings marked in it by Captain Cook, which it was possible might be the entrances of rivers leading into the interior. I landed with a party of the gentlemen to inspect an eminence called Sea Hill. There were four places where the water penetrated into the land, but none of these openings were large; that on the west side, in which were two islands, was the most considerable, and the hills near it were sufficient to afford an extensive view."

Flinders missed the Fitzroy, but he discovered the Narrows, for he says:—

"In the morning (13th August) I set Broadmount . . . and we then steered onward in six to eight feet of water, amongst various little islands of mud and mangroves; the whole width of the stream being still more than half-a-mile—nearly the same as the entrance. Three miles above the sleeping place the water began to increase in breadth, and was two fathoms deep; and advancing further it took a direction more southward, and, to our very agreeable surprise, brought us to the head of Port Curtis, forming thus a channel of communication from Keppel Bay, and cutting off Cape Capricorn with a piece of land 25 miles in length from the continent.

This and subsequent discoveries indicated the thoroughness of Flinders' work. On the 21st August, for instance, he recorded:—

"Instead of a bight in the coast we found this to be a port of some extent, which had not only escaped the notice of Captain Cook, but by the shift of wind was very nearly being missed by us also. I named it Port Bowen in compliment to Captain James Bowen, of the navy; and to the hilly projection in the north side of the entrance I gave the appellation of Cape Clinton, after Colonel Clinton of the 85th, who commanded the land as Captain Bowen did the sea forces at Madiera, when we stopped at that island."

This port, though for some reason it has really never been used, is one of the finest on the coast of Queensland, and from the confusion of Port Bowen with Bowen further north, its name on the maps has been in recent years changed to "Port Clinton." On the 17th Flinders decided to despatch the *Lady Nelson* to Sydney Cove, "to convey a report to Governor King, and to request a new boat might be built against our return to Port Jackson, and that the brig should be repaired and equipped ready to accompany me in the following year." By the 3rd November Flinders, after several more or less trying experiences, had passed through Torres Straits, and had anchored in the Gulf of Carpentaria, from which point he carried on his investigations, going over the ground covered by the earlier Dutch. In his march he named "Sweer's Island," after a Batavian councillor, and

"Bentinck's Island," in honour of the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck. It was while anchored off Sweer's Island that Flinders made an alarming discovery; it is told by himself as follows:—

"Sunday, 21st November. . . . At dusk in the evening we anchored half-a-mile from the west sandy point of Sweer's Island in five fathoms. This anchorage between the two islands, though it may not be called a port, is yet almost equally well sheltered, and I named it 'Investigator's Road.' . . . Tuesday, 23rd November. The ship was removed

to within two cables' length of the west point nearest to the spring (of fresh water found there), and Lieutenant Fowler was established on shore with a party of seamen and marines taking tents, a seine, and other necessities for watering the ship and supplying us with fish. The carpenters proceeded in their work of caulking, but, as they advanced, report after report was brought to me of rotten places found in different parts of the ship. . . . until it became quite alarming. I therefore directed the master and carpenter to make a regular examination. . . . After two days' examination their report was made. . . . Friday, 26th November. I cannot express the surprise and sorrow which this statement gave me. According to it, a return to Port Jackson was almost immediately necessary, as well to secure the journals and charts of the examinations already made as to preserve the lives of the ship's company; and my hopes of ascertaining completely the exterior form of this immense and in many points interesting country, if not destroyed, would at least be deferred to an uncertain period. My leading object had hitherto been to make so accurate an investigation of the shores of *Terra Australis* that no future voyage to this country should be necessary. And with this always in view I had ever endeavoured to follow the land so closely that the washing of the surf upon it should be visible, and no opening nor anything of interest escape notice; . . . but with such a ship I knew not how to accomplish such a task. A passage to Port Jackson at this time presented no common difficulties. In proceeding to the West the unfavourable monsoon was likely to prove an obstacle, and in returning by the east, stormy weather was to be expected in Torres Straits, a place where the multiplied dangers caused such an addition to be peculiarly dreaded. These considerations, with a strong desire to finish, if possible, the examination of the Gulf of Carpentaria, fixed my resolution to proceed as before in the survey during the continuance of the north-west monsoon, and, when the fair wind should come, to proceed by the west to Port Jackson, if the ship should prove capable of a winter's passage along the South coast, and, if not, to make for the nearest port in the East Indies."

This intention he carried out, for on the 17th February he wrote as follows:—

"Thus was the examination of the Gulf of Carpentaria finished, after employing one hundred and five days in coasting along its shores, and exploring along its bays and islands. . . . The circuit excluding the numerous islands, and the opening is little less than four hundred leagues. It will be remarked that the form of it given in the old charts is not very erroneous, which proves it to have been the result of a real examination; but as no particulars were known of the discovery of the south and western parts—not even the name of the author, though opinion ascribed it with reason to Tasman—the chart was considered as little better than a representation of fairyland, and did not obtain the credit which it was now proved to have merited. Henceforward the Gulph of Carpentaria will take its station among the conspicuous parts of the globe in a decided character."

Virtually this closes Flinders' connection with the territory now known as Queensland—a connection, it will be admitted, which plays a prominent part among the achievements of the early discoverers. The *Investigator*, after clearing the narrow passage between Cape Wilberforce and Bromby's Isles, followed the coast to the south-

west as far as Arnheim's Bay. Flinders made for Wessel's Islands, and afterwards steered for Timor, and his vessel anchored in Coepang Bay on the 31st March. The eight days he spent here he occupied in provisioning his vessel, which rounded Cape Leewin about the middle of May, and, after many trials, including much sickness, arrived safely in Port Jackson on the 9th June, 1803. There is at present in the Brisbane Museum a valuable relic of the expedition. It is in the form of part of a tree's trunk, which up to a few years ago stood at Inscription Point, Sweer's Island. The relic is known as the "Investigator tree," and on it Flinders cut the name of the vessel—hence the name of the tree and the point on which it grew. A portion of the original inscription, namely "*Investig.*," is clearly visible to this day; there are other markings of a more recent date, however, one of the most legible being "*Beagle, 1841.*" A cyclone, which occurred in March, 1887, so injured the tree that it began to decay, and would doubtless have soon disappeared had not one of the Gulf pilots removed it.

After this voyage, Flinders decided to visit England, and, with that object in view, he left Port Jackson in the *Porpoise*, which was to journey in company with the *Cato* and the *Bridgewater*. But disaster met him at every turn. The tortuous Barrier Reef, as yet so little known, claimed both the *Porpoise* and the *Cato*, while the *Bridgewater*, for some unexplainable reason, left the survivors on an island. Flinders returned to Sydney in an open boat, and thence once more set out in a clumsy and eccentric old schooner of less than thirty tons, in which he carried succour to his shipwrecked companions left on the island. He prosecuted his voyage in the vessel, but the Fates were monstrously unkind, for on reaching Mauritius, on December 17th, 1803—where he was compelled to land owing to the leaky condition of his ship—he was detained as a prisoner by the French Government, on the absurd ground that his passport was for the *Investigator*, and not for the *Cumberland*. For nearly seven years he was allowed to remain a prisoner. His charts were purloined—the reason for his detention was thus made apparent—and the information they furnished was appropriated by General De Caen and handed to Baudin, who was at the time leading a French expedition along the west coast of Australia. He was not released until June, 1810, and it may be mentioned as somewhat of a coincidence that his "*Account of a Voyage to Terra Australis*" was published on the very day of his death—July 14th, 1814. The Government marked their "appreciation" of Flinders' service by voting, in 1852, a pension of £200 a year to his only daughter—as one writer puts it, "a graceful, though somewhat tardy, recognition of his services by the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales."

CHAPTER III.

"For not this man and that man, but all men make up mankind, and their united tastes the taste of mankind. How often have we seen some adventurous, and perhaps much censured, wanderer light in some outlying, neglected, yet vitally momentous province, the hidden treasures of which he first discovered, and kept proclaiming? The general eye and effort were directed thither, and the conquest was completed; thereby in these, his seemingly aimless rambles, planting new standards, founding new habitable colonies in the immeasurable circumambient realms of nothingness and night."—*Carlyle*.

IN the early part of the now dying century, when Australia as Australia was the veriest infant, and "Queensland" had not been born, an old cutter, with all sails set, might have been seen cruising aimlessly about in the vicinity of Amity Point, Moreton Bay. There was nothing remarkable, may be, about the craft; the oddity lay in the fact that there should be a vessel there at all. It was, at any rate, the first that had for a score or more years disturbed those waters, and, so far as human knowledge can decide, there had not been more than two ships there before. It was an early December morning. The sun, like a ball of fire, was just lifting, as it were, out of the illimitable expanse of water into an equally illimitable expanse of cloudless blue sky. The distance was obscured somewhat by a thin haze, which was, however, gradually retreating before the sun's rays. Early though it was, a few forms were moving about the vessel's deck; all were apparently interested, and deeply so. A man, wearing a long blue coat with epaulets and a cocked hat, paced the deck with measured step. He was deep in thought. Bye-and-bye he stopped. Lifting a telescope to his eye, he gazed intently for a few seconds at some object; then he conversed with a personage who, too, had been interested in the object and had been resting with his arms on the taffrail. "Let go the anchor," came the order—seemingly the result of the consultation. It was promptly obeyed.

The craft had by this time entered a channel, which one of the two previously visiting ships had designated Pumicestone River, the reason for which has not even yet been discovered. The lettering on the bows of the cutter was now quite visible from the shore. It betrayed the fact that the arrival was no less a distinguished visitor than the Imperial service boat *Mermaid*, bound from Port Curtis southward, she having been to the North on a voyage of discovery from Sydney. She had, so far as regards the east coast of Australia at least, accomplished little beyond finding "a rapid mountain stream," which the gentleman wearing the cocked hat had named the Boyne.

But on this fine December morning lucky chance made for ever famous the name of Lieut. Oxley, for he it was who directed the *Mermaid* expedition. The circumstances which led up to the visit are of deep historic value. The date was 1823, just a score years subsequent to Flinders' expedition. At the time Botany Bay was

synonymous with criminality. Sydney enjoyed the doubtful honour of being a mother penal settlement, with two offshoots on the great Australian Continent. This was the stage colonisation had reached. Among her compulsory residents were many on whom the attendant terrors of an acquaintance with the lash, the gaol-gang, or even the gallows had, or at least were calculated to have, very little effect. A search of the official records makes it apparent that this class of desperados formed a not inconsiderable section of the population. This fact, combined with the circumstance that further shipments were at brief intervals being sent out, impressed the Governor with the necessity for again pushing out in quest of fresh woods and pastures new. This impression was prompted, it would seem, more by a belief that the risk from contamination of the better class of convicts with those more steeped in crime, would lead to complications of a serious nature, than from any overcrowding at Sydney. The two "dependencies" before alluded to had been fully stocked with those "whom for the good as well as for the safety of the place"—that is how the Governor himself put it—it had been found desirable to move from Port Jackson. With regard, however, to Port Macquarie (one of the settlements referred to), it should be stated that the place did not long remain under the ban, for, after two years, it was considered to be of greater importance than warranted its occupancy by convicts, and a proclamation, throwing it open to free settlement, was made by Governor Brisbane.

Of the felons lodged at Port Jackson then, there were some whose insolence and daring hardihood—inspired, doubtless, in many cases, by the very nature of their surroundings—increased with their age. It was for the purpose of finding a new depôt, and establishing this particular class of prisoners in a place where their presence would not be the means of influencing others less hardened than themselves, that Lieutenant Oxley, then Surveyor-General of New South Wales, was despatched in the *Mermaid* in October 1823. Need we stop to inquire as to these "double-dyed and thrice-convicted felons?" We think not; the events which led up to the deportation of much of England's criminal population and the horrors which characterised their voyagings to Botany Bay, as well, indeed, as the life under military autocrats when they arrived here, are all familiar reading. Knowing what we do, it is not surprising to read of the danger which attended the walking of Sydney roads at night time, or of the atrocities committed in the name of the law and the consequential retribution. Under the circumstances there seems to be some reasonable ground for the assertion that many of these felons had really graduated through an official school; that if they were bad—and undoubtedly many of them were—they had been materially assisted in their criminal studies by the acts of those who were supposed to teach them differently; by those whose careers are as millstones weighing heavily on the boasted civilization of the white race—whose bloody deeds have long outlived them. And now a word as to the *Mer-*

maid, whose end is worth recording, though it happened some six or seven years subsequent to the date of which we write. She was on her voyage to Raffles Bay, in 1829, when she left her bones in Torres Straits. All on board succeeded in reaching a rock. They were there three days, when the *Swiftsure* from Tasmania providentially (?) hove in sight and took them on board. Two days later, however, she went ashore and became a total wreck. The combined company were picked up, after being on a rock two days, by the *Governor Ready*, also from Tasmania, but, strange to say, she too was lost on the 18th May, though all the people were again saved—this time by taking to the boats. A third ship from Tasmania, *The Comet*, then came along and rescued the unfortunates from their perilous position. But bad luck seemed to everywhere dog the feet of the *Mermaid* folk, for the *Comet* became a wreck—all hands being again saved. At last the *Jupiter*, from Tasmania too, came upon the scene, and, taking all on board, steered for Port Raffles, at the entrance of which she got ashore and was so much damaged that it may be said she also was wrecked. As a chapter of marine disasters this is perhaps unique.

But to return to Oxley and his endeavour to find a depot where might be taken "all the convicts not usefully employed on the old settlements, as well as the refractory and incorrigible." Flinders, who it will be remembered had discovered Port Curtis, and was much impressed with it, had spoken in favourable terms of the place, and it was thought by those in authority at Port Jackson that it might be found to present all the facilities for a new settlement. Accordingly in pursuance of a Commission of Inquiry, Oxley was despatched. But he saw Port Curtis through different spectacles. He spent from the 5th November, 1823, to the 25th of the same month making the examination, which must be considered to have been a thorough one. However, he decided to report against its utilisation, and accordingly he retraced his steps southward. Unpropitious weather caused him to miss Port Bowen—now Port Clinton. On the 29th November he anchored in what Flinders has been pleased to designate Pumicestone River. It was here he was found in the opening lines of this chapter.

Considerable doubt exists as to Oxley's subsequent discoveries. Such being the case, it may be as well to quote from his official report of the happenings and follow it with an incident which seems to bear in no small degree on the subject. Oxley, like Flinders, sometimes took things for granted. For instance, he says that Pumice-stone River—it is in reality a channel—had been so thoroughly (!) explored and well described by Captain Flinders, that he conceived it would answer no useful purpose to go over the same ground.

"But, considering the west shore of Moreton Bay as only cursorily examined, I determined to trace it entirely round in the hope to find in such an extensive inlet some opening which would render an apparently fine country of more utility and value than it could be expected to be if the accounts of fresh water here were correct. Our first day's survey terminated a little above Redcliffe Point. . . . Early on the second day (December 2nd) we had the satisfaction to find the tide sweeping us

up a considerable opening between the Islands and the mainland. The muddiness of the water, and the abundance of fresh water mollusca, convinced us we were entering a large river; a few hours ended our anxiety on that point by the water becoming perfectly fresh, while no diminution had taken place in the size of the river after passing what I have called Sea Reach."

Thus it will be seen that Oxley claimed full credit for the discovery of the Brisbane, and it was somewhat remarkable that he made no mention of an incident which occurred during the time his vessel was coming to anchor in "Pumicestone River." That he could have forgotten the event is impossible, and his failure to record it is certainly a strong argument on the side of those who contend that Oxley had no right to take unto himself all the honour of having found the noble stream. It was left to Mr. John Uniacke (who accompanied Oxley) to hand down a statement, but for which Oxley's claim would never have been challenged. While engaged in paying out the anchor chain, on arrival at "Pumicestone River," those on board the *Mermaid* noticed a number of natives congregated on the beach. One of these latter, and much lighter-skinned than the others, so attracted Uniacke's attention that he prevailed upon Oxley to send a boat ashore. Judge of the surprise of the boat's crew, on nearing the beach, to hear themselves hailed in the mother tongue by the tall man. Investigation showed that this man was one of three, Thomas Pamphlet, who, some seven months previously, had been blown out to sea while prosecuting a voyage in an open boat to Five Islands (now Illawarra), whence they had gone in search of cedar. In the meantime they had undergone inconceivable hardships, though these had practically ceased when they had fallen in with the aborigines. Indeed, regarding his treatment by the blacks, Pamphlet remarked, "Their behavior to me and my companions had been so invariably kind and generous that, notwithstanding the delight that I felt at the idea of returning to my home, I did not leave them without sincere regret." One of his mates, John Thompson, had died in dreadful agony, prompted largely by thirst, at sea. As may be imagined, Pamphlet was overjoyed at the prospect of his deliverance from a wild, yet withal not unhappy life. His two surviving companions, Richard Parsons and John Finnegan, who had been cast upon Moreton Island with him, travelled in company with him and the natives to the place where Oxley picked him up. But some six weeks before the arrival of the *Mermaid*, these two became dissatisfied with their life and instinctively believing they could find their way back to Sydney—although it is difficult to know how the idea came to seize them—they prevailed upon Pamphlet to accompany them. He did so, but after travelling fifty miles or more, his feet became sore and troubled him, and he wisely resolved to return to his life with the blacks. A few days afterwards they parted. Parsons and Finnegan quarrelled, and the latter also returned. No one ever knew what became of Parsons. At the time of the *Mermaid's* visit, Finnegan was absent with some of his dark comrades on a hunting expedition, but a day or two later he returned and shared Pamphlet's

joy. Fortunately, both Pamphlet and Finnegan's narratives were taken down by Mr. Uniacke, and it is somewhat significant, in view of Oxley's statement anent the discovery of the Brisbane, to find them concurring in a story they told of *a large river they had crossed, which fell into the south end of the bay*. "Messrs. Oxley and Stirling (Lieut. Stirling, of the Buffs)," says Mr. Uniacke, "started next morning in the whaleboat, taking Finnegan with them, and four days' provisions, in order to explore it. Under the circumstances, there would appear to be strong grounds for the assumption that Pamphlet's and Finnegan's river was identical with Oxley's "discovery." The remarkable thing is that Oxley never recorded the fact, which one would consider of sufficient importance to warrant noting.

But, after all, the one fact which interests us most here is that the Brisbane was discovered and explored. Except from an historical point of view, it matters little by whom. Its discovery was of paramount importance, and Oxley named it after the Governor of N.S.W. (Governor Brisbane), whom it relieved of a weight of trouble, inasmuch as it gave him the much-wanted new "dumping ground" for his thrice-convicted felons. Sydney was getting either too respectable or too populous, and the opportunity afforded to thus get rid of some of the cast-offs, was eagerly embraced. It seems a trifle significant, however, that although Oxley pulled, according to himself, fifty miles up the river and found it navigable 120 miles from its mouth, and wrote of its indescribable beauty and richness, he failed to find on its banks a site immediately suited to the requirements of a new convict depot. To go back to the first days' search of Oxley, it should be stated he landed at Redcliffe Point, and this he subsequently decided offered (notwithstanding the difficult anchorage) the best site for a settlement in the first instance. Apparently from his diary, his principal reason for so deciding was its easy communication with the sea and, as he put it, the little difficulty likely to be experienced in effecting a landing, though it is only fair to him to say that he admitted that the Brisbane River presented many superior situations and that the country on the west side of the river at the termination of the Sea Reach was a much better site for a permanent settlement. Considering all the circumstances of the case, however, Oxley, as we have said, decided to recommend Redcliffe, and, with a view to reporting his successes at headquarters, he returned to Sydney, where he received the congratulations of the Governor. What Pamphlet and Finnegan received is not on record. One thing is tolerably certain: neither of them received any credit at the hands of Oxley.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that Oxley's representations were fully endorsed, and steps taken to relieve Governor Brisbane of what had been to him a source of very great difficulty, and Sydney of what even to her was an intolerable curse. Accordingly, late in the following year (September 1824), some thirty or forty convicts were shipped in the brig Amity (hence the name

Amity Point), where, for some obscure reason, they were first landed in charge of Lieutenant Butler and under the guidance of Oxley, Captain Millar filling the important position of first Commandant of the penal settlement of Moreton Bay. Thus was colonising effort directed to these lands! On arriving at Redcliffe, which the party did on the 24th September, it was found, notwithstanding Oxley's expressed opinion to the contrary, that the anchorage was not of the best, and great difficulty was experienced in effecting a landing. But Redcliffe had a temporary charm for Oxley, and the work of erecting quarters, not of an expensive or permanent nature it is true, was proceeded with. The prisoners were subject to a most rigid guard, although this would appear to have been a somewhat unnecessary precaution since 600 or 700 miles of wild and unexplored country lay between them and the nearest habitation of the white, while "over the fence," as it were, were the blacks of reputed ferocity. At any rate the inducements to break gaol were not such as would suggest a successful attempt. Slab and bark huts, and brick tenements quickly superseded canvass, but just as things were being got into "ship-shape" order, Oxley came to the conclusion that even as a temporary camping ground the place was unsuitable. Captain Millar added the weight of his opinion by reporting that Redcliffe was most unhealthy—indeed it was averred that if they remained much longer they would all die off, an event the realisation of which would not perhaps, so far as the authorities were concerned, have caused much pain or regret. At the present day—Redcliffe is one of the premier watering places of the colony—such a report would be characterised as absurd, and it is questionable whether it would have stood the test of inquiry at that time. But the fact that the Commandant disliked it, that Oxley approved of the dislike, and that Governor Brisbane did not care where the settlement was so long as it was far enough away from himself, was sufficient to condemn the place. Accordingly orders were issued to find a more suitable place, and for the removal of the camp thither.

A place affording better security from the incursions of the aboriginals, and at the same time entailing as little labour as possible in transferring the prisoners and guards—one qualification was as indispensable as the other—does not seem to have been very easy to discover, notwithstanding that Oxley had had the advantage of an excursion up the river with Stirling and Finnegan. This is evidenced by the distance they travelled before coming to an eligible spot. There is some little doubt as to the exact locality of the halting place, but it is generally believed to have been in the vicinity of the present Custom House at Petrie's Bight. On the other hand, opinion fixes it at where the Colonial Stores now stand in William Street. Be this as it may, a site at one or between these two points was chosen, and little time was lost in the removal of the convicts. On arrival here, as at Redcliffe, they were at once set to work to erect temporary places of accommodation, first for their

masters, then for themselves. Closely herded and well guarded, there was little chance of their escaping during the period occupied in the construction of quarters and stockade. The convict population at this time was 47 males, and 2 females. Shortly after Oxley had fixed on this new site—for it was he who held the commission—the place was honoured by a visit from Governor Brisbane, he by some unaccountable means (possibly the glowing account given by Oxley) being persuaded to make the journey. The Governor came and saw and Oxley conquered, the vice-regal assent being immediately given to the latter's choice of situation. On this trip, made memorable in the history of Brisbane, and not soon forgotten by the august visitors, for they were four days tempest-tossed ere they landed here, the Governor was accompanied by the Chief Justice, Captain John McArthur, and Francis Stephen, clerk to the Council. The Chief Justice—patriotic Scot as he was—had the audacity to suggest Edenglassie as a name for the site, but this was properly resented by Oxley, who stuck to Brisbane. And, of course, his Excellency was with him.

And now, having shown how what is now Queensland came to be opened to the white races, what shall be said of the pioneers? What shall be said of that period, which so many would like to see shut out of Australian history for ever? Shall we pass it over? We think so. Queensland's infantile days were broad-shouldered with crime. The rattle of the convicts' gang chains, and the constant whish, whish of the lash, co-mingling with the curses of the whippers and the prayers of the whipped, was the doleful music played at its birth. Convictism hung like a pall over Moreton Bay (or Brisbane) from 1824 to 1839, roughly speaking. During that period "the system" was administered by no fewer than eight commandants, starting with Captain Millar and concluding with Captain Gorman. Of some of these little is known; perhaps we are the better for the dearth of information. What few records we have, show that we can ill afford to throw stones at our neighbours, even were we desirous of engaging in such an occupation. It is wise, maybe, to let sleeping dogs lie; but this much may be said, the atrocities, which, it is stated, characterised the daily life of the settlement, were but the reflection of the official mirror. "The system" degraded the convict, as slavery degraded the American negro; it cramped his mind, and brutalised his spirit—it made devils of men in place of reforming them. Possibly it degraded the official more, for has it not been said, "No man can put a chain about the ankle of his fellow man without at least finding the other end of it around his own neck!" Practically all the convicts went with the dawn of the first day in July, 1839. Some thirty or forty, required to finish up certain work, were alone left. Still the place was not entirely free. The few pioneers, attracted by the prospect of "Brisbane Town" being thrown open to settlement, were hemmed in and nearly strangled by the red tape of officialdom. Beyond withdrawing the prisoners, the nominee Government of New South Wales could not be

roused to action; indeed, as if regretting the initial step, attempts were made to resume transportation in its original form over the whole continent. But the valiant Dr. Lang and his emigrants had then to be reckoned with. Still, right up to 1841, if a man wished to open a store at Moreton Bay, Governmental permission had to be sought and obtained ere he dared venture within fifty miles of the place, and even if he did get within the prescribed limits, he had to conform to stringent regulations, and fix his tent pegs on land which it was not his privilege either to beg, to borrow, or to steal. But we are anticipating by some years.

Though the convict era constitutes a blot on the fair name of Queensland, much that is of historical interest transpired during it that requires recording. We begin at the year 1825, when Captain Logan (whose rule was designated "the reign of terror") took charge of things here. He was a severe man, but of a scientific turn of mind, which led him to undertake much exploratory work. Among other things, he found a river to which he gave the name of the "Darling," but which shortly afterwards was very properly changed to "the Logan." This he accomplished on his third expedition, having set out in a boat and ascended it until progress was stopped by trees lying across the channel. It was described "as infinitely superior in point of soil and water to that of the Brisbane, and is immediately under Mount Warning." The same proclamation which announced the change in the name of Logan's river also contained the following: "His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the island forming the southern boundary of the Eastern channel into Moreton Bay, shall be designated the Isle of Stradbroke, in compliment to the Honourable J. R. Rous, commanding H.M. ship *Rainbow*—the first ship of war which entered Moreton Bay. The point of land in the Isle of Stradbroke, opposite Peel Island, is named Dunwich, and the anchorage where the *Rainbow* lay, Rainbow Reach. The channel between the Isle of Stradbroke and Moreton Island is named Rous Channel." It became in fact the age of exploration. During the first year of Logan's commandantship, he was visited by Major Lockyer, an officer of his own regiment. While here, Lockyer, explored the Brisbane to its junction with one of its principal tributaries—which is uncertain. The creek now named after him can scarcely have been the one, for he represents the Brisbane and the Lockyer as navigable for a whale boat for 130 miles from the mouth of the former, the last 50 miles being on the Lockyer itself! It is not improbable that he rowed up the Bremer and mistook it for the higher tributary. But geographical accuracy had degenerated considerably since the days of Cook, and some of Lockyer's conclusions were, to say the least of it, amusing. This will serve as a sample, "I think it probable that the large swamp into which the river at Bathurst loses itself, occasionally overflows, and is the cause of the tremendous floods that at times take place in the Brisbane River!" As a matter of fact, Lockyer had an experience of these floods, and this

doubtless accounted for some of his erroneous conclusions. If he was impressed more with one thing than another, it was the richness of the country. "The country," he says, "on both sides of the river was very fine, with a very rich alluvial soil, and the whole on both sides all the way up from the Settlement, quite fit for the cultivation of wheat, maize, fruit, vegetables—grapes particularly, as also cotton, coffee, rice, with sugar cane might with common exertion be produced in the greatest abundance." At this time he had reached a locality which, "from the colour of the soil," was named "Redbank." On the return to Amity Point, an incident happened which is worth recording, since it concerns Finnegan who was one of Lockyer's crew.

"Went on shore, a number of natives being there. Was much amused by their singing a song, pronouncing several English words correctly, and by their instantly recognising James Finnegan—one of the three men who were wrecked on the shore in a boat there three years ago, having been driven away to the northward from Illawarra or the Five Islands by a gale of wind. These men were kindly treated and taken care of by the natives for nine months until discovered by Mr. Oxley. They appeared delighted at meeting Finnegan again, and instantly brought a supply of fish, which they offered without expecting any return. The stories told of their being cannibals are fabulous and absurd; they are a quiet, inoffensive, good-natured people."

Lockyer's concluding paragraph in his report is worth reproducing—

"On my passing down to Moreton Bay, I visited Newcastle and Port Macquarie. The difficulties which attend vessels entering into these places (particularly the latter) will prevent their ever becoming seaports of consequence, as produce raised there must be sent to Sydney in small vessels for ulterior shipment in larger vessels for exportation. Not so, however, with Moreton Bay. Ships of the largest size can go in at the passage which is called the Southern one, by Point Lookout, where a lighthouse or signal station could be established, as also pilots, who would board vessels before they approached any danger. No stranger ought to go in without a pilot. . . . On getting past Amity Point there is no further danger, being then in Moreton Bay and still distant from the Establishment on the Brisbane river about 40 miles. Inside Amity Point there is the most eligible spot for a future town for this fine seaport. . . . There are many rivers running into the Bay that no one has ever entered, consequently their capabilities and resources are yet to be learnt, though from what is known of the Brisbane, the Blind River, and the Pumice Stone, they abound with the finest timber that has hitherto been found in New South Wales. . . . As a proof that this wood of the country is valuable, several ships in this last year have been principally loaded with it on their home voyage; and further, the merchants of Sydney are not inclined to give any information of their profits on this article."

There was, of course, much that was true in Lockyer's report, but the bulk of it suggested that the gallant major would have been filling a more fitting occupation as a writer of a prospectus than as an explorer attached to a State department. As a matter of fact, either Lockyer's report or something equally attractive did catch the eye of a company promoter named Benjamin Sullivan, who issued broadcast throughout England and New South Wales the most dangerously picturesque prospectus with a view to attracting capital and population. The capital was to be one million sterling in £50 shares, which "the nobility and gentry of the British Empire and its colonies" were asked to subscribe—which they didn't.

But let us come to bigger things. While Logan was alternately exploring and botanising at Moreton Bay,

Allan Cunningham was penetrating the interior from New South Wales. His efforts, made in 1827, resulted in his discovery of the Darling Downs. Previous to 1827 the large tract of country "lying on the western side of the Great Dividing Range between Hunter's River in latitude 32 deg., and Moreton Bay, latitude 27 deg. south," was a *terra incognita*. Oxley had once contemplated an expedition in that direction, but he was prevented from active anticipation in it by sickness and old age. Allan Cunningham, who delighted in the pursuit of mysteries yet hidden by the coy hand of nature, made a proposition to the Government, who, recognising the possible advantages that might result, furnished an equipment for a five months' trip, and placed the expedition under Cunningham. He started from a station on the Upper Hunter on April 20th, 1827, skirting thence the Liverpool Plains and crossing a river which he at first thought the Peel River of Oxley, but subsequently named the Gwydir; he continued in a northerly, and afterwards in a northeasterly direction, through a country parched by drought, until he reached a second river, which he named the Dumaresq. But the sterility of the country drove him in a more easterly direction, and led him on June 5th to a mighty oasis, or, as he puts it, "to the confines of a superior country." A description of it is best related in his own words:—

"It was exceedingly cheering to my people, after they had traversed a waste oftentimes of the most forbiddingly arid character for a space more or less of eighty miles, and had borne with no ordinary patience a degree of privation to which I had well nigh sacrificed the weaker of my horses, to observe from a ridge which lay on our course that they were within a day's march of open downs of unknown extent, which stretched easterly to the base of a lofty range of mountains, distant apparently about 25 miles. On the 16th and following day, we travelled throughout the whole extent of these plains to the foot of the mountains extending along their eastern side, and the following is the substance of my observation on their extent, soil, and capability:—These extensive tracts of clear pastoral country, which were subsequently named Darling Downs in honour of his Excellency the Governor, are situated on or about the mean parallel of 28deg. south, along which they stretch east eighteen statute miles to the meridian of 152deg. Deep ponds, supported by streams from the highlands immediately to the eastward, extend along their central lower flats, and these when united in a wet season become an auxiliary to the Condamine River, a stream which winds its course along the south-western margin. The downs, we remarked, varied in breadth in different parts of their lengthened surface; at their western extremity they appeared not to exceed a mile and a half, while towards their eastern limits their width might be estimated at three miles. The lower ground thus permanently watered presents flats which furnish an almost inexhaustible range of cattle pasture at all seasons of the year, the grasses and herbage generally exhibiting, in the depth of winter, an extraordinary luxuriance of growth. From these central grounds rise downs of a rich black and dry soil and of very ample surface, and as they furnish an abundance of grass and are conveniently watered, yet perfectly beyond the reach of those floods which take place on the flats in a season of rains, they constitute a valuable and sound sheep pasture. We soon reached the base of some hills connected laterally with that stupendous chain of mountains, the bold outline of which we had beheld with so much interest during the three preceding days. These hills we found clothed from their foot upwards with an underwood of the densest description, in the most of which, and especially on the ridges, appeared a pine, which I immediately discovered to be the same species (Bunya Bunya) as that formerly observed by me on the Brisbane River. Encamping I ascended a remarkable square-topped mount, which formed the termination of one of the ridges, and from its summit had a very extensive view of the country lying between North and South towards the West. At North and North-North-West we observed a succession of heavily-timbered ridges, extending

laterally from the more elevated chain of mountains immediately to the East, which evidently forms the "Great Dividing Range" in this part of the country, whilst from the North-West to West and thence to South, within a range of 20 miles, a most beautiful diversified landscape, made up of hill and dale, woodland and plain, appeared before us. Large patches of land, perfectly clear of trees, lying to the north of Darling Downs, were named Peel's Plains, whilst others bearing to the South and South-East, and which presented an undulated surface with a few scattered trees, were named after the late Mr. Canning. Directing our view beyond Peel's Plains to the North-West, an expanse of flooded country met the eye, evidently a continuation of those vast levels which we had frequently observed in the progress of our journey, extending to the westward of our line of route, and which it was now perceived were continued northerly at least to the parallel of 27deg. In a valley, which led to the immediate base of the mountain barrier, I fixed my northernmost encampment, determining, as I had not the means of advancing further in consequence of the state of my provisions and the low condition of my horses, to employ a short period on a partial examination of the principal range, to the western base of which we had penetrated from the southward through a considerable portion of barren interior. In exploring the mountains immediately above our tents, with a view more especially of ascertaining how far a passage could be effected over them to the shores of Moreton Bay, a remarkable excavated part of the main range was discovered, which appeared likely to prove a very practicable pass through these mountains to the eastward."

There was something more than prophetic in this latter observation, for the "remarkable excavated part" was without a doubt what is now known as Cunningham's Gap, which Cunningham found to be the front door to the magnificent extent of pasturage he had so opportunely found from the South. Cunningham started his cavalcade on the return march on the 16th June, and reached the point of his departure thirteen weeks after leaving it. The report of his discoveries created some little sensation in the South, and prompted a determination on the part of the Government to a search for some communication between the new country and the coast. An expedition to test its practicability was decided upon and its conduct placed under Cunningham's charge. Accordingly he left Sydney for Moreton Bay—for he decided to make the attack from the settlement—in 1828. On the arrival he was joined by Captain Logan and the Colonial Botanist, Mr. Fraser, and the trio attempted to reach the "remarkable excavated part" by following up the course of the Logan River and by Mt. Lindsay. But the effort was futile. By no means discouraged by the rebuff, Cunningham, after a short rest, again started out—this time alone—and followed up the Bremer, which had in 1827 been traced from its junction with the Brisbane River to a site of the present town of Ipswich, by Logan, who from the geological nature of the hills in the vicinity named the place "Limestone Hills." Cunningham records in passing that Logan, needing lime for building purposes in the settlement, had built a kiln and left in charge a party of convicts consisting of an overseer and five men. It was not long, however, before the station was visited by the wandering aborigines who, after threatening the lives of white men, seized the opportunity to run off with their tools. To protect the burners from further molestation a corporal and three privates were stationed there and these effectually kept the dusky ones in check. Cunningham narrates that from 300 to 400 bushels of lime were conveyed to the Settlement in boats. Coal and chalk, too,

were found both above and below the homestead station and on the banks of creeks dipping to the Bremer, as well as in the bed of the river itself. Thus we have the beginning of the town of Ipswich and the rich land of coal and corn now known under the comprehensive name of West Moreton.

Cunningham left the Settlement on August 18th, and in a week had reached the goal of his ambition—the Gap. Thus he was enabled to link together the two ends of the chain which he had drawn towards each other from the west by land, from the east by sea. Let him again tell his own story:—

"The summit of the pass appeared before us, bounded on each side by most stupendous heads, towering at least 2000 feet above it. Here the difficulties of the passage commenced. We had now penetrated to the actual foot of the pass without the smallest difficulty; it now remained to ascend by a steep slope to the level of its entrance. This slope is occupied by a very close wood, in which red cedar, sassafras, palms, and other ornamental, intertropical trees are frequent. Through this shaded wood we penetrated, climbing up a steep bank of very rich, loose earth in which large fragments of a very compact rock (a whinstone) are bedded. At length we gained the foot of a wall of bare rock, which we found jutting from the southward into the pass. This face of naked rock we perceived (by tracing its base northerly) gradually to fall to the common level, so that without the smallest difficulty, and to my utmost surprise, we found ourselves on the highest part of the pass, having fully ascertained the extent of the difficult part from the entrance into the wood from this point not to exceed 400 yards. We now pushed our way through this extraordinary defile, and in less than half a mile of level surface, clothed with a thick brush of plants common to the Brisbane River, reached the opposite side of the Main Range, when I observed the water to fall westerly to Millar's Valley beneath us. Climbing the northern summit of Mount Mitchell, which bounds the pass on the south, it was with no small pleasure that I passed an eye over the beautiful tract of country at which my labours of last year had closed."

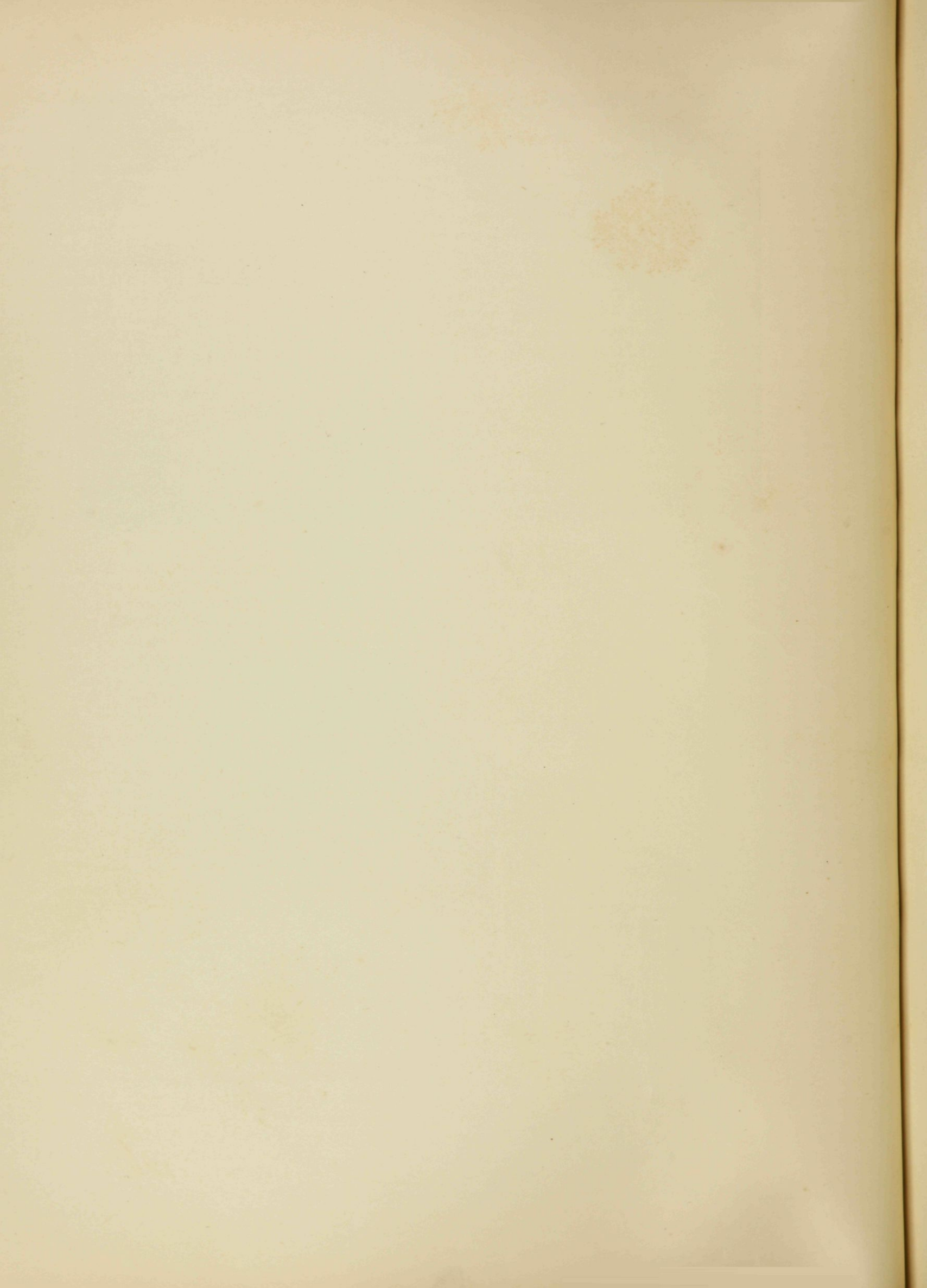
What Cunningham's discoveries have meant to Queensland need not be dilated upon here. The one regret is that nothing has been promoted to mark the labours of the great man and impress them upon the memory of the tens of thousands of people who have since come upon the scene and profited by them. Cunningham returned to Sydney and made his report before Sir Ralph Darling. In the following year, we see him again at Moreton Bay for the last time. Botanical search was the main object of the journey. On this occasion he found a short period of his leisure to devote to geographical inquiry, and accordingly in an excursion he explored the Brisbane far towards its source through an irregular country, which presented much diversity of surface to interest the geographer. "During that short journey," he wrote, "in which I employed a small party about six weeks, I traced the principal branch of the river as far as latitude 26 deg. 52 min. until the channel assumed the character of a chain of very shallow, stagnant pools. In this excursion I made such observations as fully established two facts, namely, that the Brisbane River, at one period supposed to be the outlet of the marshes of the Macquarie, etc., originates on the eastern side of the Dividing Range, its chief source being on elevated lands lying almost on the coast line between the parallels of 26 deg. and 27deg.; and that the main ranges, which separate the coast waters from those that flow inland, con-



QUEENSLAND CLUB, Brisbane.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, Brisbane (formerly occupied as a Museum.)



tinue to the North in one unbroken chain as far as the eye could discern from a commanding position near my most distant encampment up the river and present no opening or hollow part in their elevated ridge, through which to admit of a road being made to the interior beyond them. My pass, therefore, through those lofty mountains, the mean elevation of which above the shores of Moreton Bay cannot be less than 4000 feet, seems thus the only opening to the interior country from the coast between the parallels of 26 deg. and 29 deg. South." Of course we know this conclusion to have been erroneous, but this is not the least surprising, for, viewed as he viewed it, the Range presents an impenetrable wall, broken only by the Gap which now so well bears his name.

The Government were apparently satisfied after this. Absolutely nothing was done to improve the natural facilities which Cunningham had demonstrated to exist. It was practically the "rum period" in Sydney, and the authorities had not time for anything else but whipping and drinking. The one object aimed at was perfect isolation of the settlement. One of the means to the end was the continuation of the proclamation that no one should be allowed to approach the settlement at any point nearer to it than fifty miles without special permit, which was indeed hard to get. In the meantime Captain Logan alternated whipping with geographical research. Truly may it be said, he ate no idle bread. But his end was near. Among other things Logan had set himself the task of executing a chart of the district. This work was nearing completion, only one or two other excursions were needed to conclude the task, when Death deprived him of the anticipated honour. Logan left the settlement on the 9th October, 1830, for Mount Irwin, being accompanied by a "free" servant and some half-a-dozen prisoners. They had proceeded some twenty miles, when they fell in with a tribe of hostile blacks, rendered so, no doubt, by the injudicious discharge of the party's guns. However, they were got rid of after some little difficulty. By the 17th October, Logan had completed his notes and began the homeward journey. After going some short distance, Logan, for some reason known only to himself, sent his men on to a rendezvous, promising to follow shortly. The men, so they declared, waited at the place agreed upon all the next day, and, as the Commandant did not make his appearance, they decided to push on as far as Limestone, where it was thought he might have gone by some circuitous route. On arriving there on the evening of the 19th, they were not a little astonished to find that Logan had not made his appearance, and they became, so they averred, anxious about his safety. After a hurried consultation as to the best measures to be taken, it was agreed that a party should be despatched to the settlement to apprise the officers of the disappearance of their leader, while those who had accompanied Logan, should retrace their steps to the spot where they had left him. When the news reached the settlement, search parties were of course organised, but while these were wending their way into the interior to the locality where Logan

had last been seen, those who had set out from Limestone had picked up traces of the Commandant in the shape of a saddle of the horse he had been riding, the stirrup leathers having been cut off as with a tomahawk. This was at a spot some ten miles nearer Limestone than where Logan had started with his men. Close by there were indications of a horse having been tethered; while in a bark hut, in proximity to these, were evidences of Logan having slept in some dried grass. The whole surroundings of the place suggested that the Commandant had been surprised while asleep and had hurriedly made for his horse, which he had mounted without either saddle or bridle, and endeavoured to make his escape. By careful tracking the movements of the horse were followed, and on the 28th October its carcass was come upon in a creek where it had become bogged. Not far from here the ground bore evidence of having been disturbed, and on examination being made, Logan's dead body was found. It had been buried in a trench about one foot deep and placed face downward. Round about were found the remains of his notes, torn in pieces, a portion of his blood-stained waistcoat, and also his boots. The unfortunate man had been terribly beaten about the head and face, apparently by waddies, and consequently his features were much disfigured. The only conclusion that could be arrived at was that, after being surprised in the hut, he had eluded his pursuers until his horse became bogged, when they came up with and murdered him. To say that Logan's loss was mourned by those under him, would not be according to fact; on the contrary, his demise, shocking as the fact may appear, was made the occasion for much secret jubilation. As to who were his murderers, there is even to this day a considerable amount of doubt. Some maintain that the crime was not perpetrated by the blacks, or, if it was, that it was done at the instigation of revengeful convicts, who had taken to the bush and succeeded in escaping from his terrible rule. By far the majority, however, disagree with this latter view, and, indeed, there has never been any cogent explanation advanced in support of it, beyond the strange proceeding of the blacks in burying the body, and the fact that the Commandant was universally hated. It was suggested that the body should be interred on the Settlement, but Mrs. Logan opposed it, and it was thereupon conveyed to Sydney in the *Isabella*, and there accorded a military funeral. Governor Darling was greatly shocked at the incident and demonstrated the country's loss by the issue of a proclamation "as a tribute to this meritorious officer, whose life has been devoted to the public service." A brief extract or two from the diary of Russell, who was in Moreton Bay in '41, with reference to Logan, may be included. He says, "Logan's reign at Moreton Bay was most conspicuous throughout its penal existence, and was spoken of as 'a reign of terror.' His name was execrated. If severe beyond the very limit of duty and responsibility or not, the hatred he incurred among the prisoners in his charge became proverbial." Again: "This place (Moreton Bay) remembers the name of

Logan with terror. There were many instances, I am told, of men driven to desperation by cruelties practised on them, so that they would cast lots for cutting each other's throats, in order to get rid of their own lives by being hanged in Sydney. This same Logan, I am assured, was murdered by blacks at the instigation of the whites." Captain Clunie, of the 17th Regiment, who had been stationed at Moreton Bay with Logan, was appointed his successor. In the meantime, the manner in which some of the commandants considered it necessary to enforce discipline in the penal establishments, became a matter of much comment in Sydney, and the publicity given to incidents connected with Logan's rule, including the motive which it was alleged had prompted that gentleman's murder, led to steps being taken to prevent to some extent the infliction of excessive punishment. At any rate, just about the time of Logan's death, Sir Ralph Darling—himself known, by the way, as a man of cruel propensities—issued a proclamation which was intended to limit the discretionary powers of commandants. By this it was enacted that, for offences other than those that were punishable by death, a commandant could not inflict more than three whippings for the same offence, nor order a greater number than one hundred lashes in one day!

Clunie remained in charge until 1835, and was in turn succeeded by Captain Foster Fyans, who held sway for two years. It was during the latter's rule that the settlement was visited by two benevolent Quakers, James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, who spent some seven years in travelling through the known Australian settlements of the day. In the fourth year of their travels, they sought and obtained permission from Governor Bourke to visit Moreton Bay. They arrived there in 1836, actuated, to use their own language, "by an apprehension of religious duty resting on their minds to visit in the love of the Gospel some of the British Colonies of New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, and South Africa." Backhouse, in 1843, published a narrative of his voyages, and, needless to say, it is one full of historical interest. One or two extracts will describe the Settlement which was destined to be the capital of a prosperous and populous colony. Here is one:—

3rd month, 29th day.—After making a hearty breakfast, we set out to inspect the settlement of what is called Brisbane Town. It consists of houses of the Commandant and other officers, the barracks for the military, and those for the male prisoners, a treadmill, stores, etc. It is prettily situated on the north bank of the River Brisbane, which is navigable fifty miles further up for small sloops, and has some fine cleared and cultivated land on the south side bank opposite the town. Adjacent to the Govern-

ment House are the Commandant's garden, and 22 acres of Government garden for the growth of sweet potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables for the prisoners. Bananas, grapes, guavas, pineapples, citrons, lemons, shaddock, etc., thrive luxuriantly in the open ground. The climate being nearly tropical, sugar canes are grown for fencing, and there are a few thriving coffee plants, but not old enough to bear fruit. The bamboo and Spanish reed have been introduced. Coffee and sugar will probably at some time be cultivated as crops. The surrounding country is undulating, and covered with trees."

Mr. Walker has this to say about what he saw while journeying to Moreton Bay in the *Isabelle*:—

"I accompanied Mr. Backhouse on a visit to the prisoners who are closely confined below. They present a very miserable spectacle. The mere heat and closeness of the place are quite sufficient to render them ill, independent of the motion; and the smell is so offensive to persons coming out into the open air that it was with some difficulty we could support it. On the next day we had another interview with the prisoners, whose condition is simply deplorable. Forty-one human beings are here linked together by a long chain passed over that which each wears from ankle to ankle, and they are confined to a space in the hold, measuring 18ft. one way and 16 ft. the other, in a nearly tropical climate, without anything to recline upon beyond the bare boards, with no water or other convenience for washing; and from the manner in which they are linked together they have very little room to change their position. Their emaciated, pallid countenances bear sufficient evidence of their sufferings."

Then Mr. Walker, after landing, states there are 400 convicts in the Settlement, eighty being women, and thus describes the windmill which still stands on Observatory Hill, doing duty as a signal station:—

"The chain-gang, consisting of 25 men, were at work on the treadmill. These are so employed because the power is wanted, not because it is a part of their sentence; therefore they are not so hardworked as if they had subjected themselves to this species of discipline as an extra punishment. They work from sunrise to sunset, with a rest of three hours in the middle of the day in the hot weather, and two hours during the cooler months. There is also a relief of four men, sixteen being constantly on the wheel, which affords . . . one quarter of an hour's rest after each hour of labour. The exertion requisite to keep this up is excessive. I am told the steps of the wheel are sometimes literally wet with the perspiration that drops from the partially naked men; for they generally strip to the waist. . . . The constable, who was superintending, told me that the wheel performed 160 revolutions before each man's turn of rest came, which, multiplied by 24, the number of steps in the wheel, gives 3840 times each man must lift his feet in continued succession."

The parable is next taken up by Mr. Backhouse, who wrote:—

"Many of the prisoners were occupied in landing cargoes of maize, or Indian corn, from a field down the river, and others in divesting it of its husks. To our regret, we heard an officer swearing at the men and using other improper and exasperating language. The practice is forbidden by the Commandant; but it is not uncommon, and in its effects is perhaps equally hardening to those who are guilty of it, and those who are under them. . . . We visited the prisoners' barracks—a large stone building calculated to accommodate 1000 men, but now occupied by 311. We also visited the penitentiary for female prisoners, seventy-one of whom are here. Most of them, as well as the men, have been retransported for crimes that have been nurtured by strong drink. The women are employed in washing, needlework, picking oakum, and nursing. A few of them were very young."

CHAPTER IV.

"Day and night, labour and rest, hurry and retirement, endear each other; such are the changes that keep the mind in action; we desire, we pursue, we obtain, we are satiated; we desire something else and begin a new pursuit."



THINGS were on the eve of a great change. The transformation might be slow, but truly "constant change was manifesting itself." For a few years after the Quakers' visit, the Settlement slept the dead sleep of inane criminality. Very little improvement was made in its material condition; no labour was entered upon tending towards it. But influences were at work from the outside. They began to manifest themselves in the direction of moral improvement, the enthusiasm of some German missionaries, aided by that fine old Presbyterian, Dr. Lang, attempted the conversion of the aborigines. Two regularly-ordained ministers, both married, and ten lay missionaries, most of whom were also married, and all of whom had been some time in training for the work of missionaries to the heathen, arrived in Moreton Bay in 1838. The last of them only died recently. A sum of £450 was devoted by the Imperial Government towards their expenses, and Dr. Lang made an arrangement by which a further £150 became available under the then existing immigration laws of New South Wales. A certain area of land a few miles out of the Settlement was set aside for their purpose, and here amid much hardship and at times absolute privations, the German mission commenced its work. In a measure it succeeded, and out of its ashes arose what is now known as the town of Nundah.

But the general trend of circumstances was in the direction of the opening of the district as a free settlement. This, too, came from outside. Flocks and herds had increased on the hands of the New South Wales pastoralists to an extent which made the taking up of new pastures imperative. The discoveries of Allan Cunningham supplied the key to the situation. Who was to turn the lock? Then again the agitation against transportation was just leading up to a desperate pitch, and this of course helped Moreton Bay. What profited Sydney in this respect must equally benefit the outcast settlement. How fortunate for us that Cunningham had found the gate leading to the land of the golden fleece! The agitation bore its fruit and the veil was lifted from the haunt of the felon to disclose the home of the free-man. The following despatch from Governor Gipps to Lord Glenelg, and dated 1st July, 1839, tells its own tale:—"The whole of the women, 57 in number, have been withdrawn, and the male convicts reduced to 94, a number which will be barely sufficient for the custody and protection of the property of the Home Government, particularly of the flocks and herds which cannot be advantageously disposed of, until the country shall be opened to settlers." That period was close at hand. In June of 1840,

Governor Gipps authorised a trigonometrical survey of Moreton Bay, the apparent object being to throw open the lands to free settlement. The murder of a portion of the party by blacks, however, led to the somewhat premature notion of a coastal survey being knocked on the head. The efforts of the chain-men were instead devoted to the plotting of the settlement lands into town and country lots. This survey strengthened in the minds of the speculative the possibility of shortly being able to try their luck, while the promised withdrawal of the inhibition, which enacted that no freeman should approach within 50 miles of the settlement, tended to encourage the more confident. Consequently a few pioneers invaded the new land, the schooner *John* being put on to carry passengers and open up trade, which, it is perhaps needless to say, was of a very limited character and remained so for a long time. But everything must have a start.

While trade was thus being primitively opened up in the settlement, the first pack bullocks were wending their way *via* Cunningham's Gap with supplies for Messrs. Leslie and Arthur (now Sir Arthur) Hodgson, the pioneer squatters on the Downs. And here we must go back a little and show not only how the Darling Downs became first populated, but how the way was led by Patrick Leslie, who with his servants were the first whites to set foot in the grassy plains after Cunningham. We turn to Leslie's own notes as supplied to his old comrade, Russell:

"On the 21st February, 1840, Dr. John Dobie, Walter Leslie, and myself arrived at Falconer Plains, New England (then in the occupation of Donald McIntyre) for the purpose of trying to find a road down the Clarence River. We were accompanied by two men, a convict named Peter Murphy, alias Duff, per *Countess of Harcourt*, 1827, from Dublin, who was a lifer, and assigned to me on the 9th December, 1838. I mention these particulars as the man was about the best-plucked fellow I ever came across in my life, and as good a servant as master ever had. On the 22nd February, Dobie, Walter Leslie, and I, started for Falconer Plains with Peter Murphy, and one of McIntyre's men named Crawford (Dobie's man being left in charge of our spare horses), and proceeded towards the Dividing Range, between New England and the Clarence River; spent four days in trying in vain to find a road, and returned to go out to Darling Downs. Before leaving Sydney I heard from my old friend, Mr. Allan Cunningham, the discoverer of Darling Downs, full particulars of his journey out, and he most kindly offered me the use of his map to assist me in my exploration, and wrote to my old friend, Admiral King, who had such map, asking him to give it me to copy; but, unfortunately, Admiral King could not find it, and I therefore had to manage as best I could. Admiral King gave me the exact position of Ben Lomond in New England, and such was of great use to me as a starting point, and I worded in day by day a sort of rough dead reckoning of my track as I went along. In company with Peter Murphy only, I left Falconer Plains on the 2nd of March, and staying a day or two at Beardy Plains, we reached Garden and Bennett's station on the 8th March. This station was on a branch of the Severn River, some 20 or 30 miles north of Beardy Plains, and at that time the farthest-out station on the North on the East-side of New England.

On the morning of the 14th March, crossing the Severn River, we came on the junction of the Mole and Severn. This was afterwards called Pike's Creek. We followed this creek up a considerable distance, encamping several nights. We crossed a range and made a large creek, afterwards called Sandy Creek, and, following the valley thereof, made the Darling Downs on the 20th of March about four miles above Toolburra. On the 20th and 21st of March, explored up the Condamine to Canning Downs, crossing a ridge came down the (afterwards) Glengallan Creek, and, leaving the Downs about 5 miles between Toolburra, made South by Canal Creek, Quart Pot Creek, McIntyre Brook, Severn River, etc., and on the 31st March, made Cameron's Station on Bannockburn Plains.

On the 4th April, came to Dobie's camp on Falconer Plains. Tried hard to induce Dobie to follow us out to Darling Downs, but in vain; he remained wedded to the Clarence. On the 12th April, Walter Leslie arrived at Dobie's camp with our sheep drays, etc. Our stock consisted of 4000 breeding ewes in lamb, 100 ewe hoggets, 1000 wether hoggets, 100 rams, and 500 wethers, three and four year old. We had two teams of bullocks, twenty-four in all, and two drays, a team of horses and dray, and ten saddle horses. We had 22 men, all ticket-of-leave or convicts, as good and game a lot of men as ever existed, and who never occasioned us a moment's trouble; worth forty men I have ever seen since."

The party left Dobie's camp for the Downs on the 14th April, and travelled by easy stages to Wyndham's furthest north station on the west side of New England, which they reached on the 1st May. On the 3rd they left again, "and," says Leslie,

"I marked the first tree of 'Leslie's marked tree line' close to Wyndham's stockyard. A blazed line was marked from this to 'Leslie's crossing place' on the Condamine River, between Talgai and Tummaville, and we arrived at the Condamine on Wednesday, 4th June, without the loss of a single animal, or breaking a bullock chain. . . . On 6th June, leaving all stock, drays, etc., in charge of the men, Walter Leslie, Peter Murphy, and I left the Condamine Camp, and explored the country up the Condamine by Canning Downs, Killarney, Glengallan, and Dalrymple Creek, returning to camp on 13th, and on the 14th moved up the river, arriving at the junction of Sandy Creek with the Condamine on the 20th. Here we made a temporary camp, intended for our first sheep station on the north bank of the river, and two others opposite—one on either side of Sandy Creek, thus giving mutual protection and at the same time deep water between each camp. From this camp on the 21st June, Walter Murphy and I struck across the Downs to the northward, and, crossing by what is now Allora, Spring Creek, King's Creek, Hodgson's Creek, and on to Gowrie, and One Tree Hill, and finding nothing we liked as much as Canning Downs, we returned as far as Glengallan Creek, and ran the Middle Gap Creek up to Cunningham's Gap, crossed it, following a creek down to the Bremer River, intending to go on to the Brisbane, but on second thoughts we feared going without credentials (passports), and next day we left the sheep at their stations and moved down some four miles to Toolburra, where we formed our head station. We took up the country from the bottom of the Toolburra to the head of the Condamine, including all tributaries. Later on we gave up what was afterwards called Glengallan Creek to the Campbell's and Fred Bracker; the German Creek and Sandy Creek to the Aberdeen Company."

Walter Leslie was left in charge, and Patrick returned to Sydney by his own tree-marked route. On his way back he camped with Hodgson, who was unsettled as to whether he should stick to the Clarence, or follow Leslie's line to the Downs. He eventually adopted the latter course, and got there early in September. Leslie and Hodgson, then, were the first on the Downs. Next came King, Sibley and Isaacs. Leslie records how, when the blacks became so far tamed as to hold communication with them, they told them that the thing that terrified them most, when they saw Murphy and him near Toolburra in March, was their dismounting, their full impressions being that man and horse were one animal. He further declares that Warwick was first thought of in 1847, when the Government instructed him to select a spot for the township on the Condamine, below Canning Downs, and that the first settlement there took place in 1848. He relates this incident: "In 1847, George Leslie had a sheep station on the very spot where Warwick now stands. I think it was in 1848 that the first land sale was held. . . . I was the first man who bought a lot, being instigated to such speculation extending to £4 by a

sawyer named John Russell, a well-known character in those days, who, when the first lot was put up, addressed me as follows: 'Come, Patrick Leslie, buy the little lot for luck. You were the first man here; be the first to buy;'" "and," remarks Leslie, "I bought it."

Leslie has an interesting bit about Toowoomba, too. Says he of the settlement of Drayton and afterwards of Toowoomba:—

"I know that neither one nor the other existed till long after we were on the Downs. Why, in 1848 Drayton consisted of Bill Horton's (the Fiver) public house and a shanty or two, with only one well for the town, and it was such a one as to get a bucket full of water one had to go down with a pannikin and bail it into the bucket. . . . If, as has been stated, there were early settlers and early townships, where did they get their supplies from. The penal settlement was a close one, and no one could go there except by permission of the Government, and the first supplies were mine and Hodgson's, which went there in 1840 under permits signed by the then Governor, Sir George Gipps. Even if supplies could have been got from Brisbane, such could not have been taken to the Downs, as we all know that no wheels ever made could have crossed the Main Range when we first went up there. Cunningham's Gap on one side, and the old Hell-hole road on Drayton side, were the first roads, if they be so called, and they were cleared by us, Hodgson and others. One pretty convincing proof that I was the first man who settled on Darling Downs, may be found in the following:—When I returned to Sydney at the end of July, 1840, the then Governor, Sir George Gipps, sent for me and obtained from me all the information I could give him as to the Darling Downs, as well as the unsettled districts between the outside New England district and the Downs. Sir George expressed himself much pleased at such a large and fine area of country being explored, and settlement commenced; and he asked me if there was anything he could do for me. I told him I wanted nothing for myself, but that my companion was an assigned servant, a convict for life, who had behaved splendidly and stood by me when attacked by the blacks, when most men in his position would have run; and I asked Sir George to grant him a ticket of leave, and the Governor said he would not only do so, but would recommend him for a conditional pardon; and he did so, and Peter Murphy got his pardon accordingly. A better servant or a gamier man never was seen than Peter. When I was at Falconer's Plains and about starting to look for the Downs, Murphy was the only man I had with me, and not liking to compel him (a convict) to accompany me, I told him what my intentions were, viz., to go to look for the Darling Downs and to take only one man with me, and I asked him if he was willing to go, telling him I left it entirely to himself. He looked at me and said, 'Go with you, sir? I would go to H— with you.' I said I did not intend to go there at present, but was well pleased to have him go out with me on my little expedition. We had a pack-horse and a sheep dog with us, and carried biscuit, bacon, tea, and sugar, trusting to our guns for fresh meat, and lines and hooks for fish, and we lived exceedingly well. We had a spare shirt and a pair of trousers each, and a single blanket."

At the risk of being considered monotonous, the writer purposes relating an incident which came under his own observation in the form of a conversation he had with a man who knew Murphy well—had in fact been one of Wingate's servants in 1841, when the only other squatters on the Downs were the Leslies, Arthur Hodgson, Elliot, Gaminie, Fred Isaacs, "Tinker" Campbell, King and Sibley, and Pitt and Bonney. Talking of Leslie's faithful servant, the writer's informant said: "When I came over, at the end of 1841, or the beginning of 1842, I met Peter Murphy and we became very friendly. Peter told me all about his trip to the Downs with Leslie and the terrible job they had to get there. I remember, he said, among other things, that he was riding with Mr. Leslie just after crossing the Big (Clarence) River, when suddenly a mob of blacks made their appearance. One of them, taller

than the rest, was aiming a spear at Mr. Leslie, when Murphy quickly raising his carbine to his shoulder, fired, and shot the blackfellow dead. The others being frightened, fled." He told me, too, that after crossing the Condamine, Leslie and himself camped and wakened the next morning to find themselves pretty well surrounded by blacks. Murphy suggested that they should stand back to back and that one should load for the other. This agreed, Murphy asked, 'Will you load for me?' To which Mr. Leslie replied, 'No; I'll fire.' The matter so arranged, Mr. Leslie took aim, but was so unsteady that Murphy said, 'Here; I'll fire,' which he did, and, after a few telling shots, the blacks decamped." It was such service as this which prompted Leslie to secure Murphy's pardon at the hands of Governor Gipps.

The writer asked his informant whether Murphy ever told him anything about Leslie finding the Gap. "Well, yes," he replied; "As near as I can remember it was this way. Leslie had a piece of Allan Cunningham's map, or he had got directions from Cunningham—I don't remember which—and with its aid had come to a place which he thought was the Gap; so they camped, and while Murphy boiled the billy, Mr. Leslie went up the range with his glass, but soon returned, stating his inability to discern the Settlement. Murphy asked to be allowed to go up while Mr. Leslie partook of his meal, and, permission being granted, he asked in what direction he should look. Leslie took out his compass and, to prevent the ironstone affecting it—which you know might have happened had he placed it on the ground—obtained three whip-sticks, and fixing his hat on these he laid the compass on it. In this way bearings were taken and Murphy started off. He had not been long away when he returned and asked, 'Is there a church in the Settlement?' After some thought, Leslie replied that he did not think there was, 'but', he added, 'there is a windmill.' Both went up, and sure enough Leslie made out the old windmill on Observatory Hill. They first thought of going on, but eventually Leslie decided that it would not do to go since they had no permit. Murphy, it may be mentioned, became a highly respected colonist, and died at Charters Towers on the 6th April, 1878, aged 72 years.

What a pity 'tis that more of the early settlers did not follow the example of such men as Leslie and John Campbell, and reduce a few of their experiences to paper. How much more satisfactory to the general reader and, oh, how much easier the task of the historian! John Campbell's, like Leslie's, experiences are worth reproduction in any work on Queensland. They shed a light of authenticity upon early settlement. Campbell set out in 1840 in search of a run, leaving Dight's station on the Lower McIntyre. He, accompanied by two servants, struck due North and had not travelled far when they fell upon a large watercourse, which afterwards became known as Campbell's Creek. Following this down, they met with a river, which he named Mayne, in honour of the then Crown Lands Commissioner, but which he

subsequently discovered was identical with Cunningham's Dumaresq—not the Severn. He at once moved his cattle from the Gwydir, where his run was disputed, and building his huts at the Bebo, and making his cattle camps on the north side of the river, he, as he puts it himself, accidentally became the first stock-owner in what is now Queensland. Leslie passed his station in March, 1840, on his way to the Condamine country to found Toolburra—the first station on the Downs. "Messrs. Leslie," says Campbell, "were extremely modest, only claiming the whole heads of the Condamine from Toolburra upwards, some fourteen creeks, I believe—enough to form a principality. However, they deserved a good run, for their expenses were very great, and their pluck in being the first to take stock over the wretched country from the Severn to the Condamine, was undoubted. Swarming as the country was with wild blacks, men obtained very high wages to go as shepherds, demanding £2 a week and rations, and bullock drivers and stockmen in proportion." The Leslies were soon followed by Messrs. Sibley and King, who took up King's Creek (Clifton); Hodgson and Elliott took up the next creek (Eton Vale), Campbell "sat down" on Westbrook, and Hughes and Isaacs took up Gowrie—all in 1841. In the same year Henry Dennis—sent out to look for a run for Richard Scourgall, who had a large stock on Liverpool Plains—took up Jimbour. At the same time he selected Myall Creek at Dalby for Charles Coxen, Warra for Irving, and Jondaryan for himself. With one exception, however (Jimbour), these stations were not stocked until long afterwards. In 1841 there was but one wood and bark humpy on the whole of the Downs country, and that was the hut at Toolburra. Sibley camped under a tarpaulin, while Hodgson and Elliott sheltered beneath a small tent. Henry Stuart Russell then came upon the scene, taking up Cecil Plains. He also, in company with Dennis (who some time later was lost in the ill-fated *Sovereign*), made across the Main Range and secured what was afterwards known as Burrandowan. Campbell's remarks about this excursion of Stuart and Dennis are interesting. "I believe," he said, "they named two rivers as the Alice and the Mary (now the heads of the Burnett), but there was no Burnett then, nor did Mr. Burnett, the surveyor, arrive in the district until long after. Before this, however, several parties had crossed the Range further South to look for stations in what is now known as West Moreton. The first two were superintendents. The former with sheep belonging to Mr. George Mocatta, took up Grantham, and the latter, Richard Jones, took up Tent Hill and Helidon Station. They were quickly followed by McConnel, the Bigges, Graham, Ivory, Scott, and others, all of whom settled on the waters of the Brisbane River. After this it became the rule on the Downs to recommend all parties in search of runs to go over the Range. And thus it was the Logan began to be settled, about 1842; but it was for some time retarded by an absurd order of the New South Wales Government, that no station should be formed within fifty miles of Brisbane,

which order was construed by the Commandant to mean fifty miles of Ipswich (or Limestone, as it was then called) where the sheep belonging to the Government were."

As time wore on, a new road was formed and made over the Main Range. The one previously used out of Hodgson's Creek was too bad to take any quantity of wool over, so after some exploration by Mr. Hodgson, a better line *via* Drayton was marked, and a day appointed for all the station teams to meet and assist in making the new track. This line ran between the Sugar Loaf and the One Tree Hill, through a dense piece of scrub. At the bottom of these two mountains the teams were accordingly assembled at the Springs—now known as Drayton, but then in a state of nature. Those who sent teams were Hodgson and Elliott, Sibley and King, Gore (of Yandilla), Hughes and Isaac, Dennis and Campbell; with each team as many white men as could be spared from the various stations were sent, and it was arranged that when the road should be cleared the drays should go on to Brisbane for supplies for the approaching season. In about a week or ten days a passage was effected as far as Grantham.

But what a surprise greeted the plucky pioneers on reaching Grantham! The news had just arrived that a party of soldiers under Lieut. Gorman, Commandant at Moreton Bay, were on their way up to arrest the men supposed to have interrupted a barbecue. Messrs. Hodgson and one or two others, it seemed, had arrested a prisoner in a black's camp, who with a white man, also an escaped prisoner known to be among the natives, was accused of instigating the blacks to kill both shepherds and sheep. This fellow, who was called "Black Brown," an Indian coolie, had been transported from Mauritius to Moreton Bay years before. Here, with the inherent craft of his race, he made pretence of reformation, and was rewarded by being made a constable. When he became free, however, he followed a vagabond's life among the aborigines, and it was while in the midst of a barbecue held by the blacks—to furnish which they had deliberately entered a sheep-yard and knocked sheep on the head—that he was taken by Hodgson and others. Brown's story was that, while in the midst of a feast, some white men, well mounted, had dashed into the camp, killing the blacks, but upon his calling out that he was a Christian like themselves, had spared his life, but made him a prisoner. He was, of course, handed over to the authorities, with the result that the Commandant and soldiers visited Grantham for the purpose of arresting the squatters who had so dared to interrupt the feast made on surreptitious lamb and mutton.

Of course Brown accompanied the military party to give evidence. When the whole matter became known, excitement ran high. No one appeared to know exactly what the proceedings were to be, nor what charges were to be made, nor against whom. However, it soon became apparent that "Little Cocky" Rogers was to be arraigned for disturbing the barbecue of the blacks. There being a

barrister-at-law present, he immediately volunteered to defend, or rather watch, the case for Rogers, and accordingly spent most of the night in examining the witnesses in Rogers' behalf. The little man proved equal to the occasion, and asserted that what he had done had only been what was necessary to allow him to do his duty in rescuing his employers' sheep.

Betimes next morning the Commandant, accompanied his Clerk-of-the-Peace and a party of soldiers, duly arrived and opened the Court. Most of the forenoon was consumed between the barrister and the Commandant in argument as to whether the former should be heard, the latter asserting that "he wanted no lawyers there." However, as there were two other magistrates "on the bench," his decision was overruled. In the course of the examination it came out that, besides the story told by the coolie constable, mentioned before as having been arrested in the black's camp, an anonymous letter had been written to the Attorney-General at Sydney, giving a similar statement to Brown's. As this letter wound up with a Latin quotation, it was evidently a scholar who had written it. From some cause or other, suspicion fell upon a Dr. Goodwin, who had just taken up the Rosewood Station, and he was accordingly summoned to give evidence. Of course he could give none, since it was shown that he had not arrived in the district till some time after the affair was supposed to have happened. However, the poor doctor suffered great obloquy and abuse, being for a long time supposed to be the author of the letter which was believed to be false, or, if not false, at least treacherous. But poor Goodwin was a very harmless man, and, whatever were his faults, writing this letter was not amongst them. The examination went on until some seventeen witnesses had been examined. Nothing, however, could be proved against Rogers, except that he had rescued the remainder of the flock of sheep and that the overseer had been speared by the blacks. All the witnesses knew of this, but they knew of no blacks being shot. One witness would have shot at them, but, loading his gun in the hurry of departure, he had made a mistake and got the bullet down before the powder; others had various and similar contretemps. One man was indeed committed for prevarication, but was afterwards let go on his own recognizance. So the whole thing was voted a bottle of smoke. The night after was spent in jollity, and what two days before threatened to be a tragedy, turned out to be a farce, greatly to the relief, no doubt, of some fifteen horses which were said to be tied upon the neighbouring scrub, saddled and bridled, all fit, if not for fighting, at least for flight.

It has been remarked that the road over the range was difficult to traverse, and in fact dangerous. As an instance of this, and as indicating the nature of pioneering in a new country, the following two incidents are interesting as illustrations. Some drays loaded with supplies—one belonging to Captain Living, then of Burrandowan Station—were passing up the Main Range

where the road at the top was very narrow. As usual, the drays agreed to couple up the hill. Accordingly some twenty additional bullocks were hooked on to the Burrandowan waggon. All went well until the dray neared the top, when the chain broke near the pole. The pole bullocks being entirely unable to hold it, the dray turned round, capsized and descended into the gulch some 1000 or 1,500 feet below. As the dray turned over, by some accident one of the pole bullocks got his head out of the yoke, the other went with the dray. Not a particle of the property was ever recovered, for the dray was smashed to splinters; a bag of flour could be seen lodged in the fork of a gum tree, and that was all. A somewhat similar occurrence happened at Bundamba Creek. A man named Smith had bought the goodwill of an inn near Gatton. He had purchased loading at Brisbane and got with it as far as this creek, when a flood came down and swept it away. Poor Smith, having invested the whole of his capital in the loading, never opened the house.

While this development was going on in the interior, things were by no means stationary in the Settlement. Besides the Government in New South Wales became alive to the value of further discovery. But first as to the Settlement. The survey of both Brisbane Town and Ipswich had progressed somewhat—sufficient to warrant the definite announcement that the lands would be thrown open to free settlement. At this point, however, a difficulty arose, a new claimant for the honour of town centre sprang up in the locality of Cleveland Point. Partly in consequence of this and to some extent to gratify his own curiosity, Governor Gipps decided to see both places before issuing the proclamation. Here was further delay, which, it is said, killed the ardour of some would-be purchasers of town lots. Still this did not at all enter into gubernatorial calculations. The Governor, accompanied by Colonel Barney, journeyed in the *Shamrock* and landed in Brisbane Town on 24th March, 1842. On the way he called at Cleveland Point, but the visit proved highly detrimental to the interests of that place, as, owing to the shallow water, the *Shamrock* was unable to get near land, while the ship's boat was hardly more successful. The Governor and party therefore essayed to wade—shocking indignity!—and after floundering about in the mud for some time, they unceremoniously scrambled ashore, by which time his excellency had quite made up his mind that, whatever Brisbane was like, Cleveland was certainly out of the question. He appears to have been more impressed with Brisbane, though less so with the surveyor's plans. The roads were too wide; too much land had been wasted in squares and reserves, and the allotments were too small—he wished them to be all a quarter of an acre in area. As a matter of fact the whole design had to be altered, a fact present day citizens regret exceedingly, since the absence of squares and presence of narrow streets make the city look cramped and stuffy.

This alteration of plans meant a little more delay, but at last Moreton Bay was thrown open to settlement, and

the first sale of its land advertised to take place in Sydney on 16th July, 1842—three years after its abandonment as a penal settlement. Brisbane was literally rushed. The land was put up at the upset price of £100 an acre, but lots fetched as much as £250, and none were sold at so low a price as the upset. Under the circumstances—especially as there was no guarantee that Brisbane would be permanently the chief town—the prices were remarkable; but, in going the length they did, many of the purchasers badly burnt their fingers. A financial crisis struck Sydney shortly after the sale, and many of the lots were either forfeited or changed hands at ridiculously low prices. Coincident with this, the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company put the *Shamrock* on the Brisbane run, the fares being £8, £6 and £4; freight £1 per ton, and wool £1 per bale. This did not last long, for the reason that it did not pay. Brisbane was dropped by the company for a short period like a hot potato, though subsequently they took it up again and ran their steamers until another company came on the scene.

And now let us turn our attention to the efforts of the explorers. The earlier surveys of the coast had left much still unknown. All who had engaged in the work were firm in the belief that the deep bays known to indent a large portion of the north-eastern shores, received the waters of extensive rivers, the discovery of which would not only open a route to the interior, but afford facilities for colonising Australia so near to India as to render its occupation a matter of importance. Recognising this, then, the Imperial Government decided to despatch another expedition to survey and explore those parts of the coast which were wholly unknown, or only in part known. The *Beagle*, a sloop of war, under Captain Wickham (who was accompanied by Lieutenant Stokes as first lieutenant and surveyor), was chosen and was despatched early in July of 1837. She reached our shores in June of the following year, but so little was attached to our importance that what is now the capital of Queensland, was not even mentioned in Stokes' narrative. What really concerns Queensland is that portion dealing with the Gulf country. The *Beagle* reached the Gulf in June, 1841. Wanting water and remembering Flinders' success in this respect on Sweer's Island, the *Beagle* made for that place and reached it on July 8th. The quest was successful.

"The *Investigator's* old well" (writes Stokes), "was discovered half-a-mile eastward of the point on the south-east extreme of the island, to which I gave the name of Point Inscription, from a very interesting discovery we made of Flinder's ship cut in a tree near the well and still perfectly legible, although nearly forty years old. . . . On the opposite side of the trunk, the *Beagle's* name and the date of our visit was cut. . . . I forthwith resolved that the first river we discovered in the Gulf should be named the Flinders as a tribute to his memory, which it was best becoming in his humble follower to bestow, and that which would most successfully serve the purpose of recording his services on this side of the Continent."

Stokes dug another well and found excellent water at a depth of 25 feet, pouring through a rock of concreted sand, pebbles, and shells. Of this find he made the following observations:—

"This was a most important discovery, as Investigator Road is the only anchorage for vessels of all sizes at the head of the Gulf in either monsoon, and possesses an equal supply of wood, fish, and birds. . . . I should observe that in case of our being fortunate enough to find rivers or fertile country on the southern shores of the Gulf, we at once saw we might look forward to the time when Investigator Road should be the port from which all the produce from the neighbouring parts of the Continent must be shipped."

Thus impressed, it is not surprising that Stokes should make a most careful survey of the roads. His whole course was strewn with success. His first river was found on the evening of July 28, and according to his previously expressed intention, he named it the Flinders; and four days later (August 1st) he came upon the Albert, which latter so charmed him that he made up a party and left the *Beagle* in her gig, accompanied by the whale-boat, to explore it. And a good time they had, as witness the following interesting account of the journey:—

"The prospects that lay before us raised our spirits to the highest, and the weather, clear, cool, and bracing, could not be more favourable, the temperature being 60. The ripples rolled rapidly, expanding from the boat's bows over the smooth glassy surface of the water, whilst the men stretched out as if unconscious of the exertion of pulling, everyone feeling his share of the excitement. From the western sky the last lingering rays of the sun shot athwart the way, turning as it were by the alchemy of light into a flood of gold. Overhead the cope of heaven was gradually growing soberer in hue from the withdrawal of these influences which lately had warmed and brightened it; but in the West a brilliant halo encircled the declining ruler of the day. The sun set as brief as beautiful, night rapidly came on, and presently the masts of the ship could no longer be seen, and we were pursuing our way in darkness towards the mouth of the opening. After vainly endeavouring to get on the bank extending off the mouth in the dark, we anchored the boats outside. The awnings were spread, and the kettle for an evening's meal was soon hissing over a blazing fire. Of all things tea is the most refreshing after a day's fatigue; there is nothing that so soon renovates the strength and cheers the spirits; and on this occasion especially we experienced a due proportion of its invigorating effects. The grog was afterwards served out, pipes and cigars were lighted, the jest was uttered, and the tale went round; some fished, though with little success, and officers busied themselves with preparations for the morrow's work. But all things must end; the stories at length flagged; the fishermen grew tired, and, getting into our blanket bags with a hearty "good night," we resigned ourselves, with the exception of the look-out, to the "arms of slumber." The general direction we pursued the next and subsequent days, was still South for six miles by the windings of the stream, which was so reduced in breadth and volume as to be scarcely a hundred yards wide and not a fathom deep. There was now little hope that it would lead into fresh water, although from the number of trials that were made, I am sure there was salt water enough drunk to have physicked a whole village. Nothing now remained but to retrace our steps and by the other branch.

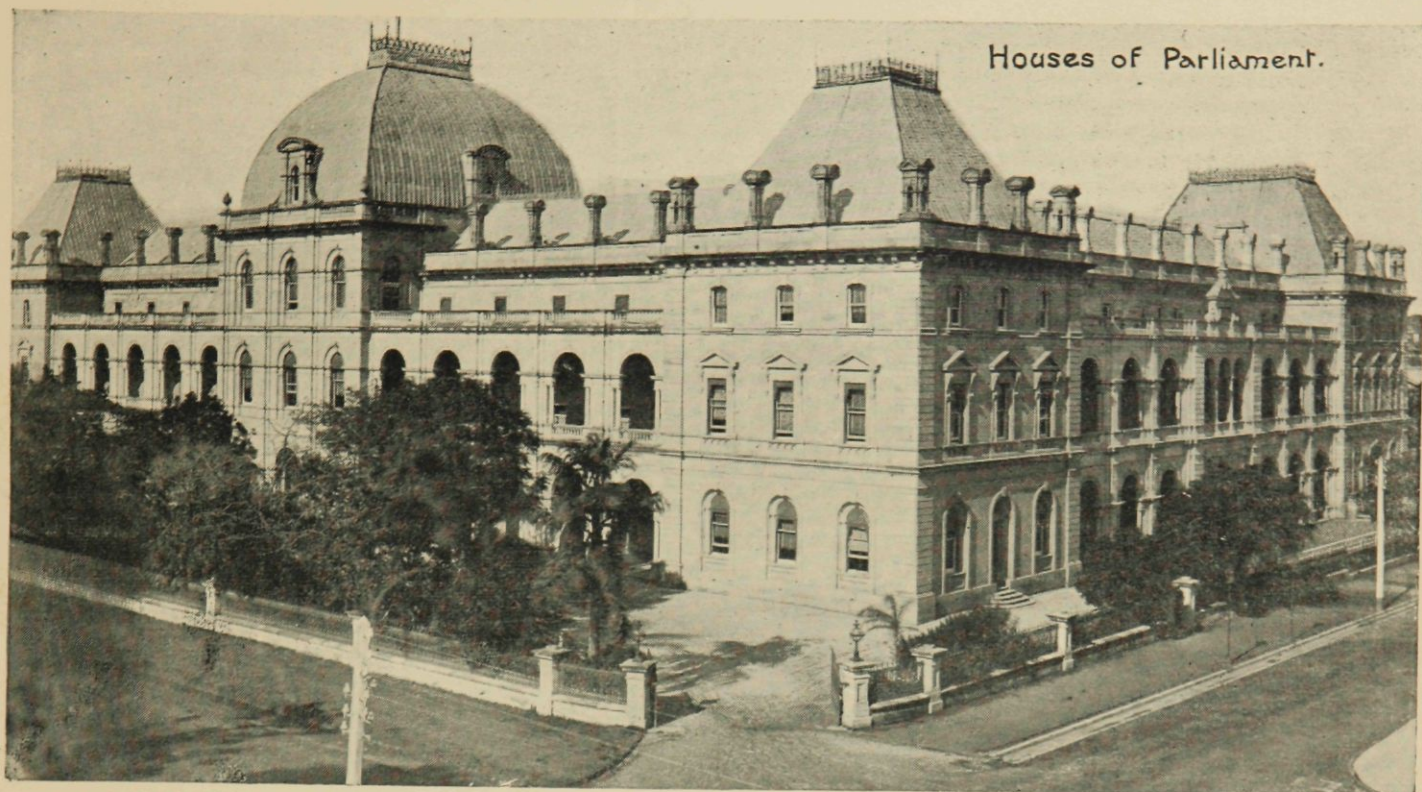
At the end of three miles in a West by South direction, nearly doubled by the windings, we passed an island on the left. The depth at low water so far being nearly 2 fathoms, and the width about 250 yards, promised well. Water tasting had become nearly out of fashion; however, it happened that one of the whaler's crew put his hand over, and gave us the delightful news that the stream was quite fresh; general tasting followed, each being anxious to get the first draught of the water of our newly found river; and the agreeable intelligence was confirmed. Of the importance of our discovery there could be no longer any doubt, and the exhilarating effect it produced on all was quite tragical, every arm stretching as if the fatigue they had experienced had suddenly passed away. The country was gradually becoming perceptibly higher, and the scenery extremely picturesque. Tall palm trees and bamboos were now to be seen among rich foliage on the lower slope of the banks that rose to an elevation of 50 feet, and were much intersected with water-courses. Onwards we hurried, the influence of the tide being scarcely felt, and the river preserving its S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. direction, with the width of 200 yards, and a depth of two fathoms and a half. At the end of three miles no change was perceptible, and we began to congratulate ourselves on having at last found a stream that would carry the boats far toward the point it was

always my ambition to reach the centre of the Continent. . . . It was in truth as glorious a prospect as could greet the eye. A magnificent sheet of water lay before us, one unbroken expanse, resembling a smooth translucent lake. Its gentle repose harmonised exquisitely with the slender, motionless boughs of the drooping gums, palms, and acacias that clustered on the banks, and dipped their feathery foliage in the limpid stream that, like a polished mirror, bore within its bosom the image of the graceful vegetations by which it was bordered. The report of our guns, as they dealt destruction among the quail that here abounded, rolled for the first time along the waters of the Albert, breaking in on the hush of stillness that appeared to reign over all like the presence of a spirit. The country that stretched away from either bank was an extensive plain, covered with long, coarse grass, above which was occasionally seen the head of a kangaroo, listening with his acute ear for our approach. . . . In our eagerness to proceed, we moved off rapidly up the river after a hasty meal. All beyond was mystery, and it seemed that we were destined to remain in suspense; for the day soon closed in, leaving only the pale light of the moon to guide us. The depth continued regular at two and a half fathoms, and the width 200 yards. We hastened on, the night scenery being almost more beautiful than the day; the heavens seemed more deep, the water more glittering, and the trees graceful and feathery, and here and there a tall palm raised its thin and spectral form above the dense foliage, through which the moonlight broke at intervals and fell, as it were, in showers of silver on the placid waters."

A more graphic or picturesque description of the Albert could scarce be written. Yet Stokes' account was by no means an exaggeration. Of course he said it at a good time; there are other periods, especially when drought spreads its decaying influences, when nothing so lovely would be found. In the description he gives of the Plains of Promise he subsequently found, the same remark holds good. But Stokes spoke of them as he saw them, and as others have since seen them. He traversed the Albert seven miles further and was obstructed by fallen timber. Nothing daunted, he tried another branch, but met with similar hindrance. But he landed here, convinced that his hopes of water carriage to the interior were at an end. He ascertained his position to be 17 deg. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. S. longitude, 7 deg. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. E. of Port Essington, or 129 deg. 25 min. E. of Greenwich, and refers to it as an admirable point of departure for exploratory expeditions to the interior. But he spoke without the book. However, this is how he describes the Plains of Promise:—

"The boats were at this time about 50 miles from the entrance, and our provisions only admitting of the remainder of the day being spent in land exploration, a party was immediately selected for the purpose. Following up a short, woody valley and reaching the summit of the level, a view burst upon us. . . . A vast boundless plain lay before us, here and there dotted with woodland isles. . . . The river could be traced to the southward by a waving line of green trees. The latter were larger at this spot than in any other part, and consisted of tall palms and three kinds of gums. No trace of the western branch could be discovered. . . . The line of verdure still pointed out the southerly course of the river across the endless plains, and it became natural to speculate on its course and origin; whether it was the drainage of a swamp or the outlet of some lagoon, fed by the Cordillera to the eastward. But to speculation was I alone reduced, it not being permitted to me to clear the point; all I could do was to give one lingering look to the southward before I returned.

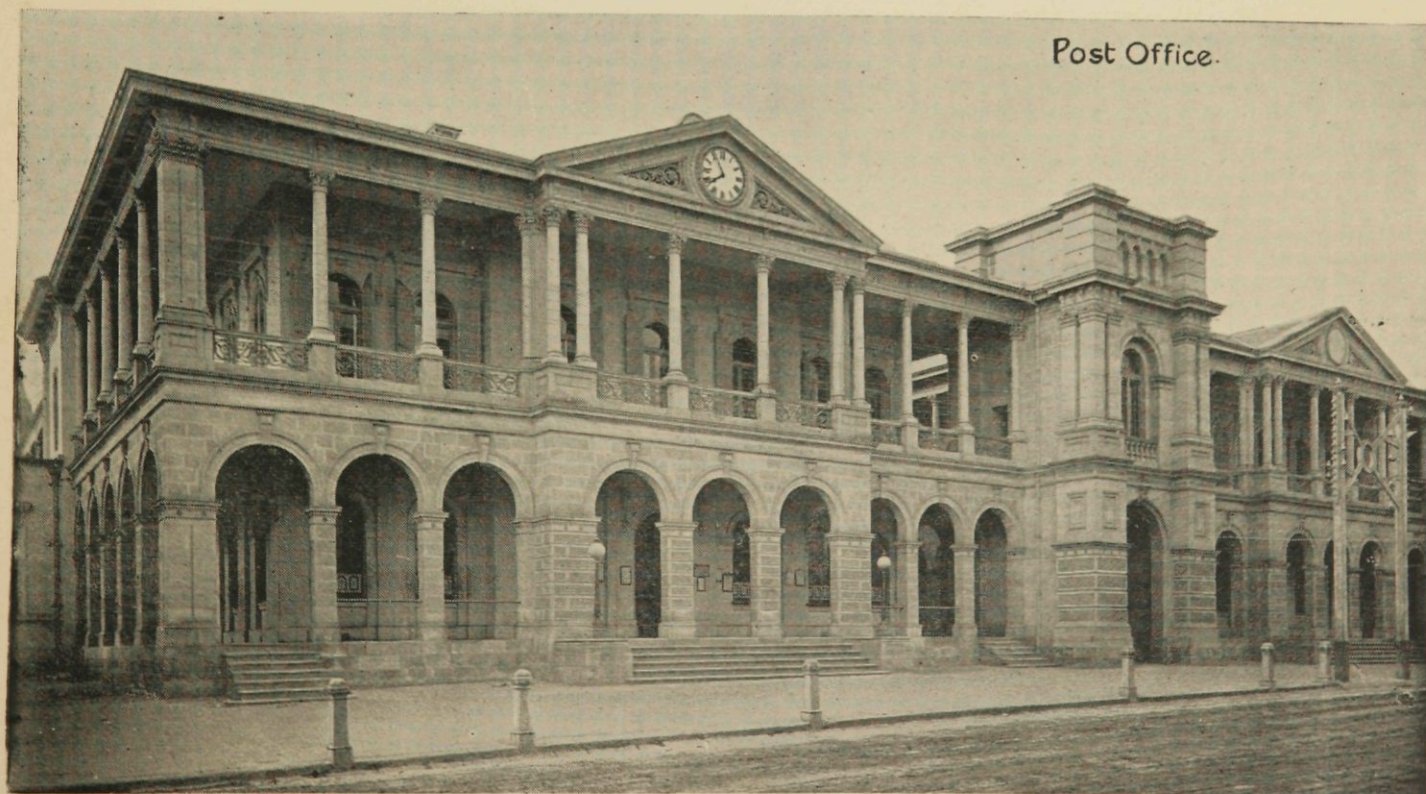
In that direction, however, no curling smoke denoted the presence of the savage, all was lonely and still. And yet, even in these deserted plains, equally wanting in the redundancy of animal as in the luxuriance of vegetable life, I could discover the rudiments of future prosperity and ample justification of the name which I had bestowed on them. I gazed around, despite my personal disappointment, with feelings of



Houses of Parliament.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, Brisbane.

The Assembly and Council Chambers are said to be equal to any in the Australian Colonies.



Post Office.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Brisbane.

hopeful gratitude to Him who had spared so fair a dwelling place for his creatures, and could not help breathing a prayer that ere long the now level horizon would be broken by a succession of tapering spires rising from the many Christian hamlets that must ultimately stud this country; and pointing through the calm depths of the interior of the blue and glorious bright skies of Imperial Australia to a still calmer and brighter and more glorious region beyond, to which all our sublimest aspirations tend, and where all our holiest desires may be satisfied."

Stokes' prayer long remains unanswered. The process of colonisation has even not yet been completed, but slowly and surely man's eye is being directed as the pioneer of his arm to those vast stretches of country, which await the enterprise and energy of man. The time will presently come when the Plains of Promise will more truly furnish the necessary outlet for this. In the meantime, they are but sparsely occupied. The expedition of Stokes terminated a work covering nearly two hundred miles of the south shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, of minutely conducted examination in boats, resulting in the discovery of 26 inlets, of which two proved to be rivers and three almost as promising, Stokes reached the old land towards the end of 1843, having been absent over six years. Of the importance of Stokes' discoveries and additions to geographical knowledge, there has never been a doubt, and, made as they were at a time when Leslie and his confreres were pushing with pioneering pluck into the Plains of Promise west of the Main Range, they constituted an epoch in the history of this colony that cannot well be disregarded. Indeed, every way we look we find evidence of enterprise; of practical effect being given to the desires of those long since passed away, to leave the place better than they found it. It was the same in the Settlement as in the wild, savage-haunted, bushy wilds. We pay due homage to those who have gone before and paved the way for us.

And now, having been on a voyage along our most northerly confines, we turn our attention to the far-off South. Let us follow in the wake of a party of explorers, whose efforts furnish a variety of interesting incidents, as well as lead up to important interior discoveries. By way of preface, let it be stated that one of the prime movers in the scheme was Mr. Andrew Petrie, the head of the oldest and one of the best respected families in the colony of Queensland. Mr. Petrie was one of those sturdy Scotchmen, whom Dr. Lang introduced into Sydney by the *Stirling Castle* and other boats, with a view primarily to breaking down the convict influence, which the venerable old Presbyterian believed was gaining too strong a hold on the mother community. Mr. Petrie was an engineer, and after working for some time in Sydney, was selected by the Government to come to the Penal Settlement of Moreton Bay and set to rights some of the mechanical defects in the old windmill machinery and to supervise works generally. He travelled hither in the old *James Watt*, a vessel which had the honour of being the first steamer that ever anchored in Moreton Bay,

as she had in respect of Hobson's Bay. This was in 1836. Parenthetically it may be mentioned that the *Stirling Castle* was subsequently wrecked on the large island opposite Maryborough, and Captain Fraser and his crew perished on it at the hands of the blacks—hence the name Fraser's Island. But this is another story. Mr. Petrie had made many excursions, and to him is ascribed the discovery of many timbers and plants—notably the Bunya Bunya, which somebody else, however, obtained credit for. With the object of extending his knowledge of the timber resources of the district and indeed of discovering anything discoverable, Mr. Petrie was led to undertake a cruise, which, though protracted and dangerous, was not without numerous redeeming and satisfactory features. He had as companions Mr. Henry Stuart Russell, Mr. Jolliffe, and Mr. Wrottesley, with a crew made up of convicts and two blacks. They embarked on May 4th, 1842, in what Mr. Petrie called a whaleboat, but which, for obvious reasons, the others dared not designate. The following day they made a point, Mr. Petrie named Bracefield Cape, but which subsequently was named Noosa. Much difficulty was experienced in effecting a landing, though they were assisted by a mob of accommodating (?) blacks, who, having noticed their approach, gathered on the beach. It may safely be presumed that the intentions of these dusky warriors were not strictly above suspicion, for, emboldened by the pangs of hunger, consequent on a shortage of rations, they showed by their actions, after the party had landed, that they were by no means particular whether they should eat the supplies of the intruders or the intruders themselves. However, negotiations were successfully concluded, whereby, for their services in carrying the illustrious party ashore on their backs, the blacks were to receive an allowance of biscuit. By this mode of transit they were landed. After carrying Mr. Petrie ashore, one fellow attempted to carry off that gentleman's blanket, and so strenuous were his efforts to secure the coveted piece of material that it was only when the persuasive powers of a gun were brought to bear on the impudent darkie that he let go his hold. Subsequently Mr. Petrie was informed by a runaway convict, who will presently be referred to, that the black, on whose shoulders he had ridden, was the murderer of several white men. On learning this, Mr. Petrie lifted his gun with the intention of disposing of the scoundrel, who, however, darted into the scrub and escaped from view and possible death. Food was then distributed among the blacks, but they still demurred, and, fearing trouble, Mr. Petrie secured two of their number and kept them in his power, as it were, as a means of securing the good behaviour of the remainder.

It was known to Mr. Petrie, as indeed it was known to most people of the time, that there were in the wilds of the colony numerous convicts who had

braved the dangers of the bush rather than remain under the rule of the Commandants. He discovered that somewhere in the vicinity was one such man, by name Bracefield. By further inquiry, he found that the tribal name given to Bracefield was Wandî, and that the individual was with his tribe a few miles off. This personage—an acquaintance with whom Mr. Petrie was anxious to obtain, since, from their connection with the natives and their travels with them, such men are most valuable guides—did not, however, turn up during that particular day, and Mr. Petrie conceived the idea of writing a note to him in English and despatching it by a native. This was done with gratifying results, for Wandî, though unable to read it, understood it sufficiently well to know that there was a friendly white in the vicinity. He accordingly set out with the black who had carried the message. The pleasure of the meeting was mutual.

Digressing for a moment, it is as well to record that Bracefield (as we shall henceforward call him) had with others absconded during Logan's time; in fact, shortly after that gentleman had assumed charge of the Settlement, and at the time of his escape was one of a chain-gang. When he had to some extent regained his mother tongue, he was profuse in his thanks for his deliverance, but he would have moments of despondency and terror. These fits were only noticeable when the Settlement was mentioned and the recollections of his treatment there apparently came back to him, indeed some difficulty was eventually experienced in persuading him to leave the blacks. Even when assured that to return would be to his advantage, he treated the advice with some distrust, and when he did yield he said he would work his very best if the Commandant would not flog him. Bracefield received kindly attention at the hands of the party and, being fed, washed and decked out in odd raiment, he became more reconciled and in the end embarked with the party.

The first place touched at after this incident was a prominent headland, where it was supposed that Brown, a mate of the ill-fated *Stirling Castle*, had been butchered by the blacks, and in view of this supposition it was called Brown's Cape. It is, however, marked on the map as Double Island Point. Here the difficulty of landing, as at Bracefield Cape, again presented itself, and it did not add to their comfort to find, after landing, that close by there was an excellent boat harbour. Double Island Point was the camping place for the night. The following morning brought good news. A blackfellow they had come upon declared, through Bracefield, that he could direct the party to a large river. His story was accepted, and he was commissioned to lead. By nightfall, they had made Fraser Island, where they lay to all night. Under the pilotage of the native, they next day cruised about in the hope of finding the river suggested by

their dusky companion, through Bracefield. Weary with their fruitless search, and darkness coming on, they had to again rest off Fraser's Island. But with the break of day came fresh vigour, and now undaunted they resumed their quest, cruising about only to find themselves at the place from which they had started! Observing fires on the island, they determined to make for them in the hope of securing supplementary and apparently highly necessary information. Mr. Petrie and Mr. Jolliffe made for the fires; the others, with the exception of Mr. Russell, went in search of water. To the lot of Mr. Russell fell the responsibility of watching the boat and stores. How he enjoyed the position cannot be better described than in his own words. "Behind me," says he, "was an old camp, before me the opposite shore—about a mile. A long wash up the deep shelf kept me on the alert to keep the boat off. I suddenly saw a canoe shoot away from the point over the way, full of men. While intent upon their movements, a heave brought the boat broadside on almost to my very feet, leaving her to turn herself over upon her keel. I had the satisfaction of seeing all effects not made fast—guns, my own carbine and some bedding—quickly subside. What could did float about in a most irritating manner. The powder was in water-tight cases. The next wash helped her off again, and, having kedged her out by the stern, I had the pleasant work of picking up the bits. By this time, the canoe, paddled by two men standing, was half-way across. Feeling bound to salute, I seized the only unloaded weapon I could find, an old Government flint musket, a veritable "Brown Bess," and wishing to make a noise, I dosed the old thing with an unreasonable charge (the other firearms were loaded but had been some while under water, and that was inconvenient), rammed home an old-fashioned ball and having filled a "pan" big enough to hold a "peck" of priming, let fly in the direction of the attacking force, while I, to my consternation, flew in the other and had to pick myself out of a comfortable sand fauteuil into which "Bess" had blown me. The ball played ducks and drakes over the water, and my friends sheered off to the left, until I lost sight of them behind a sandy point, beyond which they were intending to land. Unable to see any of my party returning, it was, it seemed, time to take care of myself. Having given "Bess" a second but less unreasonable charge, all that remained was to sit quiet, watch, and wait. In about a quarter of an hour, the first of about a dozen blacks, walking in single file, appeared round the point. They appeared to be unarmed, but on looking through my glass I detected their spears, which they were dragging on the sand by the end jammed in between two toes. When I rose and took "Bess" in my hand, they suddenly—and simultaneously—picked up the spears and having stuck them upright into the sand, advanced, holding up the right hand. Of course I had to follow suit, and

went to meet them in the same confidence. I didn't like it, though. When within a dozen yards I "squatted" again, and having some cigars, fortunately lit one and smoked, made signs to the leader to do the same, which he and the rest at once did; and having stuck a weed into his mouth, told him by signs to suck, which he did with such energy that with one choking gasp, cigar, smoke, and—never mind—was propelled nearly into my own face. However, he seemed to like it, for he tried a second time and took to it like a baby. No one coming back yet? What on earth shall I do to keep them distraught? Happy thought! When I was leaving London the streets resounded with the popular song fathered upon Jack Shepherd of highway repute. Dinned into one's ears at every corner and at every turning, it was not surprising that the jerky air to which the words had been set should have taken hold of one's retentive faculty. So at the top of my voice, which I hoped would reach the ears of some of my returning companions, I gave them in all solemnity—unfeigned assuredly—the first part of

"In a box of the stone jug I was born,
Fake away!"

and on arriving at that impressive chorus,

"Nix my Dolly, palls,"

it struck me that it might be suitable to imitate their corroborree actions, and set to work to slap my thighs with undesirable vigour. At once they did the same. The "flat" sound almost made me deaf to further theatricals on the part of some fifty more vagabonds who had been at hand all the while in the scrub behind me. But for my funk, I could have roared at the sight of some sixty native humanities so gravely and earnestly occupied on their own counters. We kept it up, both sides, I have little doubt, thinking, "What shall be done next?" when to my gladdened sight hove the rest of my associates, whom, it had suddenly struck me, these rascals might have knocked on the head, and I only remained to be disposed of."

Returning to the point of Mr. Petrie and his companions, they had to traverse some distance ere they came upon the black's camp. When they got there they were little the wiser. They could gain no intelligible information, and their efforts to persuade a black to accompany them were equally unsuccessful—a failure Mr. Petrie facetiously attributed to his companion's red shirt! However, the party got once more afloat, and at sundown had the satisfaction of reaching the river they had been looking for, and which now bears the name of the Mary—so named in honour of Lady Fitzroy. The party were glad to camp there that night, and before leaving the next day Mr. Petrie had succeeded in adding several valuable timber specimens to his stock. On the 11th, 12th and 13th May, the party explored the Mary—they went on, in fact, until they were brought to a standstill by rocks and shingle beds.

The next thing to do was to learn something of the country on its banks. It was here that Bracefield was of the greatest use; it was here, too, that they

made a discovery. Bracefield, stripped and looking every inch a blackfellow, went out with the Brisbane natives to take bearings and to spy out the land; twice he returned with but a poor tale; the third time he came across a large camp of natives, but the numbers suggested that a report to Mr. Petrie would be advisable before he announced his presence among them. He therefore reported what he had seen. The whole party became anxious to accompany Bracefield on the next trip, but this he declined to allow—or, at any rate, he explained that to pursue such a course would mean the running of unnecessary risk, and, in deference to his experience and his wish, two of the boat's crew, who offered their services, were armed and alone allowed to follow Bracefield. Nearing the camp, Bracefield placed his two companions in ambush. This accomplished, he divested himself of every stitch of clothing, and, arming himself with a spear, he stealthily drew near to the camp of assembled blacks. A favourable opportunity presenting itself, he bounced in among them, waving his arms and gesticulating wildly, he cried, "Wandi, Wandi." Great was the consternation of the natives, some of whom rushed wildly for their weapons, while others, almost too frightened for anything, plunged into the scrub. This exodus had the effect of bringing Bracefield's two companions from their hiding-place, not a little astonished at the disturbance. And now something strange occurred. The attitude of the blacks made it problematical as to what would be the next step they would take. But it happened that a man, apparently an aboriginal (who, however, stood some distance away from the rest when "Wandi" so unceremoniously appeared on the scene), took in at a glance the situation and rushed frantically first to Bracefield and then to the latter's two white companions. Bracefield was as much astonished as the others at the proceedings, for he recognised in the personage a convict who had worked with him in the chain-gang, during Logan's time. It subsequently transpired that, during his visit to Fraser's Island, Bracefield had, while in conversation with the natives, heard that there was a white man in the interior, but he had thought so little of the information as to have forgotten it. By signs and gestures, the strange person soon comprehended the nature of the visit. He and Bracefield were soon in earnest conversation, carried on in the native tongue, for this new man of the woods had forgotten his own. But they were interrupted. The blacks became disquieted, and their attitude to the now knee-shaking companions of Bracefield, was anything but assuring. Bracefield's new-found friend, however, soon brought them under control, and, after a great deal of trouble, consequent upon the difficulty encountered in persuading the runaway that the Settlement was not the place of torment he had known it to be, he was prevailed upon to accompany Bracefield to Mr. Petrie. That gentleman's astonishment on seeing the

latest addition to the party, may be more easily imagined than described. It was found that his native name was Duramboi, and his own, James Davis. His body was scarred and bruised, manifesting rough life, and his appearance generally the reverse of pleasing to the eye. As in the case of Bracefield, Davis was counselled to return to the Settlement, but he revolted, and, in the end, accused Bracefield of leading an expedition to effect his and others' capture. At length, however, he succumbed, but wished to be allowed to return to his black friends to say good-bye and prevent them attacking the party's camp, which he feared they might do. This permission was accorded, though unwillingly, and, after his departure, Mr. Petrie, considering an attack within the bounds of possibility, decided that it would be safer to sleep in the boat. The precautionary measure was, however, quite unnecessary, for not a black was either heard or seen throughout the night.

Three shots, fired at daybreak, were the signal for Davis's return. It was answered. Davis, accompanied by a black, made his appearance. He carried with him the remains of a watch. It transpired that this had belonged to a shepherd, who, with a mate, had fallen a victim to the revenge of the natives on a station at Kilcoy. It is a long story. Suffice it to say, that Davis related how some station hands had given to the blacks flour which had strychnine mixed with it, some fifty or sixty natives dying in the most awful agony. It is only fair, however, to say that quite another version of the story was given by the other side. The watch was naturally a curiosity to the blacks, who could make neither head nor tail of it. Even Davis, though knowing perfectly well what it was, had forgotten how to open a watch, and when it was "dead" it was buried in the sand.

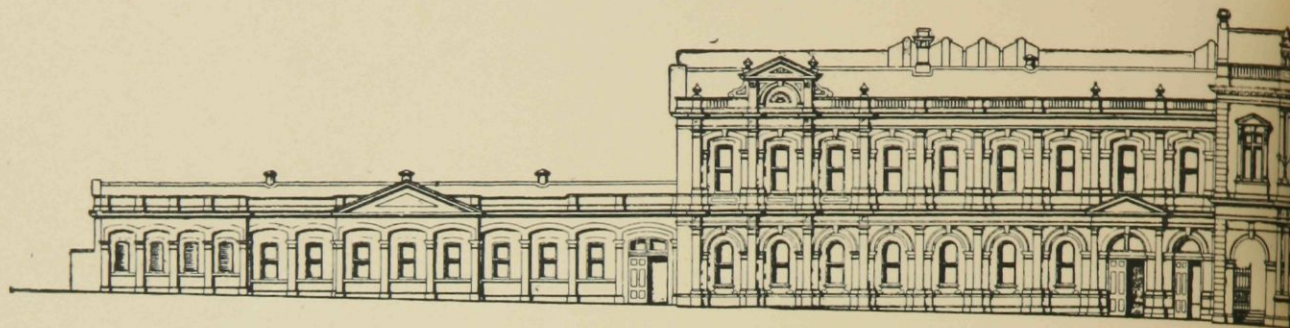
The excitement over, the party resumed its work of exploration, adding to the collections, and then started homeward. Mr. Petrie had a desire to know more of the fate of Captain Fraser of the *Stirling Castle*, by which boat, as has been stated, the Petrie family travelled from Glasgow. Consequently the whale boat was again headed for Fraser's Island. The quest was a vain one. Certain bones were found, but they were those of a blackfellow, and without further ado the Settlement at Brisbane was made. And the party were not sorry to reach it. At the outset Mr. Russell had threatened to die (he was really kept alive by a "sand bath" administered by a blackfellow), and to wind up with the party had to face a gale.

At this point some slight diversion is warranted. There are several incidents lightly touched on in this running account of the trip to Wide Bay, and the discovery of the Mary River, which will do, perhaps, with a little more detailed treatment. In the first place the meeting of "Wandi" and "Duramboi," and their subsequent conflict; in the second, the fate of the *Stirling Castle* and sequel to the wreck. Mr. Petrie

refers to both in his diary; so does Mr. Russell, in his work. We take Mr. Russell's account as being the most chatty. He says:—

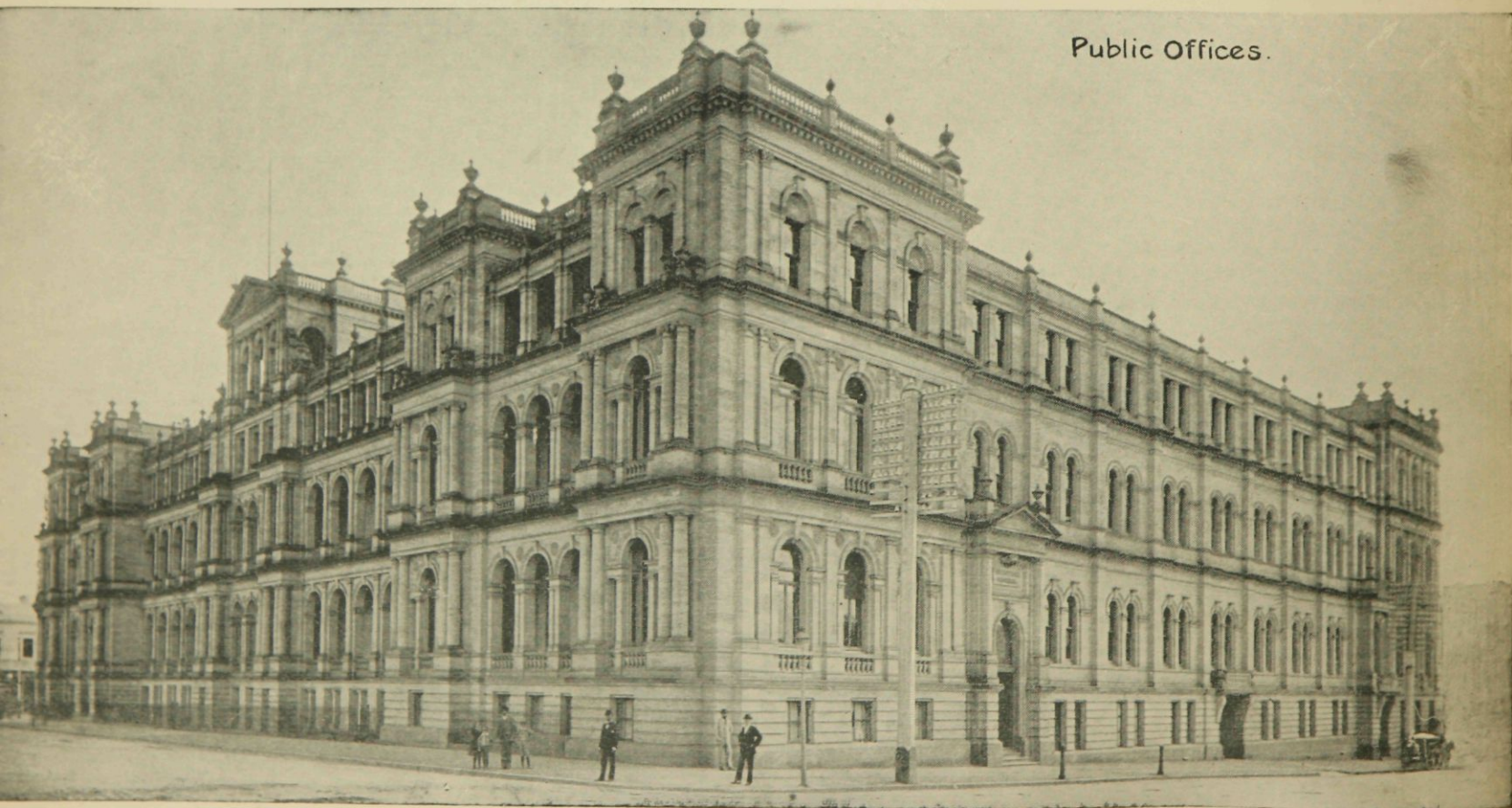
"Duramboi (which, being construed, means a kangaroo rat—emblem of activity and speed) had, we knew from the records, run away from the penal settlement fourteen years before—in Logan's day. Its name even now had roused dread in his suspicious mind: he made his reply, charged Wandi with having guided the white constable to his place of refuge, in which he had so long lived a life he loved; worked himself into a frenzy of passion at his having done this traitor's trick, that he himself (Wandi) might have his reward; that his back might be spared the scourge for hunting him (Duramboi) down; and giving him over to the tormentor and death; for having broken faith with his fellow runaway and outlaw and sneaking into the good graces of his kind by pledging himself to hand him over to the manacles, legirons and chains; and now, with lying lips, snaring him with the 'tow-row' (net for kangaroo) of his tongue and steal him away from his father and his home. . . . Duramboi—who had thought we were in great force sent out with the same object of seizing him and carrying him off dead or alive—had not dared refuse to follow the slow retreat of Wandi and his companions towards the camp. Consequently, at the very acme of this unmerited invective, and reproach of this screaming demonstration and stringing slander, they had both come well in sight. What superlatively irritating figure of speech had been used I cannot tell; but, in a moment, Wandi made a step back from his accuser and quickly poised his spear. Duramboi, with the lightness of a leopard, did the same; and then there rose to the skies a war challenge, the resonant syllables of which left us no need of interpretation, in view of the attitude of these antagonists, attitude and bearing which, at least to my own stimulated curious and 'new chummy' interest, suggested a term of nobler epithet than that of picturesque. . . . Duramboi's chest was tattooed 'Moolgarrah' fashion with horizontal scars parallel to each other; both showed scars of old wounds in their backs and legs. The former had had a spear through his thigh and the smash of the boomerang in his right knee. In the tension their muscular frames these brands caught his eye, as we gathered near to put a stop to any active hostility. Duramboi was the tallest—though not a tall man—and the best set up. Wandi, slim and as hard as his own spear, but much older than his opponent, who was about thirty years of age. All this occurred on the top of the sandbank at the back of our camp. Seeing that we should interfere with their arrangements, Duramboi turned, lowered his weapon, came to the edge of the bank, and took a scowling long look at us one by one. He almost seemed to have it in mind to dispute our advance. Petrie, in a tone fitted to the occasion, told him to come down. One searching stare at the speaker, one moment's hesitation, and down he rushed with an impetuosity which marked all his proceedings. 'My name Jim Davis of Glasgow', were the only words he could utter intelligible to us; went off at score into the rapid 'black' speech, from which, by means of 'Wandi', we could only make out that he had run away from the settlement because the men in his claim were cutting each other's throats or knocking each a mate's head in with a pick used on the roads, so that they might be sent to Sydney to be 'what they called hung.' Fearing for his own life at the hands of his comrades, he had managed to escape and take his chance of mercy among the blacks. Duramboi was wearing the necklaces and armlets used among the natives, and, as he frantically went on in the scream of his excitement, seeing that we were unable to understand a word that he said, and could express himself in no other language, too impatient to the dilatory relief of interpretation, flew off again into a satanic passion, wrenched off his *bijouterie*, and set to tearing and clawing up the ground with his fingers, sinking his voice from the thrilliest howl to a very bedlamite whisper, accompanied by a wicked leer well suited to the change. A long time afterwards, he told me that he had never been able to recollect what had passed. I think he was mad."

Years afterwards, Davis frequently gave private exhibitions of his fleetness of foot and skill in tree-climbing. He proved useful, too, in many ways, mainly as an interpreter and in surveying roads and obtaining information from the blacks. He followed his trade in the Settlement as a blacksmith, but in the last years of his life he kept a crockery shop in George Street, the second principal street in the city,



— Elev

NEW CENTRAL

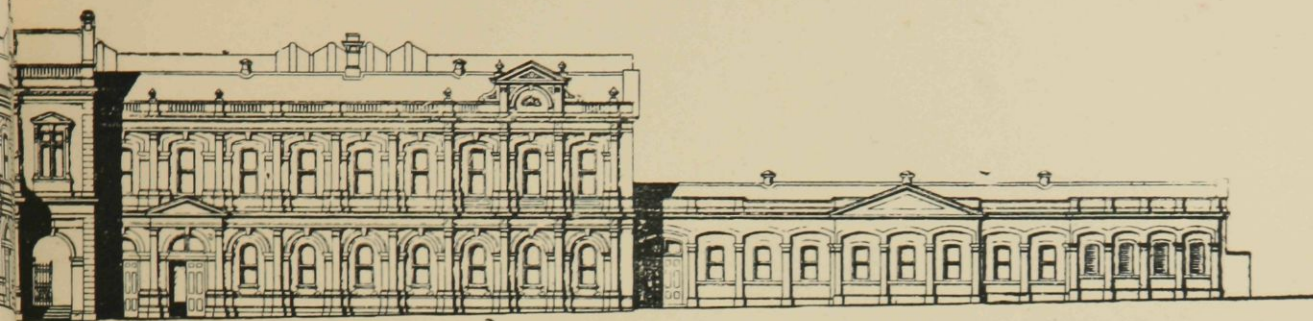


Public Offices.

TREASURY BUILDINGS, Brisbane.

Occupy the entire block; the view shows William Street and Elizabeth Street elevations only.

The cost of this building, without furnishings, amounted to £175,000.



ATION, Brisbane.



CUSTOMS HOUSE, Brisbane.

and died, only a few years ago, a comparatively wealthy man. Bracefield went into service at Goodna—for years after his resurrection to civilised life, but met with an untimely death through a tree falling on him. All that need be said of the life of the pair (other than incidents relating to Bracefield, shortly to be told), is that both were transported for trivial offences. After his flight, he fell in with the tribe he was found with, and became, much to his consternation, “the resurrected son of Pamby Pamby, the chief,” who had shortly before lost his heir, Duramboi, whose name he, of course, took. Davis’s life was a veritable romance.

So also was Bracefield’s. And now let us speak of him (for the last time) and his connection with the *Stirling Castle*. It has been related how the *Stirling Castle* became a wreck. All who reached the beach, with the exception of Mrs. Fraser, the captain’s wife, were killed by the tribe (Eumundy’s) with whom Bracefield was. Her preservation was due to Bracefield. It seems from one account that, after the wreck, Brown (the mate), Captain Fraser and his wife were separated by the blacks. Brown was almost immediately butchered; three weeks afterwards, Mrs. Fraser, it is related, fell in with her husband, who, at that particular moment, was dragging wood for the aborigines. He was much fatigued, and implored his wife to assist him. She had neither the liberty nor the strength to do this, being similarly employed; and the old gin, to whose care she was consigned, kept strict watch over her. She was thus compelled to leave him, but later, seizing an opportunity to get away, she went to the spot where she had left him, only to find him speared in the back. He expired at sundown. What subsequently took place is eloquently told by Mr. Russell, who got it from Bracefield himself.

The captain’s wretched wife was spared and became “domesticated.” It was the possession of this white woman, and the prospect of plunder, that had made the outside tribes so eager to reach the scene of horror (the wreck), and thus dare an invasion of a district, on which, in fact, they knew they were trespassers. To open the ball, there was a general “tourr” *alias* “corroboree” in the good fellowship of common rejoicing. This tourr, at the back of Brown’s Cape, had been a ring scooped out of the soil, in the fashion of a circus of an immense size. The earth so collected formed a low mound, which enclosed it all round the circumference, except at a point from which a path ran about 100 yards into the thick underbrush, at the end of which, for it was a *cul de sac*, had stood the low-roofed habitation of Mrs. Fraser. Putting aside the torments of her bondage, Bracefield declared that she was compelled to drag in wood for fires and fetch water with as much cruelty as the gins themselves. Bracefield was never allowed to speak to nor approach

her. Her sufferings were terrible. He was always thinking of how she could manage to get away.

The first goodfellowship quickly wore away. Feuds sprang up. By waking up to jealousy of intrusion, frequent fights came on and off, in which some were killed and eaten. So tribe after tribe began to disappear or return to their own “penates.” Eumundy, the chief of Bracefield’s tribe, were among the number who still lingered; he was so redoubtable a warrior that his presence was tolerated with discreet respect. Food had become scarce and was becoming scarcer every day, too, where so many had assembled themselves. Under the pinch of empty stomachs, the “baggagees” too, would sneak away to forage for themselves, and so it is quite intelligible—“Wandi, the great talker,” found at length opportunities for interviewing poor Mrs. Fraser. Her misery and want would soon have killed her; but the new-born hope of escape by this man’s help brought back some courage. The occasion came. “Where there’s a will there’s a way,” the will of the one helpless creature being nerved by her tremendous desolation; of the other by the prospect of the large reward, and that which, under the despairing cry of the woman, had become “father to his hope,” namely, the recovery of liberty, by pardon, in return for this risky service to an English woman.

The way was found. She managed to escape the eye of the famishing creatures around on every side, met Bracefield at an appointed spot. With bent bodies they waded along a running brook, here deep, here shallow, eyes and ears fright-quickenened, hope sustained; grasping every dear chance by stone or stream of passing over the treacherous ground without track of foot-fall, or fraying of grass or shrub, they reached a rugged range and hid themselves among the rocks. Bracefield turned to good purpose the native gifts bestowed by savagedom. Fed his fellow fugitive on such bush diet as his wood-craft could compass, eluded the pursuit, and in a few days both set foot on a pathway well-known to the hopeless desperate runaway a few years before. It is hard to conceive the belief that under the re-action of supreme joy upon deliverance from such an agony of life as this woman’s must have been, it could have been possible that any human soul should be possessed by any other power than that of unspeakable, priceless gratitude to the worker-out of such a restoration to kin and country. Yet such appears to have been the case with this Mrs. Fraser. “As soon as we got on that path, as soon as she could see horse tracks and tress cut down and lying about, she knew she was at Meginchin (the natives’ name for Brisbane),” said Bracefield, “I told her of all she said she would do when she got in, and told her I should like to hear all of it over again. But she wouldn’t speak; when she did, as we went on, she said she would complain of me. I turned back and ran for my life.”

"Well do I even now recollect the look of vindictive savagedom which accompanied this part of Bracefield's story," relates Mr. Russell. "Speaking to him as I did day by day, watching for contradictions—not in this matter only—I became impressed with the persuasion that he had not made up a story in this, nor in any other instance where I was seeking the truth. I believed him. In the episode of Mrs. Fraser's escape, his excitement, manner and words were too natural to be assumed for any concealment's sake—had there been anything to conceal." Under whatever impulse it was, Bracefield went back; he lived the old life, his hopes shattered and dissolved. Seven years afterwards or thereabouts, Mr. Petrie and his party found him with the same tribe. All has been said that need be said of the incident, though much could even now be written, did we desire to follow Mrs. Fraser. But our interest in her closes with this remark, that she proceeded to London and, by "a feigned condition," imposed upon the credulity of London a year or so later. More than that, she cruelly libelled the man who had been instrumental in setting her free at the risk of his own life.

CHAPTER V.

"There is that which one can communicate to another and make himself the richer; as one who imparts a light to another has not therefore less light, but walks henceforth in the light of two torches instead of one."
—DR. FRENCH.



WITH the rescue of Bracefield and Davis, the general knowledge of both the country and the habits of the aborigines was considerably extended. Indirectly, in the case of the former, it led to further discoveries of fertile country, of rivers, and the settlement to some extent of both the Mary and the Burnett—the latter of which Mr. Stuart Russell claims to have found, but which others with apparently less reason lay claims to. However, that matter need not be discussed. But it will be interesting to divert for a minute and view a cannibal feast of the natives now fast dying out before the march of civilisation, as seen through the spectacles of Davis who lived with them so long. During his residence among the blacks, Davis had travelled as far, as he thought, as 500 miles to the northward of Moreton Bay, being passed along from tribe to tribe like a blind man soliciting charity. By every tribe he visited in his journeyings he was uniformly taken for a deceased native returned to life, and his arrival among any tribe that had not before seen

a white man, was generally an event of intense interest to the natives. They would gather round him in a crowd, and gaze at him for a time apparently in silent awe and veneration—endeavouring to discover some likeness between him and the deceased native whom they supposed he resembled, asking him whether he was not that native come to life again, and when any such resemblance was recognised, the relatives of the deceased, if not at hand, were apprised of the fact, and a scene of mingled lamentation and rejoicing such as one might anticipate in such circumstances, immediately succeeded, the relatives of the deceased natives cutting themselves with shells and sharp-edged weapons until the blood would stream down, and the supposed dead man come to life again being thenceforth treated with the very best the tribe could furnish. On some occasions, however, the natives could not discover any resemblance between the white stranger and any of their deceased friends, and in these cases the *onus probandi* in regard to the identity of his person, was thrown upon himself, as in such instance he was usually asked who he had been and what had been his name when he was a blackfellow and before he died. These occasions proved difficult to Davis, the answers necessary were hard to divine, for it was easy to get himself into trouble either by betraying his ignorance of the nomenclature of the tribe, or by exhibiting no resemblance to the individual whom he might otherwise have pretended to personate. The ingenuity with which he extricated himself from such a dilemma, could not but be admired. Being naturally remarkably shrewd and intelligent, his uniform answer was that it was so long since he died that he had quite forgotten what name he had had when he was a black man! With this answer the natives were always satisfied. But the manner in which the aborigines of the northern districts generally disposed of their dead appeared to be the most important point on which the evidence of Davis could be brought to bear. It will be doubtless horrifying to the reader to learn from that evidence, corroborated as it has been since by independent and unquestionable testimony, that in that part of Queensland the bodies of the dead, whether they fell in battle or died a natural death, were, with the exception of the old men and women, uniformly eaten by the survivors. The fights of the aborigines were, he said, frequent and occasionally bloody, and at such times the dead of both parties of the combatants were carried off, skinned, roasted and eaten by their respective friends. Davis had seen as many as ten or twelve bodies brought off by one of the parties engaged after one of these fights, all of which were treated exactly as has been stated. After the body had been subjected to the process of scorching with firebrands it became, he said, very stiff—so stiff as to be almost capable of standing upright by itself. If the subject happened to be a male, the subsequent part of the process was performed by females; if a female, by males. The body was then extended upon its face, and certain parties who had hitherto been sitting apart in solemn silence (for the whole affair was conducted with the stillness of a funeral

solemnity), stepped forward, and with a red pigment, which showed very strongly upon the white ground, drew lines upon the back and along the arms from each shoulder to the wrist. These parties then retired, and others, who too had previously been sitting apart in silence, stepped forward in like manner, and with sharp shells cut through the *cutis vera*, or true skin, along the lines so made. The entire skin of the body was then stripped off in one place, including the ears and fingernails, with the scalp, but not the skin of the face, which was cut off. This whole process was performed with incredible expedition, and the skin was then stretched on two spears to dry, the process being sometimes hastened by lighting a fire under the skin. Previous to this operation, however, the skin was restored to its natural colour by being anointed all over with a mixture of grease and charcoal. When the body had been completely flayed, the dissectors stepped forward and cut it up. The legs were first cut off at the thigh, then each arm at the shoulder, and, last of all, the head, not a drop of blood appearing during the process. The larger sections were subdivided and portioned out among the expectant multitude, each of whom took his portion to one or other of the fires, and, when half roasted, devoured it with apparent relish. Davis vowed that he had often seen a blackfellow holding his portion of his fellow creature's dead body to the fire in one hand on a branch or piece of wood stuck through it like a fork or skewer, with a shell or a hollow piece of bark under it in the other to receive melted fat that dropped from it, and drinking it up when he had caught a sufficient quantity to form a draught, with the greatest gusto. In this way the body disappeared with incredible rapidity, the bones being very soon cleaned of every particle of flesh. The bones were then carefully collected and placed in a "dilly" or basket, and forwarded by a trusty person to all the neighbouring tribes, in each of which they are mourned over successively for a time by those to whom the deceased was known. They were then returned to the tribe to which the deceased belonged, and carried about by his relatives for months, or even years, till at length they were deposited permanently in a hollow tree, from which it was esteemed unpardonable sacrilege to remove them. It was ignorance of this fact which led a convict, who escaped from a settlement with Davis, to move them and meet with death. If the deceased fell in battle, there was no coroner's inquest, as it were, held on the subject of his death; but if he died a natural death in the vigor of youth or manhood, it was always presumed by the natives that his dissolution had been brought about by some unfair means—by witchcraft or sorcery, of course—and an inquiry into it was instituted accordingly. With this view the soothsayer or exorcist of the tribe, or some person corresponding to the priest Chalcas in the Grecian Army under the wall of Troy (for superstition is remarkably consistent with itself in its development in all ages), carried round the skin, along with certain attendants, with the two spears on which it had been stretched and dried in the corroboree or general

assembly of the natives, which was held on these occasions; and stooping at every step as he came up to another and another native in the extended circle, he pretends to ask the skin if this was the man who killed him. If the answer which the skin is alleged to return, and of course which is audible to the soothsayer, exclusively declared the innocence of the individual, the procession passed on and the question was repeated before the next native. At length some unfortunate individual was found whom the skin of the dead man was alleged by the soothsayer to have accused of killing, and the fact was significantly announced to the corroboree by the soothsayer sticking the two spears into the ground, with the skin distended upon them before the alleged culprit. The latter was thenceforth marked out for death, and though nothing should be done to him at the time, he was sure to be eventually surprised and killed, and his body disposed of in the same way. The skins were carefully preserved among the tribe, and were frequently placed either over or under sick persons, and as an effectual specific against witchcraft or sorcery. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the aborigines were decidedly cannibals, although this fact has, we know, been disputed. In the case of old men or women dying of the infirmities of age, the bodies were either buried, burned, or suspended on trees, or left to dissolve into their original elements in the hollows of trees. Davis acquitted the northern tribes of the infanticide, of which some of those elsewhere were certainly guilty, and strenuously denied that they ever put old people to death, their relatives generally providing for them in great reverence. He maintained also that they never put anyone to death merely for the love of human flesh; but the customs of their country and their race, from time immemorial, rendered it incumbent upon them, and a sacred duty, to devour the dead bodies of their relatives and friends, in the way described. Even the dead body of an enemy slain in battle was never eaten by his enemies, but by his own tribe and friends. In one instance within his own knowledge, the child of a native man and woman having died in the evening, its parents had devoured nearly the whole body by the morning. At the corroborees that were always held on the occasion of these feasts upon the dead, the women chanted songs and dirges, and struck their thighs with the palms of their hands by way of accompaniment.

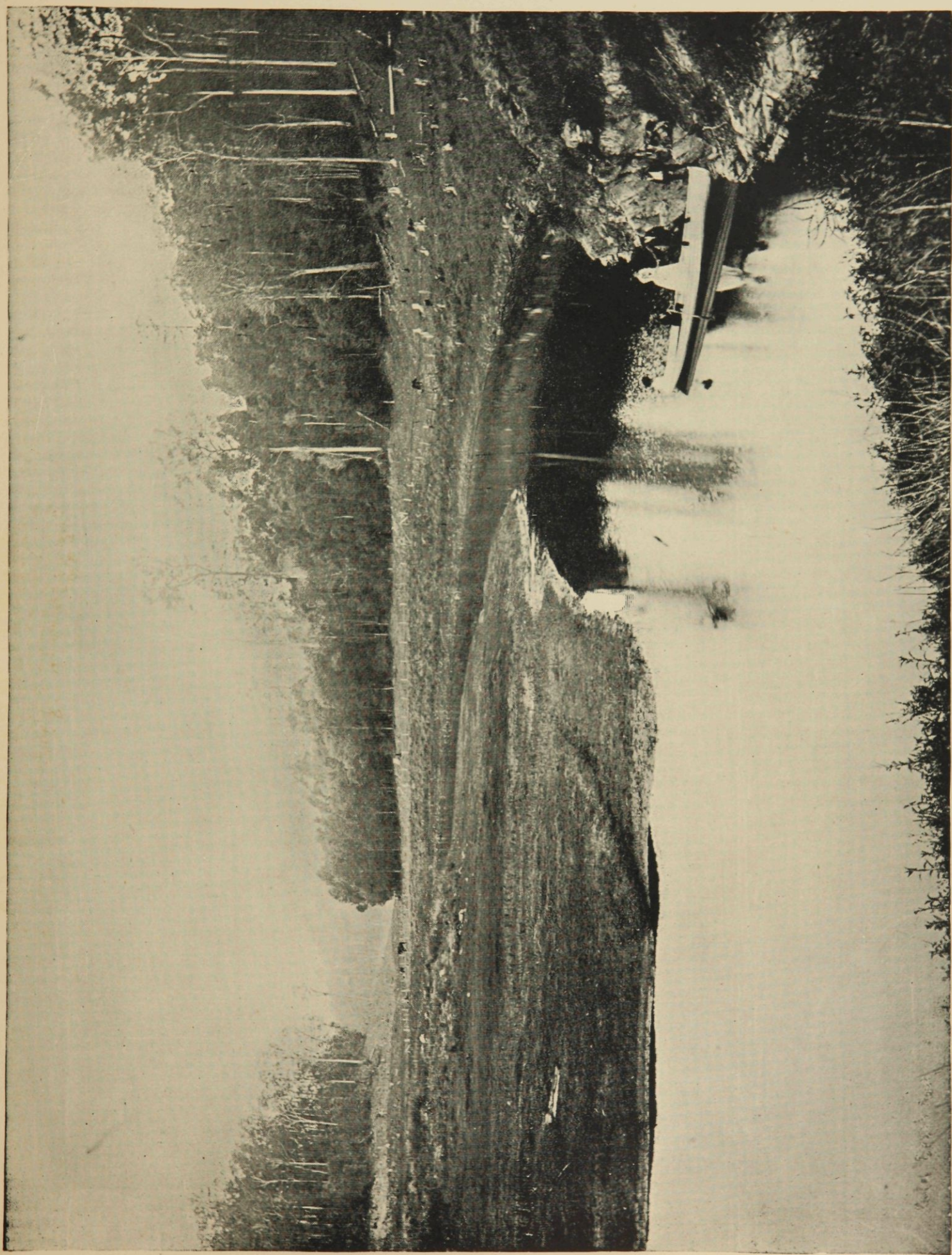
And now, having in passing glanced at this phase of native life, turn once more to matters affecting the "colonisers" and mark the progress made. To start with, the term "commandant" had been changed to "police magistrate." The first to hold this office was Captain Wickham, whose earliest connection was in the field of exploration with Stokes. Simultaneously with this appointment came two Crown Land Commissioners, each virtually with a principality under his care—the one presided over the comprehensive area of Moreton Bay, the other over the frontier of the Darling Downs. From this fact we can see how circumscribed was settlement. The depressed trade in the South made men seek fresh

fields, and in many cases they found an outlet for their energies in Moreton Bay. As an instance of how bad things really were, it may be mentioned that in a period of eleven months, ending with 1842, 600 Sydney merchants sheltered themselves under the friendly branches of the Insolvency Act, while in 1843 a meeting was held "to take into consideration the alarming and depressed state of the monetary affairs of the colony, and to devise measures of immediate relief." So great was the exodus from Sydney, that the Hunter River Steam Navigation Coy. announced their intention of re-establishing steam communication between that place and Brisbane Town. It would have been difficult to have found a more hazardous speculation, for very little of the waters were known; the company did not even possess a chart! Indeed, the shareholders had expressed the opinion that the company's vessels "should not go to so dangerous a place as Moreton Bay." But the directors refused to stick at trifles. It will be readily understood how these plucky gentlemen were reproached, when after five months the *Shamrock* was taken off the Moreton Bay run and placed on the Melbourne one. The fickleness of fortune, however, caused them a few months later again to decide that "the Melbourne run at this time of the year is dangerous, as well as unprofitable"; and Moreton Bay people were much pleased to again see the *Shamrock* plying the waters of the Brisbane. From that day this steam communication has been uninterrupted; it has not been marked by any retrograde movement, but by one steady movement of progression. Things shortly became so improved as to warrant the erection of a wharf and sheds at South Brisbane, and *en passant* it may be mentioned that it was the cantankerous nature of a resident there which prevented that side of the river being constituted the centre of trade. Everything was in favour of it, for the trade which came down from the west was dumped down there; South Brisbane was for some years the chief camping ground for teamsters.

But even yet the "city" was hardly civilised. The condition of affairs was well described by an old resident—long since passed away—who was one of those who made Brisbanewards in 1843. It may be regarded as having a deal of local bearing, but it must be remembered that at this time no other centre was known in all what is now Queensland. He journeyed from Sydney in a schooner—it was during one of the lapses of the steamer service—but on reaching Amity Point, where the pilot was then stationed, he transhipped and came on in the pilot boat, landing at a makeshift wharf which had been "erected" by the steamer company. "Night had set in before we entered the river," he said, "having had to contend against a strong south-westerly breeze across the bay. It may, therefore, be set down as an established fact that, when we shook ourselves together on the old wharf about 8 o'clock in the evening, we were not exactly the parties competent to be called upon to express an opinion on the beauties of the river, or the natural advantages of the Settlement. On the contrary, my friend, the skipper, said

something about his eyes and limbs that did not convey a blessing to himself or to his hearers. But it was cold; and it was hard to avoid being uncomplimentary when we had left the comfortable quarters of Jimmy Hexton, the pilot at Amity Point, about 4 that morning without breaking our fast, and, with the exception of a slight feed on the voyage, had not been able to keep the inner man comfortable. In fact, we had all been the victims of misplaced confidence. We had expected to land in Brisbane in about eight or ten hours, having a good boat and crew; instead of that we had nearly doubled that time. A portion of the southern wing of the old convict barracks had been converted by the ingenuity of the lessees from a dirty dreary kitchen or cook-house into a snug and comfortable store and dwelling-place, in which, on the night I made my appearance therein, I found a hearty welcome from the worthy occupiers, Messrs. John Harris and Richard Underwood, trading in the new settlement under the style and title of Harris and Underwood, general storekeepers. The company at the supper table consisted of the firm and their ladies, an old gentleman named White (then acting as postmaster and superintendent of the ticket-of-leave constabulary stationed in Brisbane), the captain and myself. The amusing anecdotes of passing events, given with much zest and humour by our hosts, and the graphic particulars of life in the Settlement, kept us in good humour, and very much helped to thaw our stagnant blood, and make us have a better opinion as to the future of the young community." Of course, our dead friend was lucky. The majority had to content themselves with a camp under the shade of a colossal gum or an iron bark, flourishing in what are now Brisbane's principal thoroughfares. The imaginings indeed of the new chum, regarding accommodation in these by-gone days, are beyond description. If he chanced to be fastidious in the matter of food, the articles he found on the shelf of the pioneer storekeeper, even if he had the wherewithal with which to purchase them, were calculated to knock all sentiment and desire out of him. Briefly, the provisions come-at-able were a bad second quality flour, salt junk of the consistency of the material usually comprised in the upper of a blucher boot; tea, which from its strength gained the appropriate though vulgar appellation of "posts and rails," and sugar which might easily have been mistaken for something else. Happy was the man who boldly recognised that, when he came to Brisbane Town, he had to forego all "soft" things. His lot was a hard one, in whatever particular one liked to regard it.

But the progression of "North Australia" became daily more marked. Its recognition by the South was truly "generous." The generosity of the Government often led them to do many rash things. For instance, the handful of people here suddenly found themselves, about the middle of 1843, included in a constituency. How or why this was brought about, was always a mystery, because the popular belief was that the North was to be stifled at all costs. But there was the fact.



GOLD CREEK, Brisbane.

The electorate included Port Macquarie and the Upper Hunter, with a seaboard of hundreds of miles, and with its head polling place on the Hunter. As has been stated, the voice the Moreton Bay people had in the councils of the country, in reality amounted to an almost inaudible squeak. One member was called upon to represent this vast territory, and, taking into consideration the facilities which presented themselves to voters, it may safely be assumed that the few residents here were not dangerously excited over the event, which took place on the 3rd June, 1843. There were two candidates, Mr. Alex. McLeay and Mr. Charles Windeyer, both well-known names in Australian history. The former had been selected in 1825 to proceed to New South Wales as Colonial Secretary. He, however, resigned that position in 1837. Mr. Windeyer was a pressman, he was in fact the first recognised reporter in the House of Lords, who had emigrated to Australia in 1828, and on his arrival had accepted the office of Clerk of the Bench of Sydney, shortly afterwards rising to the more important position of police magistrate. The honour of representing Moreton Bay fell to his opponent, who had a small majority of votes. It may be claimed that, by his election, Moreton Bay was doubly honoured, for on taking his seat in the House, he was elected Speaker, although, it must be confessed, Moreton Bay benefitted little and cared perhaps less for the distinction. The one cry was, that Moreton Bay was an outcast settlement; but then, as it could command sufficient votes to influence an election, it had, maybe, but little legitimate ground for complaint. As a matter of fact, Mr. McLeay was elected by the Port Macquarie people, and these he continued to serve to the very great detriment of Moreton Bay. As population increased here, the want of thought and inaction became, of course, an injustice, and, three years afterwards, great efforts were made to move their "representative." It was discovered that Port Macquarie was securing annually large grants for roads and bridges, while Moreton Bay was pointedly left in the cold, with all petitions and prayers for redress unheeded. From 1842 to 1844 the revenue derived from the place amounted to the modest sum of £6,281, while the population rose from 665 in 1842 to 1120 the following year, and 1595 in 1844. At the time of his election, Mr. McLeay was 77 years of age, and hardly sufficiently active to properly represent so rising and extensive an electorate. Land sales were held both in Brisbane and Ipswich (which latter place was the squatter centre, and a bitter opponent of the capital), and the net result was the augmentation of the coffers of New South Wales. Even up to 1844 the Government refused to give any guarantee that Brisbane town would become the headquarters, and there is some ground for the suspicion that they withheld the information in order to boom various townships—notably, Cleveland—which were springing up and claiming priority of place. Even with regard to entrance to the Port, the authorities took up a stubborn attitude. They absolutely refused to move the pilot station from Amity, notwithstanding the proof that

was frequently forthcoming as to the danger a craft ran by entering at that point. They were brought to a sad awakening, though, in March, 1847, when the steamer *Sovereign*, with fifty-six souls and a valuable cargo on board, broke up on the bar, and forty-six persons perished. Then, and not till then, would the Government listen to the voice of the people. After so terrible a reminder, no time was lost in giving effect to the oft repeated suggestions.

With population came troubles, and the worst of all were, perhaps, those which afflicted the squatter. The want of labour, and the costliness and general unreliability of it when he got it, primarily worried him. He tried everything, from assigned servants to Chinese; even Polynesians were experimented with. All were equally a failure. The subject developed into a really contentious one, and almost led to a revival of transportation in a most pronounced way. Then the heavy hand the Government laid on the pockets of the Crown lessee caused much soreness and hardship. But first as to labour. Whatever may now be considered the merits or demerits of the case, there is no denying the fact that the want of labour was very severely felt, and materially retarded what was then, as to a large extent it still is, the mainstay of the place—the pastoral interest. Nor was Moreton Bay the only place where there was a dearth of the first assistant to capital; every district in New South Wales felt the pinch. In Moreton Bay the squatters had frequently themselves to set to work, to avoid an alternative that would involve them in heavy losses—boiling down. Transportation had ceased in 1840, and the whole of the immigrants introduced into New South Wales from 1842 to 1846 did not number 5000. Considerable discussion ensued in the South, the only result of the agitation being the bestowal of the title of "the banditti party" on the petitioners for the revival of transportation, and the engendering of a very bitter feeling between the two contending parties. Of this agitation, as it affected Moreton Bay, more will be said anon. But as already indicated, the squatters in their straits even turned their attention to the South Seas, China, India. They were almost unanimous in the opinion that they would have to draw on these fields, although, it must be confessed, there was an utter lack of adhesion in respect of giving effect to the conclusions arrived at. The result was chaos. As to the European labour, what few men came to the Settlement were not particularly anxious to move out of it, and if perchance they did decide to go up country, the majority no sooner began to settle down than they regretted the bargain and, ignoring agreements and everything else, made a bolt for it. A local labour fund was established in Brisbane by the stock-owners, who were markedly increasing, and these subscribed at the rate of 10s. per each 1,000 sheep or every 250 head of cattle they owned. This scheme worked for four months, during which period some 150 labourers were introduced. But these, like the rest, cared little for the agreements they signed, and deserted when they became tired, or when a

hint was dropped that an advance in wages was obtainable somewhere else. The only satisfaction the troubled squatter had was to see his name above a notification offering a reward, ranging from £2 to £5, for information as to their levantine servants, or, if they happened to be captured, the administration of punishment in the shape of a month in Sydney. In many cases, this was what a runaway wanted, for, wishing to get back, he was perfectly willing to put in a month in a Government establishment.

Another matter which pressed heavily on the squatter, were the land laws, which were freely dubbed "obnoxious." Originally, emigrants to the South, who could demonstrate that they were possessed of £500, were entitled to grants of large areas of land, but the grant was conditional on the capitalistic immigrant employing one prisoner for every hundred acres he received. In other words, it was a clever system of boarding out for payment made in broad acres. This prevailed until early in the thirties, when the corruptness of the practices which obtained under it, became apparent to Governor Burke, and he made radical alterations, the principal one of which was the institution of sales by auction, the upset price being 5s. per acre. In 1838, another change was made, and with it came the first real squatters' grievance. Governor Gipps, with that revenue squeezing propensity which characterised most of his gubernatorial acts and which continually brought him into conflict with the colonists at large, raised the minimum first to 12s. and then to £1 an acre. In 1844, the squatter's fee was £10, and besides this they had to pay assessment fees levied to defray the expenses of the commissioners, etc. At the period under review, however, Governor Gipps had decided to make still further incursions on the privileges of the pastoral tenants by compelling them to purchase annually a large area of their runs (about 300 acres each) at the upset price of £1 an acre. The Governor's excuse for this was that the funds so obtained should be devoted to the immigration fund, by this means giving the squatters the labour they were for ever crying out for. It was the most natural thing in the world that the squatters should object. They had struggled through many recurring difficulties and, moreover, were becoming thoroughly tired of the periodical tinkering with the land laws. William Campbell, a member of the old Sydney Council, who was despatched to England as the representative of the Victorian squatters to advocate their claim to a "preferable right of purchase" over the whole or any part of their runs, summarised the subject of squatting, and the position of those engaged in it, in these words:

"The lands were lying waste; the Government very wisely encouraged their occupation and licensed any free respectable person who wished to occupy them. Commissioners were appointed to manage these waste lands, and the occupants voluntarily paid an assessment to defray the Commissioners' expenses and that of the police under their direction, so that their occupation might not cost the Government anything. But in the course of time, when nearly all the available lands within a practicable distance were occupied, great evils were experienced from the arbitrary acts of these functionaries, who assumed great power in defining the extent of runs by lessening one run to enlarge another. They were accused of receiving bribes and of acting unfairly between man and man. The

occupants were powerless against the Government, as they had only an annual license—they could not be otherwise than dissatisfied—they required a better tenure to secure them against the irresponsible acts of an arbitrary Governor and his needy subordinates."

We need hardly at this date discuss the question of the reasonableness of the demands made by the pastoral tenant, but it was generally agreed that some direct legislation was necessary. The 80,000lbs. of wool exported in 1819 had grown in 1845 to 17,364,734 lbs. After considerable controversy an act was passed in 1846, and under this orders-in-council, which have been regarded as the Magna Charta of the squatters' tenure, were issued in March of 1847. The orders led to some confusion. By them the colony was divided into three divisions—settled, intermediate, and unsettled. Applying them to what is now Queensland, the settled districts composed the then County of Stanley and all lands lying within three miles of the sea, measured in a straight line. It had no intermediate, therefore the bulk of the country was treated as unsettled. The regulations enforced in such a district authorised leases extending over 14 years for pastoral purposes, the lessee having permission to cultivate for his own use, but not for sale or barter—rather an extraordinary proposition, it must be confessed. The minimum annual rent to be paid for any run was £10, the carrying capacity not being allowed to be less than for 4000 sheep, or an equivalent number of sheep, according to a scale fixed by the Governor, and £2 10s. per annum was to be added for every additional thousand that the run might be estimated as able to carry. During the life of the lease, the land could not be purchased by any other person than the lessee, and by him in areas of not less than 1600 acres at a time, and at a minimum price of £1 per acre, the Governor having the power of increasing it if he saw fit. No lot thus sold was to have a water frontage of greater proportion than 440 yards, reckoned in a straight line, to 160 acres in area. The ninth section of chapter II. gave to the Government the power of granting or selling any lands within the limits of the run, or lands comprised in such lease for public purposes, or disposing of it in such other manner, as far as the public interests may seem best, such lands as may be required for the sites of churches, schools, or parsonages; or for the construction of high roads, railways, railway stations, or other internal communications, whether by land or water; or for the use or benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or for public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or a the sites of public quays or landing places on the sea coast or shores of navigable streams, or for the purpose of sinking shafts and digging for coal, copper, lead, or other minerals; or for any other purpose of public defence, safety, utility, convenience or enjoyment; or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony; but so that the quantity of land which may be granted or sold to any railway company shall not exceed in all the rate of 100 acres for every mile thereof in length. The

fifteenth section was of general importance. Upon the expiration of a lease, the lessee was to have the option of buying his run at a valuation in its unimproved state, starting, however, with a minimum of £1 per acre. In the case of a previous lessee refusing to buy, the improvements were to be valued, the upset price being calculated on the joint value of the land and improvements, the previous occupant to be paid a sum representing the latter. In the event of no portion of the run being sold, the lessee was entitled to a renewal at a rent estimated on its carrying capacity in its improved state, but not to be increased by more than fifty per cent. on the old rate; if not more than one-fourth were sold the lessee was entitled to a renewal for the remainder on the same condition, but there was nothing to meet the case of a run where more than a quarter happened to have been alienated. Briefly, in intermediate districts, which, as we have said, did not apply to Moreton Bay, the leases were for eight years only, power of resumption being reserved, with compensation for improvements. In settled districts the leases were made from year to year. Coincident with these orders-in-council was the passage of an Act regulating the assessment on stock depastured outside the settled districts. The rate was fixed at a ½d. for every sheep, 1½d. for every head of cattle, and 3d. for each horse, the run-holders being required to furnish returns of their stock. These, then, with various subsidiary regulations, formed the groundwork of an agitation carried on for years, and a text book for subsequent legislation. Disputes were waged between the squatter and his opponent as to his rights as a run-holder, and as to the best and most just method of dealing with the public estate. That there were anomalies and, may be, a few injustices, is certain; but, after all, the legislation formed substantially what the squatters themselves had asked, namely, security of tenure, and, viewed from this distance of time, was on the whole liberal. In Moreton Bay the restriction of the lease to a minimum which, as the carrying capacity of the land was then estimated, involved large areas, on whose extension no limit was set, and the prohibition of cultivation was specially attached. The *Courier*, the squatter organ of the day, is interesting on the subject. It wrote:—

"We had long indulged the hope that some encouragement would have been given to agriculturists as well as sheep farmers. Why the two classes should not have been put on the same footing with respect to the licensed occupation of the land we are at a loss to comprehend, or why the poor man, with his 500 or 1000 sheep, should not have been permitted to occupy a portion of this vast territory, we are likewise unable to conjecture. The small farm system, which has found many able advocates in this colony and elsewhere, is thus effectually knocked on the head, and the poor industrious man can never hope to rise to a higher grade than that of a labourer."

This advocacy of close settlement was certainly premature, but, to the *Courier's* credit be it said, it never ceased its demands in this direction. It is as clamorous now as then in this direction, and anyone who takes the trouble to consider the position of Queensland at the present day, when that system of settlement is becoming universally recognised, cannot but appreciate and set a

high value upon that pioneer journal's efforts. The forfeiture clause, which made the legally unimpeached moral character of a lessee—as determinable by, it might be, hostile justices of the peace, who could try him for any offence, and on their own motion—an essential condition to the retention of a run, whether it was improved or not, was regarded as a studied insult to the whole class of pastoralists. What was equally to be regretted was what was regarded as the blundering phraseology of the ninth or general reservation in the second chapter of the orders, which left an opening for those claims by lessees, as against the public, to the freehold of their runs, when the discovery of gold had enormously increased their value, and this in itself formed the subject of a lengthened controversy that left behind it much distrust and bad feeling. At the present day we find exactly the same feeling existing, not only in respect of this, but in other matters. For instance, great outcry was made by the Liberal party against the fourteen-years' leases, which were described as the locking-up of country from settlement. As a matter of fact, when the land was wanted it was taken, and no one could have at the time anticipated the gold discoveries which have since given an entirely new complexion to land legislation and occupation. In the agitations we are afflicted with now, we but see history repeating itself.

And now, in concluding, for the present, our reference to the genesis of land legislation, let us say a word or two about Sir George Gipps, whose ideas on matters of land tenures created so much disfavour. His reign throughout had been an unhappy one. This was not due so much to any lack of ability on his part, but he was of a determined, peremptory and proud disposition. Towards the end of 1845 this disposition brought him into open conflict, not only with the people, but with the nominee Legislature. The breaking-down of his health, and the embarrassed condition of the colony generally, did not improve matters. Right up to the time of his departure an undignified and acrimonious controversy was continued. Eventually it developed in such a way as to plainly indicate that the efforts of the one side were mainly directed towards outwitting the other. On the 12th June, 1846, his proposal to renew the Border Police Act was, after two nights' debate, rejected, and in its place a motion, which was nominally a vote of censure on his policy in regard to Crown lands, was carried. The Governor's reply, "That he was happy to say that this address was one which required no reply, and that he did not intend to give any," brought matters to a crisis. It had become well known that in a week or so the Governor would leave for England, and the Council thereupon resolved to transact no further business until his successor should have arrived. As a temporary expedient the Council elected committees, which they thought could transact formalities and adjourn until the 21st July. But the Governor checkmated the Council, for on the following day he prorogued Parliament until the 25th August, and

thus prevented the committees sitting at all. Governor Gipps' health became so alarming as to cause great doubt as to whether he would really be able to leave the colony. But these fears were ill-founded, for he took his departure on the 11th June, for which most people expressed much thanks. As showing the character of the press, the following excerpt is interesting:—

"In running our Constitution
Sir George has spoilt his own."

With Sir George in health at the head of the Government we had many quarrels. His Government now forms matter for history. Deprecating his measures, we feel pity for the man, and we cannot but regret that he has wasted his health and energies in vainly combatting a power, to which even the most despotic and irresponsible must succumb. Scattered and dispirited or, if concentrated, only formed into contending sects and parties; denied all participation in the management of their affairs, as was the case with the colonists on his Excellency's arrival—scarcely a whisper of disapprobation reaching his ears through the medium of the old nominee Council, whom he ruled and swayed as he pleased—it is not to be wondered at that, in secret, he undervalued the colony and colonists. . . . That there was a limit, however, to their forbearance, which even he could not pass in safety, he has, unfortunately for himself and the colony, long since discovered. He came among us as a professed Liberal, redolent of all those delightful theories of universal freedom, toleration and progressive equality, oftener, alas, found in theory than in practice. A few years of irresponsible authority exercised over a people incapable of estimating the consequences of his acts, rendered his Excellency the veriest stickler for prerogative arbitrary and despotic in his own Government, the rights of the Crown usurped the attention which the boasted Liberal had before declared due to the right of the people. His Government is, however, at an end. Regretting the decay of his health, we rejoice at his departure."

There is an outspokenness about this farewell which displayed an independence suggestive of the admirable stuff the early settlers were made of. Governor Gipps was succeeded in New South Wales by Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, after whom the river, on which Rockhampton now stands, was named, and whose good lady has her Christian name immortalised by the river Mary. The new Governor arrived on the 2nd August, 1846. In character Sir Charles was the antithesis of his predecessor; good-tempered and amiable, yet careless of Government and always pleased to be rid of gubernatorial troubles. With such a man it is not to be wondered the Council had much their own way. As a result, they were more than delighted with the change. It is well, indeed, that he was even-tempered, for State affairs were in a chaotic condition, consequent upon the contradictory opinion, which has been shown existed on the land laws, to say nothing of the bitter feeling which had sprung up on the subject of transportation, and the friction which had existed at headquarters. However, he managed, by letting the Council rule the roost, to get along smoothly, although, with the Colonial office on the one side and the Council on the other, the task was about as difficult as a man of his nature could accomplish.

But enough of politics for the present. Let us take another glance at how the place progressed, ere we follow again in the wake of the explorer. Perhaps there was no better sign of progress than in the fact that the Settlement was now possessed of a newspaper. And the power which the journalistic infant wielded soon made itself apparent quite outside its own little circle. The *Moreton Bay*

Courier, which made its appearance on the 20th June, 1846, simply compelled those in the South to take notice of the outcast North, and it took a prominent part in the great battles which had shortly to be fought. The proprietor fearlessly fulfilled his mission as set out in its text in the well-known words of John Knox: "I am in the place where I am demanded of conscience to speak the truth." Its publication was brought about in this way: Early in 1846 Mr. Arthur Sydney Lyon, a gentleman of much literary ability, arrived in the Settlement, his chief object being to ascertain whether its condition would warrant the establishment of a newspaper. Appearances did not certainly augur well for such a venture, but the fact was patent that a newspaper could make itself felt where an expression of private opinion would fail, and that, through its instrumentality, Moreton Bay might be more forcibly brought under the notice of the Southerners. The response to the canvas made was of a most promising nature, and, in the end, he arranged with Mr. (afterwards the Honourable) James Swan, who was then in Sydney, to publish a paper. And published it was, its appearance and the matter it contained being most creditable. Out of this small beginning has sprung the trio of journals, the *Courier*, *Observer*, and *Queenslander*, now published from the palatial pile at the corner of Queen and Edward streets, by the Brisbane Newspaper Company. The career of the *Courier*, with its vicissitudes and successes, its change of management and its succeeding staffs of the ablest literary men of Australia, would in itself form a work of absorbing interest. Without going much further into its history, we may be permitted to refer briefly to its opening article, since it had an important bearing on the troubles of the time. The article started off by reminding its readers that it had been established "in compliance with the almost unanimous wish of every resident of character, property, and intelligence in this extensive district," and that its installation had long been rendered necessary by reason of "the unfounded impressions that prevail elsewhere respecting the climate, capabilities, and resources of this colony." How history does repeat itself, to be sure! In fact, "the commercial importance of the community demands its introduction. Churches, schools, stores, shops, inns, dwelling houses, and erections for various purposes, have rapidly risen; settlements have become villages, villages towns. We commence our labours at a crisis, highly interesting and important. Our home and Colonial dynasties are happily changed. The weight of tyranny, misrepresentation and neglect, under which the colonists have long bitterly complained, is about to be removed. Instead of men (Governor Gipps) whose tenures of office were marked by carelessness of the welfare of those entrusted to their control, strong prejudices in favour of their own too often hastily formed opinion, excessive obstinacy in adhering to them when once expressed, and querulous impatience of their contradiction, rendering their admittedly great talents worse than negative in their influence of our destinies," ministers have wisely substituted a Secretary of State (Hon. W. E.

Gladstone) and a Governor (Sir Charles Fitzroy), whose past career justly entitles them to our confidence and respect. The great stay of our social fabric, the pastoral interest, is fluctuating and unsettled; the all-important question of colonial policy, the tenure of waste lands, is not yet determined. On the other hand, the odious pound-an-acre minimum is not yet blotted from the Statute Book. To place a reserve of 20s. upon land in many cases not worth 1s., is opposed to the simplest economical principles anticipated by the land fund; and is a stretch of power as unwise as it is arbitrary and unjust. The land fund, too, is still withheld from the control of the peoples' representatives. We have the mortification of seeing this highly-important branch of revenue squandered by a herd of overpaid official drones, in a manner that too plainly bespeaks them ignorant of our wants and careless of our welfare." Certainly, the *Courier* hesitated not to speak the truth, of which it was demanded of conscience to unburden itself. Its continued "straight talk" had the effect of waking up the authorities in the South, and quickly Moreton Bay began to lose the guise of an outcast community. As a means of better knowing just how things stood, a census was taken at about this time, and connection between Brisbane and Ipswich, the headquarters of the squatters, was made by the steamer *Experiment*, which, while doing a great deal to facilitate trade with the interior, came to a sudden and untimely end and ruined her enterprising owner, James Canning Pearce. But as to the census which was taken in 1846. This showed the fact that in the country of Stanley there were 1599 persons, of whom only 476 were females. On the Darling Downs there were 659 persons. Among the County of Stanley folk there were 489 married people. Of the 1599, 1156 were born in the colony, namely, New South Wales. There were 129 holding tickets of leave (one a woman), 8 were in private assignment, and 81 were described as being in Government employ—the Civil service in embryo. The social condition of the community was interesting, as will be seen from the following :—

DENOMINATION.				NUMBER.	
Church of England	..	..	..	..	769
Church of Scotland	..	..	..	..	210
Wesleyan Methodists	..	..	..	..	24
Other Protestants	..	..	..	..	57
Roman Catholics	..	..	..	..	497
Jews	..	..	..	..	9
Pagans and Mahomedans	..	..	..	..	22
Others	..	..	..	..	11
				1599	

EDUCATION.					
Under 21.			Over 21		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Unable to read	179	149	171	37	
Read only	40	45	78	41	
Read and write	57	56	575	169	
Totals	276	250	824	247	

OCCUPATION.				
Commerce and trade	..	..	..	69
Agriculturists	..	..	..	23
Shepherds, &c.	..	..	..	213
Stockmen, &c.	..	..	..	54
Labourers	..	..	..	182
Domestics (Male)	..	..	..	54
Domestics (Female)	..	..	..	51
Horticulturists	..	..	..	8
Mechanics and Artisans	..	..	..	165
Clergymen	..	..	..	14
Legal Profession	..	..	..	6
Medical Profession	..	..	..	6
Other Educated Persons	..	..	..	13
All other occupations	..	..	..	108
Residue of population	..	..	..	633
Total	..	..	..	1599

The number of houses within the country was returned as 255, 41 being of stone or brick, and 214 of wood. Of these, however, a level 50 were in course of erection, and 6 were labelled "To Let." This small population was, as may be inferred from the subjoined table, distributed over a wide range of country.

District.	Males.	Females.
North Brisbane	299	184
South Brisbane	209	137
Ipswich	64	39
Squatting Stations	390	92
Military and Government establishments	160	25
Totals	1122	477

That Moreton Bay had been included in a constituency has already been recorded. As indicating the volume of the "voice" it had in the councils of the country, and at the same time illustrate the wealth of the community, we may conclude this reference to the growth of the place by stating the voters' qualifications, and placing on record those who were honoured with a place in the first electoral list. A voters' qualification was the possession of an estate in freehold in lands or tenements, situate, of course, within the district, of the clear value of £200 above all charges or encumbrances, or the occupancy of a house rated at a net value of £20 a year. There were 56 in the vast territory which now comprises the colony of Queensland who had sufficient wealth to secure to them the right to vote, and their names were :—

Thomas Adams	David K. Ballow	Arthur Binstead
David Bow	John Burgess	John Boyland
Davis Bunton	Kersey Cannan	Richard Cannan
John Campbell	Richard C. Coley	George Little
Louis F. Layard	John M'Connel	David M'Connel
Thomas Moore	John Ocock	Richard F. Phelan
David Beattie	Andrew Petrie	Daniel Petersen
William Pickering	John Richardson	William M. Dorsay
Robert Davidson	Robert Dix	George Edmonstone
Andrew Graham	John Gregor	Thomas H. Green
Jacob Goode	John Harris	Thomas Horsman
William Hancock	James Hill	Henry G. Isaac
John Kelly	Edward Lord	Henry Lynch
Robert Rowland	John Shepherd	William Sheehan
Michael Sheehan	Daniel Skyring	George M. Slade
John Smith	George Thorn	William H. Thomson
Henry Wade	John C. Wickham	Alex. Wright
James Warren	John Williams	Benjamin Lee
Patrick Leslie.		

CHAPTER VI.

"Extremes in Nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man concur to general use."

DURING this period of settlement expansion, the interior remained virtually unbroken peace. The natural energies of the people were free to flow into channels of colonization, but up to the present the Darling Downs furnished a sufficient area for enterprise; indeed, many already there had taken a bigger bite of the public estate than they could swallow, for, to make it reproductive, it must have labour. And, as we have shown, labour was not forth coming; Australia was practically working within herself. British settlers and British money had not yet commenced to flow into Australia, although the dawn of the capitalistic and immigration era was near at hand. The high prices obtained for Australian wool soon had its effect, though for years the squatter was "squat" at distances far and wide. As many as four million acres were claimed and were held by four men on one stretch of Downs country, and for this, it may be parenthetically remarked, they contributed the munificent sum of £40 a year to the State coffers. It was this sort of thing which prompted the measures taken by Governor Gipps, which, as has been shown, ended somewhat disastrously for him, and not too well for the squatters. But different motives animate different men; "extremes in man concur to general use." There was more than enough territory for the men already here to settle upon, yet it was the desire of man to discover more. Men were very eager to penetrate still further the far interior; the dangers of the wilds had no terrors for the explorer. At the time of which we write, Ludwig Leichhardt, the negligent and unsystematic investigator, was looming on the horizon of exploration. His anxiety was to carry back fame to the Fatherland by carrying the civilisation of the colony over a much larger area than had yet been done. His zeal outpaced his discretion.

In order to deal fully with Leichhardt's work, it will be necessary to go back a few years, for he commenced his exploratory labours, so far as Queensland is concerned, in 1843. An early writer speaks of the desires of the time in this way:—"In the midst of political strife and monetary struggle, the desire for geographical discovery increased in vigour. The nature of the vast interior of the island continent to the West and North of New South Wales"—in other words to the West and North of Moreton Bay—"remained a problem which geographers were intent upon solving." Nor were there wanting men of considerable weight in New South Wales, who fully concurred in the opinions which had been repeatedly expressed in England relative to the important benefits to the colonies as well as to the Empire, which a near connection between Australia and India would confer. It was this opinion, as we have already shown, which

prompted the Dutch, many years before, to prosecute discovery in *Terra Australis*. The attempted settlement at Port Essington originated in such a conviction by the Imperial Government, which, indeed, has seldom been wanting support from those who desired to improve their means or their position by a convenient acquiescence. The first attempt, after that of the Dutch, was made by the old Sydney Council, who, on the 3rd October, 1843, passed the following motion:—"That whereas the establishment of an overland route between the settled parts of New South Wales and Port Essington will be attended with important additions to our geographical knowledge of the interior of Australia, and is an object the accomplishment of which is likely to be attended with great advantages to the commercial and other interests of this colony, by opening a direct line of communication with the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, with India and other parts of Asia: Resolved, that a committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the practicability of such a design, and the means whereby it may be carried into effect, and that they do report to the Council the result of such inquiry with as little delay as possible." The committee appointed were Drs. Lang and Nicholson, and Messrs. Elwin, Suttor, Wentworth and MacArthur. In this we have the genesis of a mournfully heroic labour; part of its revelations are yet enshrouded in mystery. It was the means of introducing Leichhardt to the people of Australia.

The committee did its work well, if tardily. The greatest difference of opinion arose as to the best route to be taken. Naturally, the word of the expert carried much weight. The then Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, recommended Bourke, on the Darling River, as the starting point, and this was adopted. Another, making the point of commencement Moreton Bay, was rejected by the committee, who saw "formidable difficulties" in the way. "The Dividing Range," they declared, "would have to be surmounted, occasioning to the cattle and horses at starting a degree of fatigue and exhaustion which would probably impair their strength and usefulness in the subsequent part of the journey." However, the committee were entitled to their views, to give practical effect to which they recommended the voting of a sum of £1000 by the New South Wales Government. For some reason hard to divine—for he allegedly was in favour of the scheme—he decided that the approval of the Secretary for the Colonies to it was essential. Of course, this meant delay, possibly the total shelving of the scheme. But Leichhardt came forward. He had been anxious to attach himself to the proposed expedition as naturalist to the party, and was impatient at the delay which thus occasioned his plans. To the astonishment of most people, he stepped forward and indicated his intention of himself leading an expedition, starting from Moreton Bay, where he had previously spent some little time in his search for knowledge. His idea was to go forward from Moreton Bay to the Gulf of Carpentaria, then to follow the coast to Port Essington. As one writer puts it:

"Never having been connected with official circles, or with an influential clique of any kind, he seems to have been generally regarded as a singularly bold intruder on a work equally beyond his province and his powers." Be this as it may, he did, we shall see, what he said he would do, and that with paltry assistance on the part of New South Wales folk. The spirit which animated him is graphically depicted in the following sentences which he indited to Professor Owen in 1844:—

"Living here as the bird lives, who flies from tree to tree, living on the kindness of a friend fond of my science, or in the hospitality of the settler and the squatter, with a little mare I travelled more than 2500 miles zigzag from Newcastle to Wide Bay, being often groom and cook, washerwoman, geologist and botanist at the same time; and I am delighted in this life, but I feel too deeply that ampler means would enable me to do more, and do it better. When you next hear of me, it will be either that I am lost and dead, or that I have succeeded to penetrate through the interior to Port Essington."

The equipment was slender and hurriedly arranged for. Leaving Sydney in August, 1844, he was accompanied by Calvert and Roper (two Englishmen), a lad of 16, named Murphy, a convict named Phillips, and Harry Brown, an aboriginal. He was glad of the hospitality to him on arrival by Evan Mackenzie and Pemberton Hodgson, for he himself was tired, and his horses were impoverished. Originally his intention was to keep to the eastern slopes of the Dividing Range, as near to the coast as was compatible with heading the rivers, but the interchange of opinion with people here led him to alter his plans, and to cross the range to Westbrook. By this means he kept well to the West, and escaped some dangerous and treacherous country. He made some important alteration in his equipment at Westbrook, and added to his party Pemberton Hodgson, a naturalist named Gilbert, a negro, and another blackfellow named Charley. Among other things he discarded pack horses, substituting bullocks, of the management of which he remarked in his journal (published in London in 1847): "Neither my companions nor myself knew much about bullocks, and it was a long time before we were reconciled to the dangerous vicinity of their horns. By means, however, of iron nose rings, with ropes attached, and, at last, by dint of habit, we became familiar and even got attached to our blunt and often refractory *compagni de voyage*."

And then Leichhardt tells us something as to his stock and his larder. "By a present from Messrs. Campbell and Stephens," says he, "of four young steers and one old bullock, and of a fat bullock from Mr. Isaacs, our stock of cattle now consisted of sixteen head. Of horses we had 17, and our party consisted of ten individuals. Of provisions we had 1200 lbs. of flour, 200 lbs. of sugar, 80 lbs. of tea, 20lbs. of gelatine, and other articles of less consideration, but adding much to our comfort during the first few weeks of our journey. Of ammunition we had about 30 lbs. of powder and eight bags of shot of different sizes, chiefly of No. 4 and No. 6. Everyone, at my desire, had provided himself with two pairs of strong trousers, three strong shirts, and two pair of shoes; and I may further remark that some of us were

provided with pouches, made of light strong calico saturated with oil, which proved very useful to us by keeping out the wet, and made us independent of the weather, so that we were well provided for seven months, which, I was sanguine enough to think, would be sufficient time for our journey. The result proved that our calculations, as to the provisions, were nearly correct, for even our flour, much of which was destroyed by accident, lasted till the end of May—the eighth month of our journey—but as to the time it occupied we were very much deceived."

To again use Leichhardt's own words, the party, on October 1st, "launched, buoyant with hope, into the wilderness," for on that day they left Jimbour, the then furthest-out station. Six days saw them at the Condamine River. This they followed for a short time, eventually leaving it, trending to the west. They met with their first serious accident on the 11th, when, in pushing their way through a scrub, the bullocks had an upset, which resulted in the flour bags being torn and the loss of nearly 150 lbs. of flour. However, they still kept a north-westerly course, and reached the head waters of the Dawson on the 5th November, and this river they followed until the 14th. But on the 3rd a change had been made in the party, a change which Leichhardt, in his journal, refers to thusly:—"It had now become painfully evident to me that I had been too sanguine in my calculations as to our finding sufficiency of game to furnish my party with animal food, and the want of it was impairing our strength. We had also been compelled to use our flour to a greater extent than I wished, and I saw clearly that my party, which I had reluctantly increased on my arrival at Moreton Bay, was too large for our provisions; I therefore communicated to my companions the absolute necessity for reducing our number. All, however, appeared equally desirous to continue the journey, and it was therefore but just that those who had joined last should leave."

Mr. Gilbert, however, who would, under this arrangement, have had to retire, found a substitute in Mr. Hodgson, who had, perhaps, suffered most by additional fatigues, so that he and Caleb, the American negro, prepared for their return to Moreton Bay. Previous, however, to their departure, they assisted in killing one of our steers, the meat of which we cut into thin slices and dried in the sun. This, our first experiment on the favourable result of which our expedition entirely depended, kept us during the process in a state of great excitement. It succeeded, however, to our great joy, and inspired us with confidence for the future. The daily ration of the party was now fixed at 6lbs. of flour per day, with 3lbs. of dried meat, which we found perfectly sufficient to keep up our strength."

After leaving the Dawson on the 14th, Leichhardt took a northerly course, and, coming across a number of tributaries, was considerably perplexed. Still he pushed on until the 27th, when fatigued and weary—for they had

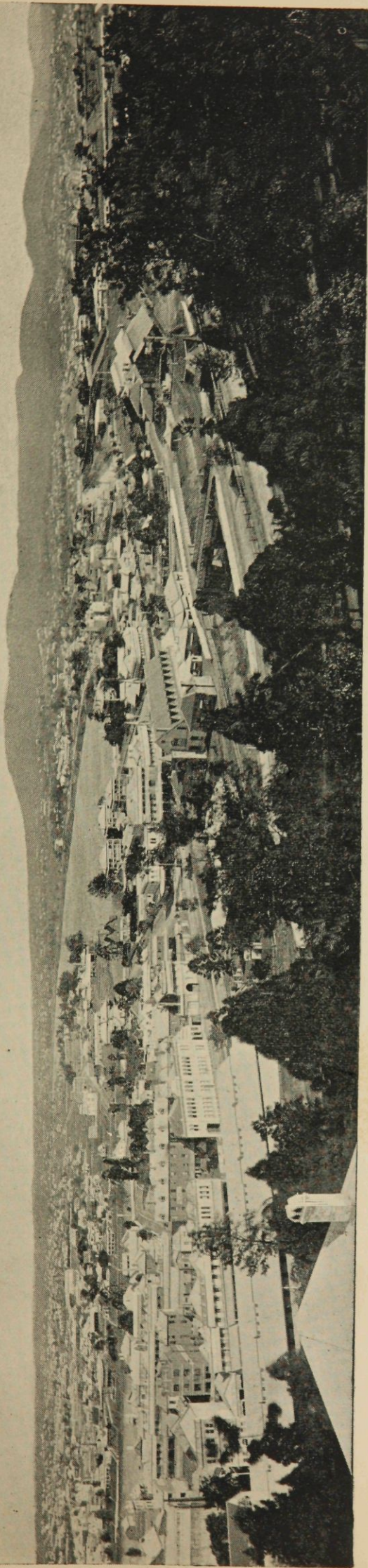
encountered rough country and hardships—he came within sight of Expedition Range. We are told that iguanas, birds of all kinds, and opossums were gladly consigned to the stew-pot as choice variations of food; that flour accidentally spilled on the ground was carefully scraped up with dry gum leaves, and a small quantity which became mixed with these and an unavoidable portion of dust was converted into porridge, which, with the addition of a little gelatine, the travellers persuaded themselves they enjoyed. On the 28th he discovered the Boyd, which he named after Benjamin Boyd, the first to introduce Polynesian labour into Australia. On he pushed, on the 7th December reaching Zamia Creek, whose bed was entirely dry, and where they camped. He, too, found blacks, and an encounter ensued, the most serious result being, however, the spearing of a horse. Three days later his party had crossed Expedition Range (the derivation of the name of which is apparent), and after a journey relieved by varying incident, reached a river which he named the Comet, from the fact that a comet was visible on the date—on the 28th. While here he made a strange discovery in the shape of “the remains of a hut consisting of a ridge pole and two forked stakes about 6ft. high, both having been cut with a sharp tomahawk.” Who had been the builder, and how he came to be where the relic was discovered, is still a mystery. Leichhardt does not appear to have treated the discovery in a way most men would, and all we get is the opinion “that it was the work of some unhappy runaway from Moreton Bay.” Still following the Comet (January 10th, 1845) he came to its junction with another, which he named the Mackenzie, thus perpetuating the memory of Sir Evan of that ilk, who had been so kind to him while at the Settlement. For eight days he followed this latter, finding in its bed the bean of a creeper, afterwards known as the Leichhardt or Mackenzie bean, which they used as a substitute for coffee. On the 18th he left the river flowing to the North-East and pushed onward.

As a naturalist Leichhardt, of course, devoted considerable attention to the country he passed over. Generally speaking, he was favourably impressed, but as we know it even better now, there is little need to detail his views except to say that he was inclined to the belief that it was well suited to pastoral occupation. However, his chief object was to ascertain the practicability of communication between Southern and Northern Australia. On the 18th Leichhardt determined to do a little exploratory work, while his companions employed themselves in drying and packing the carcasses of one of the bullocks. He took with him one of the blacks, and it was well for him that he did, for he got tangled up in one of the scrubs and would assuredly have lost the number of his mess, had it not been for the tracking ability of his dusky companion. Starting again, they traversed a country of alternate flats and scrubs, varied occasionally by rich downs. They collected the wild majoram they found growing here, adding it to their tea and using it frequently as a condiment in their soup. At Newman's Creek, which

they crossed in January 26, Leichhardt planted his last peach stones, although he feared that the fires, which sometimes overran the country, would prevent their maturing. The same day saw him camped on magnificent rolling downs, out of which “rise a succession of almost isolated gigantic and comical topped mountains seeming to rest with a flat unbroken base on the plains below.” To these he gave the name we know them by—Peak Downs. But the circumstances were not so inspiring. The period was one of drought, and during a reconnoitring expedition the following day (27th) both Leichhardt and Calvert went through an experience of thirst, for the waterholes were dry. While out, however, they came across another strange sign—the sign of an anchor or broad anchor cut into a tree with a stone tomahawk. The Peak Mountains kept Leichhardt interested a full week. The rest was timely, for ahead of them were many difficulties in the shape of thickly timbered ranges and deep ravines. “The bullocks,” wrote Leichhardt, “frequently upset their loads in climbing up and down the rocky slopes, and our progress was consequently slow.” So bad, indeed, was the prospect, that on the 10th February he altered his route to N.S.W. and made the head of Hughes Creek. Three days later he reached a river, which he named the Isaac, after the Downs squatter. But troubles crowded on him. In addition to a further reduction in food allowance, water was scarce, and his two blacks deserted him. The latter, however, returned after a short interval. Coming upon a waterhole on the bank of the Isaac—the river itself was dry—he decided to make a short stay, examining the country in advance. The natives whom he met were by no means troublesome, but his two boys were now and again seized with fits of insubordination and general cussedness. Still he managed to push on, and on the 7th March he met with and named the Suttor, and, travelling down it for several days, he passed its junction by the Belyando until he reached the point at which it ran into a large river, which he named the Burdekin.

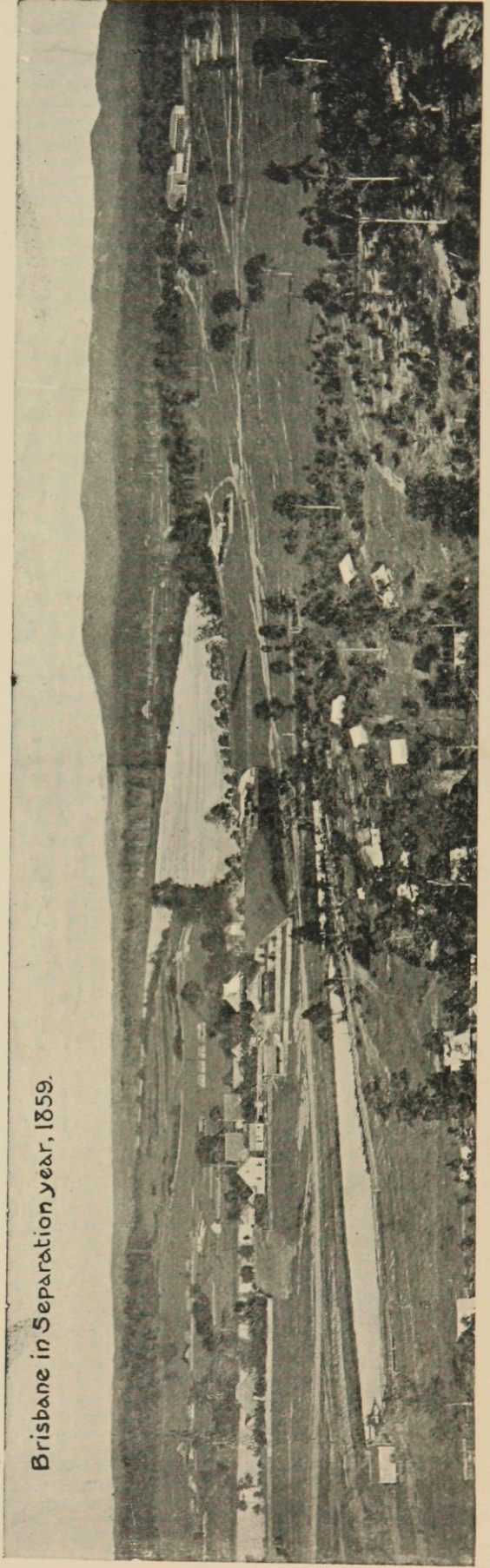
Leichhardt's troubles multiplied as he proceeded. He followed a course up the Burdekin, past the Valley of Lagoons and the heads of the river; then over the ranges which divide the heads of the Lynd from the Burdekin, losing a horse in the journey. But there was not much loss here, for its flesh was dried and eaten, forming, as the party declared, an excellent substitute for bullock. Personally his reconnoitring caused Leichhardt much privation; he went as long as fifty hours without water; still success seemed nearer, and, stimulated by hope, both he and his party forgot much that would otherwise have deterred them. He considered this part of the country to “be characterised by its supply of running water, by its primitive rocks, its limestone, its numerous ranges, and its fine, open, well-grassed forest.” The general prospect warranted a rest, though the state of the ration-bag suggested all possible haste. Certainly, it is difficult to find the justifications for such woeful extravagance as was indulged in on the Queen's Birthday, when they enjoyed

Brisbane, looking S. W. from Signal Station.



BRISBANE, 1900, from Wickham Terrace, looking S.W.

Brisbane in Separation year, 1859.



BRISBANE, 1859, from Hill, now known as Wickham Terrace, showing the Milton Reach, with One-Tree Hill in the background.

the luxury of a "fat cake" made of four pounds of flour and some suet, as well as a pot of sugared tea.

They had been without sugar, except as a medicine, for some time, and salt, too, had become exhausted. They pursued their journey along the Lynd until the 18th June, when they again rested, this time to kill and cure a bullock. The state they were in is suggested by Leichhardt, when he says: "Although we were most willing to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and to revive our own ambitious feelings at the memory of the deeds of our illustrious heroes, we had nothing left but the saturated rags of our sugar bags, which, however, we kept for the purpose, and which we now boiled up with our tea; our last flour was consumed three weeks ago, and the enjoyment of 'fat cake' was not therefore to be thought of."

It was, indeed, well that the explorers were on the verge of the plains whose coast line is formed by the Gulf of Carpentaria. Things were bad enough, but the worst had yet to come. The most significant indications of hard times was the increased hostility of the blacks, which they experienced after leaving the Lynd and when they came on to the Mitchell, which Leichhardt so named. believing at the time that it was a tributary of the Lynd, They experienced a night attack on the 28th, during which Gilbert, the botanist, was killed, and Calvert and Roper were severely wounded with nullas and spears. This untoward event led to additional precautions being taken, and in after years Leichhardt's utter indifference, if not ignorance, of the habits of the natives was freely discussed and Gilbert's death laid at his door. He was accused, too, of utter selfishness, and since this was what everybody said, we must take it there was some truth in it. One thing is certain, the sudden thinning of their members, and with two wounded comrades to drag along with them, their journeying after burying poor Gilbert became more intensely wearisome. That weariness and melancholy remained with them until the 5th July, when hopelessness gave place to joy, and the party came within sight of the sea-girt coast of Carpentaria. Then by slow stages they made the Albert River, taking about a month to do the distance. The Plains of Promise of Stokes were traversed, their extent being ascertained and then noted to be afterwards described. Leichhardt still kept to the coast-line, and on the 8th September he had passed the line which now marks the Western boundary of the present colony of Queensland. Of the Plains of Promise Leichhardt afterwards wrote: "Should a harbour be found at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which might allow ships to approach and moor in safety, it would not only open up this fine country to colonization, but would allow the produce of the high land of the York Peninsula to be brought down to the Gulf of Carpentaria as well as to the East Coast. Cattle and horses could be as easily driven from coast to coast, and they would even fatten, as water and feed are everywhere abundant." This is over half a century ago, and this country is not really colonized yet.

Of the remainder of this trip we need say little further. The preservation of the party was due more to the good offices of friendly natives than anything else. They were harassed almost beyond endurance, and reached Port Essington on December 17th, after a terrible journey of over 3000 miles across unknown country, in a most deplorable state. They lost all their dogs, and a large number of the ornithological specimens were of course left. To use Leichhardt's own words, "they were ragged and famished, with no stores but a few steaks and dried strips of our last bullock, and no animals but the horses we rode." The party put in a month at Port Essington, when a small schooner, the *Heroine*, called there, and in this they embarked for Sydney. Their arrival created much surprise, for Leichhardt's reputed unfitness to lead, and the magnitude of the undertaking, had led to the very common belief that they had perished. Surprise developed into that outburst of enthusiasm which success is apt to generate. The adventurer of 1844 was the hero of 1846. "All classes," said Leichhardt, "pressed forward to testify their joy at our re-appearance, which we found had long been despaired of, and to offer their aid in supplying our wants." This aid amounted in solid cash to something like £2600—a joint contribution of the Government and the public—and this was divided proportionately. When the news reached Europe, the Royal Geographical Societies of London and Paris promptly awarded the explorer gold medals—testimonies which he never received, however, for before they had reached him he had left on his last journey to disappear from the face of the earth, without any trace being left of either him or his party.

But before following him hither, let us briefly allude to the personality of Leichhardt. He was an extraordinary man, as will have been inferred from what has already been written. What those who knew him have to say about him, however, will enable those who do not to the more readily understand him. Henry Stuart Russell chattily tells of his first meeting with Leichhardt. He says:—

"On my return to Cecil Plains alone, one afternoon in the middle of 1844, when within half a mile of the cottage on the west branch of the river Condamine, I saw a surprising object—surprising at any rate in that part of the world—an old-fashioned tall black hat—a veritable chimney pot. It was shuffling along in company with a cabbage tree. Of the wearers I could see nothing, because of the low acacia scrub thick on the ridge about my stockyard. Cantering on, I recognised my Toolburra friend, G. K. Fairholme. But whose was the black hat? 'Twas Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt. Introduced, we simultaneously lifted our headgear. I took off my own wholly in astonishment at seeing the fine face opposite suddenly bespattered with half a bushel of flower leaves and many vegetable specimens; the hat, too, was girt around by sundry creepers and climbers, and here and there a beetle speared to the rim. It was no guess-work to twig the botanist—perhaps an earnest and to all appearances amiable inquirer into the general Arena of Nature—a man of science. The first glance could read the German type; his first utterance signified it. He disentangled his head, hair, and beard very quietly, and after our first greetings—so rare the opportunity—I found that my short-sighted friend and the Doctor's eyes had not desecrated my dwelling, at the back of which they had passed by within a hundred yards, and which they were now leaving behind. I had not at that time heard Leichhardt's name. Fairholme before long had given me an outline of his companion's

pursuits and ruling passion; spoke of his having lived with the natives far away South, and among those in the neighbourhood around Brisbane out of sheer curiosity, as well as for the purpose of adding to his collections. The doctor himself could not believe in the evil report which he met everywhere about the aborigines, with whom and among whom he had dwelt unscathed, and concluded that they were all alike, and would do injury only to the man who distrusted them and showed his distrust."

The first evening of the pleasant meeting, I learned, goes on Russell, from Leichhardt that he had wished much to see me, because he had heard that I was contemplating an attempt to reach Port Essington.

"True, Dr. Leichhardt, but it requires a good deal of consideration beyond the fun of the thing. I don't know what to do with the station; I might be away six months. I'm sure that a couple of good bushmen, with horses and plenty of 'bacca, powder, and shot, might do it easily. I'd take Jemmy; and Orton, my stockman, says he will come with me, but I can't say when."

"Take a couple of my dogs, Russell," chimed in Fairholme; "and if you get short of grub you can always eat them, unless the blacks eat you first."

"I'll take your dogs, old fellow, but why not come yourself; you've nothing to do in particular."

"Thankee; I'd rather stay at home. Why, I'm as blind as an owl in daylight. I couldn't see your caboose *en passant* to-day."

"But how did you miss it, Doctor?"

"Well, I was looking all over the ground and up the trees and through the air for what I could see, my friend, but I did not see your cottage."

"That wouldn't do for Port Essington, Doctor. You'd have to keep your eyes open for something else than butterflies, beetles, and botany bundles, day and night, too. You see those pretty bagatelles are not fit for eating. If you didn't eat you'd starve. You'd have to keep your powder dry, and not be above a pot shot at times."

"But I do not use the gun; I do not shoot."

"Well, but, doctor, what if the blacks were saucy; you wouldn't stand quiet while they drove a spear through you, would you?"

"Ah! then, I have seen and been with them in the bush day and night, lived weeks in their midst. They would bring me what to eat. They did not hurt me; I do not think any blacks would hurt me."

"But you were among the tame blacks to the South and up the Brisbane. You don't yet know what the Murrie are."

"Ah! then, I do think they are all the same. If you have faith, you will be kept."

Russell has much to say of the doctor, which throws a side light on to Leichhardt's character. Some of it is complimentary, and shows the fine qualities of the man; other of it pictures him the embodiment of selfishness. But it was a selfishness born of love of honour, and not of meanness. He was too unconscious of danger;

precautionary measures against native hostility did not form part of his daily programme. We get evidence of this on the death of Gilbert. The general belief ere he set out was that, if he reached Port Essington, it would be more by sheer good luck than good management. Therefore, the belief in his death, when it was reported, was profound. The general surprise, when he turned up, can thus be the more readily understood. Leichhardt himself described his reception thusly:—

"We did come to Sydney. It was quite dark. We did go ashore, and then I thought to see my dear friend Lynd. So I went up George-street to the barracks. And then I went to his quarters to his window. He was dressing himself. I did put in my head. He did jump out of the other window, and I stood there wondering. Soon many people did come round, and did look, oh, so timid. I did not know all. Then came my dear friend Nathan. And there was such a greeting. I was dead and was alive again; I was lost and was found. 'Come now,' said he, 'and hear,' and he took me all the way to Pitt-street and to the theatre, and there was sounding, in sad song, my own death elegy. I cannot describe after that—I was lost and I was found."

Poor Leichhardt. After all it was the rehearsal of a ceremony to be again performed—this time in real earnest. That elegy could be sung now. He was lost and found, soon only to be lost again—this time for ever in the vast desert land of the Australian Continent. The conquest achieved stimulated him to enterprises of greater difficulty. So he set out—this time with the good offices of the Government and the prayers of the people. He was no longer laughed at; everything he said, everything he did, was received seriously. There was something extraordinarily vague about his route; nor could it well be otherwise in view of the limited geographical knowledge of the period. Roughly, it may be said, he intended crossing from Darling Downs to the Victoria River of Sir Thomas Mitchell, crossing the latter's Barcoo track. Then he would ascertain the Northern water, and after this take the most practical route to Swan River, the intended termination of the expedition. A letter received from him on February 26th, 1848, then at Canning Downs, gave the route thusly: "I am going to start next Monday, February 28th. I will sail down the Condamine, go up the Cogoon, and follow Mitchell's outward track to the most northern bend of the Victoria. I shall then proceed northward until I come to some decided water of the Gulf, and after that resume my original course westward." He expected to reach Swan River about the end of 1849, or early in 1850.

Leichhardt had with him as companions on this fatal trip Messrs. Hentig, Classon (a relative of his), Donald Stuart (who had been for some time with Leslie at Canning Downs), Kelly and two black boys. The party came overland from the Hunter with the horses and mules. Leichhardt, on reaching the Downs, decided to visit Brisbane to get thirty fat bullocks, which Governor Fitzroy had presented to him. He left Brisbane again on the 15th February, 1848. Among his mules was a notorious buckjumper, which simply defied Leichhardt. "I will ride him," declared the explorer, replying to someone who had questioned his ability to mount and


retain his seat. "I did ride him once, and he did send me off. I did ride him again and he did send me off. We shall see." The doctor got the mule up, on with the saddle, and into it hoist. In a second his head and heels described a playful *parabola* in descent. Up again, unharmed and heated, and away again in shuttlecock fashion, the doctor's dignity declined. "I will ride you," he chewed between his teeth, and he did.

The party left Canning Downs as arranged. They had with them 50 bullocks, 20 mules, 7 horses, 150lbs. tea, 800lbs. flour, 110lbs. salt, 250lbs. shot, and 40lbs. powder. Leichhardt was soon lost sight of. His last letter was dated 4th April, 1848, from Macpherson's station on the Cogoon, beyond Mount Abundance. After this, eternal silence. Various reports reached Brisbane, as they reached Sydney; but there was nothing of so definite a character as warranted any decisive action being taken. Besides, the fact that Leichhardt had not reached his destination within his own time limit, could not, after his Port Essington experience, be taken seriously. In 1852, however, the Government were moved to action, and an expedition was fitted out to trace, if possible, the explorer. Hovenden Hely was placed in charge of this, and he left Sydney on January 1st to prosecute this search. He came, as Leichhardt had done, overland from the Hunter; but his supplies, or the bulk of them, were sent by sea to Brisbane to meet him on the Darling Downs. Hely had with him six white companions and two black boys, one being Brown, who had journeyed with Leichhardt on his first expedition. The expedition reached Westbrook on 2nd March, and, leaving shortly afterwards, they made for Surat. There they were told by natives that Leichhardt had been murdered some 100 miles to the north-west of Mount Abundance. Hely was led to give some credence to the story by reason of the assertion that the camp could be pointed out, and bones and relics shown. In the end he decided to investigate the statement, and, dividing his party, he left a section in the locality where he had heard the report, and himself took six weeks' supplies to search for the alleged traces. But he only reached Mount Bindango, for scarcity of water drove him back. On his return to the other section of the party he picked up Billy, a Maranoa native, and added him to his men as interpreter. He met with other natives, and, strangely enough, all concurred in the statement that Leichhardt had been murdered. The limit of Hely's journey was a chain of waterholes on the Warrego, where he fixed his twenty-second camp. From this, as from his others, as centre, Hely declared he had explored the country for 45 miles north, east and west, finding no trace of Leichhardt but two old camps at short distances from his own route, and traced for him by natives. Regarding the first camp, Hely wrote:—

"At the first there were still the tent poles and forks, the heavy saplings upon which he had placed his packs (showing that the ground must have been very wet and damp), and even the forked sticks and cross pieces in front of the fire, at which they had most probably roasted part of a kangaroo, the bones of which were lying about. There was also in one place a large quantity of cattle dung, showing where the cattle had been

bedded, but though Brown and Billy, who were also with me, looked carefully for tracks coming to or departing from this camp, they could find none, the soil being, as I have found it ever since we reached the Maranoa, loose and sandy. The most probable reason for our never having seen any of his camps before that is that, at the time he left Mount Abundance, the whole country was in a state of inundation, consequently he could travel in any direction, always sure of plenty of water, whereas it has been so scarce since I have been out that we have been compelled to follow water courses, and even then had to encamp more than once without any."

Marks of a similar character were found in the second camp Hely came upon. But there was the same absence of tracks leading to it or from it, although he found at each a tree marked "XXA" in the lower part of a capital L. Taken altogether, Hely does not appear to have been the best man for the task, and his want of ability, or pluck, or whatever quality he was lacking in, was supplemented by the illness of one of his companions and the running short of provisions. The combination of adverse circumstances caused him to retrace his steps without having accomplished anything to throw light on the situation or allay the now-increasing fear that Leichhardt and his party had totally disappeared.

The search for Leichhardt did not end with Hely's expedition. But all were utterly hopeless and profitless, except for the enunciation of new theories. His movements were never traced much beyond the head of the Warrego, where Hely turned tail. But whatever route he took, it is regarded as certain that it would be crossed by Stuart in 1860, by Burke and Wills the succeeding year, and by M'Kinlay and Hodgkinson in 1862. The first serious attempt to track him, after Hely's failure, was undertaken by A. C. Gregory, who, in 1858, with eight men, and fully equipped, travelled West from Juanda across the dividing waters of the Dawson on to the Maranoa. At this time the country was in a dreadful state of drought; water was only available at distant intervals; Leichhardt's picture of rolling verdant pastures was with Gregory one of deathlike desolation. Gregory went *via* Lake Torrens and Mount Hopeless on to South Australia, but he found little in the shape of relics. Landsborough, who followed after Burke and Wills, found even less. Of Kennedy, Gregory on the 28th May found one of his marked trees; of Leichhardt he discovered traces of a camp in lat. 25deg. 35min., long. 36deg. 6min., and the letter L cut thusly——on a Moreton Bay Ash—this some eighty miles beyond where Hely was told by the blacks that Leichhardt and his party had been murdered, or, in other words, 230 miles beyond Surat.

The theories propounded to account for Leichhardt's mysterious disappearance are legion. But those need not be dealt with at any length. Gregory's idea was that Leichhardt proposed following the Barcoo down to its northern bend and then make a course towards supposed ranges rising at the head of north-western rivers. Then, as to their disappearance, he surmises that they left the Barcoo at its junction with the Alice and, journeying far into the desert country to the north-west, perished of thirst. Then there was the theory

of floods, unfortunately for which, however, the years succeeding Leichhardt's date were dry ones. Gilmore came upon six skeletons in Central Australia, and related reports he had heard about a white man living with blacks. But he brought back no relics that could be identified. McDowall Stuart, in 1862, returning from Stuart's Desert, met a small tribe of wild blacks, who had with them a half-caste lad about 13 years of age, and it was sought to be shown that his presence was evidence of Leichhardt's party having passed that way. But the most probable story was told by Hume about Classen living with the blacks. Unfortunately, Hume died an untimely death, and his secret died with him. This theory has been summarised thus:—A party of convicts escaped from the penal settlement of Western Australia and went along the coast for a distance of about 100 miles. They found several old camps built by white men, a big heap of oyster shells, and five human skeletons. Among the relics were the rusted unstocked barrels of five police carbines, bearing the broad-arrow brand of the Ordnance Depot. Each of Leichhardt's party was armed with a police carbine from the Government stores in Sydney, and each carbine bore the broad-arrow brand. Classen told Hume (so Hume declared, but his statement was unsupported) that the party mentioned and the other five parted from him and Leichhardt. In that case Leichhardt, who was ill when he started, would probably not survive the ordeal of sickness or starvation. Classen would be left alive to the mercy of the blacks. The convicts returned to the penal settlement and related what they had seen. A party went out and found everything exactly as the convicts had described. Then the Governor of Western Australia sent a despatch to the Governor of New South Wales, giving an account of the remains, and expressing a belief that they were those of Leichhardt's party. With this we need say nothing further. This fact we all know—both the leader and his followers disappeared off the face of the earth, and no satisfactory solution of the problem, how it came about, will perhaps ever be forthcoming. Truly it may be said of Leichhardt that he, like many more ambitious men, was a man—

"Who round the world pursued the phantom Fame,
And cast away his birthright for a name."

The period of which we write was one of active exploration. Contemporaneous with Leichhardt we have Kennedy, each with a totally different mission, but both equally the victim of disaster. In studying the circumstances which surrounded these early explorers, one is led to marvel at the careless methods which prevailed in the choice of those who had to accompany the head of the expedition. In Leichhardt's case the oddest man was undoubtedly the leader himself, nevertheless there were incongruities in the temperament of those associated with him which, since they manifested themselves even before the expedition set out, should have suggested a weeding out and a more careful selection. So it was with Kennedy, who, however, had none of the

peculiarities so prominent in the German scientist. Edmund E. Kennedy was an assistant surveyor under the New South Wales Government, and in setting out on his last expedition he had with him a level dozen companions, one a faithful blackfellow, by name "Jacky Jacky." Some of the eleven were utterly unfit for the undertaking—one of them is spoken of as being nearly an idiot, and another, the storekeeper, a vagabond and a thief. Kennedy's expedition was the outcome of the prevailing thirst for better knowledge of the country far off as well as near, which kept pace with the hunger for fresh pasturage. He had, at the end of 1847, returned from a journey made primarily to ascertain the course of the Victoria, so named by Sir Thomas Mitchell, who had supposed that it flowed into the Gulf of Carpentaria. But Kennedy identified it with Cooper's Creek of Stuart. The young assistant-surveyor was not allowed much rest, for by May 24th, 1848, he was at Rockingham Bay, with instructions to penetrate thence to Albany Islands, off Cape York, where a schooner would meet him with supplies from Sydney. The expedition was looked upon as a comparatively easy one—another case of blissful ignorance. He sailed for Rockingham Bay in the barque *Tam O'Shanter* on 29th April, 1848, H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* being in company. He had as his associates William Carron, the botanist, and Thomas Wall, a naturalist. The rank and file comprised a storekeeper, who was not inaptly named Niblet, since he possessed the failing of annexing the property of other people; James Duff, Edward Taylor, William Costigan, Edward Carpenter, William Goddard, Thomas Mitchell, John Douglas, Dennis Dunn, and "Jacky," an aboriginal, whose fidelity and deeds of bravery will ever figure prominently in Australian history. Of these, three alone returned—Carron, Goddard, and Jacky.

The judgment of those who conceived the idea and planned the journey, was scarcely commendable. The whole details of the plan betrayed ignorance of the worst type. Not only possible, but extremely probable, difficulties were overlooked; the idea of the journey being done on wheels was ludicrous. No heed was taken of abrupt precipitous gullies, of torrent channels often imprisoned by impenetrable belts of scrub, the making a passage through which meant much axe-wielding; of marshy swamps within the limits of tides; of the hostility of blood-thirsty seashore tribes; of, indeed, much besides. And it must be remembered that, although the authorities had no definite knowledge of the actual country to be passed through, its probable characteristics were made apparent by the nature of the country already travelled over nearer to the coast. There was much discussion of the trip at the time, and doubts were freely expressed as to whether the party would survive. However, they set out. Difficulties came upon them full early in the march. The passage to Rockingham Bay was a tedious one; it occupied twenty-two days. "Even here," afterwards wrote

Carron, one of the survivors, "at the very starting point of our journey those unforeseen difficulties began to arise which led us subsequently to hardships so great and calamities so fatal." One of the 28 horses and eleven out of 100 sheep were lost on the voyage. Another horse was drowned swimming ashore. They had with them three carts. A jaunt of two miles brought them to a river 150 yards wide, which fended them off by mangrove swamps and then thick brush. But two boats of the *Rattlesnake* got them across this obstacle. From June 5th to July 17th they struggled against fate. They struggled through swamps, fought a way through scrubs, travelled miles to find fords; they combatted the rain, which fell in torrents, and were at last brought to a standstill by the breaking of the axles of their carts. A few days later they made another start, but one of the horses fell from a ledge 30ft. high and was killed. Then the grass was the coast variety, which, though pleasing to the eye, is not capable of sustaining, leave alone fattening. The result was becoming apparent on the horses, which are recorded on July 29th to "look very poor and weak." On July 31st, they had "begun clearing up a mountain," but their progress was slow, "owing to the great labour of clearing and the number of ascents we met with." In addition the rain continued. Carron's journal tells graphically of the sufferings of the prisoners of the bush. Under date August 10th, the day in which Kennedy discovered the storekeeper's thieving propensities and handed over the charge of rations to Carron, is this entry:—

"This morning we took the sheep and horses to a spot in the river where the current was not so strong, and drove them across. We then cut three straight small trees and made a bridge across a deep channel which ran between two rocks which projected out of the water, over which we carried our stores on our backs. August 15th.—Cutting through scrub all day. I crossed several small creeks; the horse carrying my specimens had become so poor and weak, and fell so often, that we now made up our minds for the first time to make our horses, when too weak to travel, available for food. . . . On the 17th, the weak state of our horses prevented us making almost any progress. Between the 19th and 29th August the country was very mountainous and so full of deep gullies that we were frequently obliged to follow the course of a rocky creek, the turnings of which were very intricate; to add to our difficulties, many of the hills were covered with scrub so thickly that it was with much difficulty that we could pursue our course through it. We had intended keeping along the bank of the river, thinking it might lead up to Princess Charlotte's Bay. September 4th and 5th.—The country much the same, making travelling most difficult and laborious. We were now in the vicinity of Cape Tribulation. September 6th.—We now found the river beginning to run in all directions through the hills, over which it was impossible to travel. We were consequently forced to keep the bed of the river, our horses falling every few minutes in consequence of the slippery surface."

And so the tale of woe goes on. The trouble was intensified by the perpetration of thefts by some one of the party; so frequent were these that either Kennedy, Carron or Wall had to watch the stores by day and night, and even the food whilst cooking. The horse flesh was equally misappropriated. We find this entry under the day October 3rd:—

"Kennedy found that it was even necessary to have the horseflesh watched while drying, finding that two or three of the party had secreted

small quantities amongst their clothes. Such precautions were quite necessary, as well in justice to the whole of the party as to keep up the strength of all who seemed to be fast declining. At night we made a fire to smoke the meat and to destroy the maggots. All we got from the horse we last killed was 65lbs."

On and on they trudged, occasionally losing another horse, which, since it reduced the carrying capabilities of the caravan, invariably meant the leaving behind of a tent or some other portion of the camp equipment. At last Kennedy, believing that the *Bramble*, which was to have met them in the beginning of August, would have long since left, decided to himself push on to Cape York with Jacky, Costigan, Duff and Dunn, leaving the rest of his companions as near Weymouth Bay as possible. On November 11th the last sheep was killed, but nine horses were left, and on the 13th the last of the mutton was served out, and Kennedy set out in his quest for assistance.

Anything more hopelessly desolate than these bush-locked prisoners would be difficult to imagine. Starving and suffering the slow tortures of death, they lifted their voices in prayer for the deliverance which would come to so few. Despair and agony everywhere! The experiences of these men are among the saddest in all the annals of Australian exploration. Let Carron tell them himself:—

"Kennedy gave me written instructions how to act during our stay at Weymouth Bay, it being his intention to send for us by water, if possible, as he expected to meet H.M.S. *Bramble* at Port Albany. He calculated that he should be from ten to fifteen days before he reached that place, and directed me to keep a sharp look-out from the hill for a vessel and, if I should see one, to hoist a flag on the hill. If the natives were friendly, I was to put a ball beneath the flag; and above it, should they be hostile. In the evening I was to fire three rockets at intervals of twenty minutes. The party left in my charge were eight in number. The provisions consisted of two horses and 28lbs. of flour. The whole party left at the camp were very weak, Duff being the weakest man that proceeded to Cape York. Before leaving, Kennedy told me that he expected to meet with some difficulties for the first few days, from the nature of the country he had seen from the hill. I did not mention this to the rest, for fear it might still further tend to depress their spirits, as three or four of them even now seemed to despair of ever reaching our destination. I did all in my power to keep them in good heart, but they were saddened from long suffering. We removed our camp back along the creek to the side of the bare high hill, on which I was to hoist a flag and from which I could look out for a vessel. It also afforded us a security from the natives, as we could see them at a greater distance. Wearing out by long endurance of trials, that would have tried the courage and shaken the fortitude of the strongest, a sort of sluggish indifference prevailed that prevented the development of those active energies which were so necessary to support us in our critical position. The duties of our camp were performed as if by habit, and, knowing how utterly useless complaint must be, the men seldom repined aloud."

What a terrible tale do these brief excerpts convey, emphasising as it does the feelings of despair.

"November 16th.—Douglas died this morning, and we buried him at dusk, when the natives were gone, and I read the funeral service. . . . His death cast an additional gloom over us. 20th.—Taylor died this morning, and we buried him in the evening by the side of Douglas; I read the funeral service. . . . 26th.—Carpenter died this morning, without pain or struggle. At 11 o'clock I read prayers, and in the evening buried our late companion in the bed of the creek, and I read the funeral service. . . . 27th.—Killed the other horse this morning, with all appearance of a few days to dry it, but about 11 o'clock a

heavy thunderstorm came on and it rained all day. 28th.—We were very uneasy at the continued wet weather, as it threatened to destroy the scanty remains of our provisions, the flesh already beginning to smell very badly. . . . 29th.—The meat almost putrid. 30th.—Cut up all the meat that would hold together, but a great deal of it was quite rotten. I saved the side of the horse for ourselves; the other I had fed the dogs with, Kennedy having requested me to keep them alive if possible."

Need it be remarked that the fast diminishing sight of Carron's eyes strained for the schooner, which Kennedy had promised, if possible, to send to their rescue? Need we endeavour to express the joy which throbbed within his almost pulseless heart on the 1st December, when those eyes caught a glimpse of a craft making from the North; or the bitter disappointment which followed her equally rapid disappearance beyond the range of his vision? We think not. Carron wrote:—

"I supposed her to be the *Bramble*, as it was about the time Kennedy had given me expectation of being relieved by water, and I afterwards found I was right in the supposition. I naturally concluded that she had come for us, and, full of hope and joy, I immediately hoisted a flag on a staff we had previously erected on a part of the hill where it could be seen from any part of the bay. We placed a ball above the flag to put the crew on their guard against the natives. We then collected a quantity of wood, and at dusk lighted a fire and kept it burning until about half-past seven or eight o'clock. I then fired off three rockets one after the other at intervals of about twenty minutes. I also took a large pistol up the hill and stood for some time firing it as quickly as I could load it, thinking they might perhaps see the flash of that if they had not seen the rockets. December 2nd.—Early this morning I was up straining my eyes to catch a view of the bay, and at length saw the schooner standing in to the shore, and during the forenoon a boat was lowered. I now made quite certain that they were coming for us, and, thinking they might come up the creek in the boats for some distance, I hastened down the hill and began to pack up a few things, determined to keep them waiting for our baggage no longer than I could help. I looked anxiously for them all the afternoon, wondering much at their delay in coming."

Thus the joy. But, oh! the disappointment.

"At last I went up the hill, just in time to see the schooner passing the bay. I cannot describe the feelings of despair and desolation which I, in common with the rest of our party, experienced as we gazed on the vessel as she fast faded from our view. On the very brink of starvation and death—death in the lone wilderness, peopled only with the savage denizens of the forest, who even then were thirsting for our blood. Hope, sure and certain hope, had for one brief moment gladdened our hearts with the consoling assurance that, after our many, many trials and protracted sufferings, we were again about to find comfort and safety. The bright expectancy faded, and although we tried to persuade ourselves that the vessel was not the *Bramble*, our hearts sank within us in deep despondency."

Two days later saw the last scanty remnant of flour disappear. Brown beetles were generating from the remaining bitter repugnant horse-flesh, and, added to hunger and physical weakness, flies annoyed the despairing men. Then, on the 13th December, poor Mitchell was found dead by the side of the creek, his feet in the water. He had been sent for water, but exhausted he had sank down and died. Rain was still an almost daily accompaniment of their other miseries, and the poor fellow, too weak to make a grave for dead companions, sewed his body in a blanket, and, weighing it with stones, sank it in the creek. Even the kangaroo dog, since it was too exhausted to catch anything, was converted into food, and the water in which it was

boiled was also drunk. Carron himself was unable to walk any but short distances. He passed over Christmas Day without any reference, but after this he goes on to say:—

"The natives brought us a few pieces of fish and turtle, but almost rotten; also a blue-tongued lizard, which I opened, and took out eleven young ones, which we roasted and ate. We always equally divided whatever we got, but the natives brought us very little that was eatable. I could easily see that their pretended good feeling towards us was assumed for the sake of fulfilling their own designs upon us. . . . They were a much finer race of men than the natives we had seen at Rockingham Bay, most of them being from 5ft. 10in. to 6ft. high. 28th.—Niblett and Wall both died this morning. Niblett was quite dead when I got up, and Wall, though alive, was unable to speak. I had been talking with them both, endeavouring to encourage them to hope on to the last, but sickness, privation and fatigue had overcome them, and they abandoned themselves to a calm and listless despair. About 11 o'clock some fifty natives, armed with spears, and many of them painted with a yellowish earth, made their appearance in the vicinity of our camp. There were natives of several strange tribes among them. They were well aware that neither Niblett nor Wall was able to resist them—if they did not know that they were dead. They also knew that we were very weak, although I always endeavoured as much as possible to keep that fact from them. This morning, when I made signs to them to lay down their spears, they paid no attention, with the exception of two who had been in the habit of coming very frequently to the camp. These two came running up quite close to us without their spears, and endeavoured to persuade us to go across a small dry creek for a fish, which another of the rascals was holding up to tempt us. They tried various methods to draw our attention from the rest, who were drawing their spears along the ground with their feet, closing gradually around us, running from tree to tree to hide their spears behind them. Others lay on their backs in the long grass, and were working their way towards us. Goddard and myself stood with our guns in readiness and our pistols by our side for about two hours, when I fell from excessive weakness. When I got up we thought it best to send them away at once, or stand our chance of being speared in the attempt. Both of us being unable to stand any longer, we presented our guns at the two by our side, making signs to them to send the others away or we would shoot them immediately. This they did, and ran off in all directions without a spear being thrown or a shot fired. . . . As the evening came on, there came with it the painful task of removing the bodies of our unfortunate companions who had died in the morning. We had not strength to make the smallest hole in the ground as a grave, but after great exertion we succeeded in moving the bodies to a small patch. . . . We laid them side by side and covered them with a few branches. . . . I did not despair, but I knew we could not live long. Our sole remaining companion, the sheep dog, I intended to kill in a day or two, but he could not last long, as he was nothing but skin and bone."

It is almost impossible to believe that a man seemingly in the very presence of death could have remained so calm, so observant, so patient. "I did not quite despair," says he. Hope, so often dispelled by cruel fate, still flickered in his breast. The year had but one day to run, and with its decline it looked as if life must give out. Life and hope still remained linked together, however. Carron was suddenly aroused. Natives appeared when he least expected them, and while Goddard was absent endeavouring to secure a pigeon. To his surprise, a native, disregarding the discharge of Carron's firearms, stepped forward and handed him a piece of paper much dirtied. Instinctively Carron knew there was a vessel in the Bay.

Such was the fact. The paper was a note from Captain Dobson of the Schooner *Ariel*, but part of it only was legible. The flame of hope, kindly yet cruel hope,

was once more kindled. "For a minute or two," wrote Carron, "I was almost senseless with the joy which the prospect of our deliverance inspired." He made presents to some of the blacks and gave a note in reply, but the blacks showed no disposition to leave. On the contrary, they prepared to attack the two survivors. But just at the most critical moment Captain Dobson and Dr. Vallack, accompanied by the faithful "Jacky" and another man, who had the day before been speared, made their appearance. They had travelled through swamp and mobs of hostile blacks, and made the deliverance at very great personal risk. "I was reduced almost to a skeleton," says Carron. "The elbow of my right arm was through the skin, and also the bone of my right hip. My legs also were swollen to an enormous size. Goddard walked to the boat, but I could not do so without the assistance of Captain Dobson and Dr. Vallack, and had to be carried altogether a part of the way." The survivors, after a long journey, were eventually landed in Sydney. And here may end our reference to Carron.

What of the leader? What of the man whose nobleness of character makes his name revered and honoured among the Australian people. Pity 'twas that such a man was not spared to greater deeds. A shame it seems that he should for ever rest in an unknown grave. Kennedy, as we have noticed, left Carron near Shelborne Bay, on November 13th. For his movements we have Jacky as recorder. He tells how great was Kennedy's haste to secure assistance for the sick companions he had left behind, and of the sufferings and trials he underwent. Rain followed him everywhere; it delayed his progress and robbed him, not only of food, but of the horse Jacky rode. When about three weeks out, Kennedy told Jacky to go up a tree and look for a sandhill. This he did, and saw one some short distance from Port Albany. Kennedy told him they would make the latter place next day. They were persecuted much by blacks, who Kennedy would insist, in spite of Jacky's assertions to the contrary, were friendly. One night they come round the camp in great numbers. The sequel is told by Jacky thus:

"Mr. Kennedy told me to get my gun ready. The blacks did not know where we slept, as we did not make a fire. We both sat up all night. After this daylight came, and I fetched the horses and saddled them. Then we went on a good way up the river, and then we sat down a little while and we saw three blackfellows coming along our track, and they saw us. One fellow ran back as hard as he could run, and fetched up plenty more, like a flock of sheep almost. I told Mr. Kennedy to put the saddles on the two horses and go on, and the blacks came up and followed us all day. All along it was raining. I now told him to leave the horses and come on without them, that the horses made too much track. Mr. Kennedy was too weak; I would not leave the horses. We went on this day till towards evening. Raining hard; and the blacks followed us all day; some behind, some planted before, in fact blacks all round following us. Now we went into a little scrub, and I told Mr. Kennedy to look behind always. Then a good many blackfellows came behind in the scrub and threw plenty of spears, and hit Mr. Kennedy in the back first. Mr. Kennedy said to me, 'Oh, Jacky, Jacky, shoot 'em, shoot 'em.' Then I pulled out my gun and fired, and hit one fellow all over the face with buck shot. He tumbled down and got up again and again, and two blackfellows picked him up and carried him away. They went away then a little way, and came back again, throwing spears all round more than

they did before—very large spears. I pulled out the spear at once from Mr. Kennedy's back, and cut out the jag with Mr. Kennedy's knife. Then Mr. Kennedy got his gun and snapped, but the gun would not go off. The blacks sneaked along by the trees and speared Mr. Kennedy again in the right leg above the knee, and I got speared over the eye; and the blacks were now throwing their spears all ways, never giving over, and shortly again speared Mr. Kennedy in the right side. There were 1 rge jags to the spears, and I cut them out and put them into my pocket. At the same time we got speared the horses got speared, too, and jumped and kicked all about and got into the swamp. I told Mr. Kennedy to sit down while I looked after the saddle-bags, which I did, and when I came back again I saw the blacks along with Mr. Kennedy. I then asked him if he saw the blacks with him. He was stupid with the spear wounds and said 'No.' Then I asked him where was his watch. I saw the blacks taking away watch and hat as I was returning to Mr. Kennedy. Then I carried Mr. Kennedy into the scrub. He said, 'Don't carry me a good way.' Then Mr. Kennedy looked very bad this way (Jacky rolled his eyes). I said to him, 'Don't look far away,' as I thought he would be frightened. I asked him often, 'Are you well now?' and he said, 'I don't care for the spear wound in my leg, Jacky, but for the other two spear wounds in my side and back;' and he said, 'I am bad inside, Jacky.' I told him blackfellow always die when he got spear in there. He said, 'I am out of wind, Jacky.' I asked him, 'Mr. Kennedy, are you going to leave me?' and he said, 'Yes, my boy, I am going to leave you; I am very bad, Jacky. You take the books, Jacky, to the Captain, but not the big ones; the Governor will give you anything for them.' I then tied up the papers. He then said, 'Jacky, give me paper and I will write.' I gave him paper and pencil, and he tried to write, and he then fell back and died, and I caught him as he fell back and held him, and I then turned round myself and cried. I was crying a good while until I got well; that was about an hour, and then I buried him. I dugged up the ground with a tomahawk, and covered him over with logs, then grass, and my shirt and trousers. That night I left him near dark. I would go through the scrub, and the blacks threw spears at me—a good many—and I went back again into the scrub. Then I went down the creek which runs into Escape River, and I walked along the water in the creek very easy, with my head only above water, to avoid the blacks and get out of their way. In this way I went half a mile; then I got out of the creek and got clear of them, and walked on all night nearly and slept in the bush without a fire. I went on next morning and felt very bad, and I spelled for two days. I lived upon nothing but salt water."

Jacky wandered on for thirteen days and eventually, on the 23rd December, made Port Albany, where the *Ariel* was. There he told a simple story of the death, how he had been compelled to leave Duff, Dunn and Costigan. As near as he could, he indicated the spot, and succeeded eventually in finding the place. But the *Ariel* could find nothing of the trio; the fact that they observed natives wearing cloaks and blue shirts, was a significant and obvious reason why. It was decided to push on to the spot where Carron and his companions were left; and, as we have shown, they arrived there first in the nick of time to rescue the two survivors. On the way down, some natives had pulled out in their canoes to the *Ariel*, and one of these Jacky recognised as one of the murderers of Kennedy. Chase was given and the particular blackfellow captured. He had, at the time, part of a bridle and the sinew or tendon of a horse round his arm; in fact, identification appeared to be perfect. A few days later, however, while at sea, the captive jumped overboard and was lost.

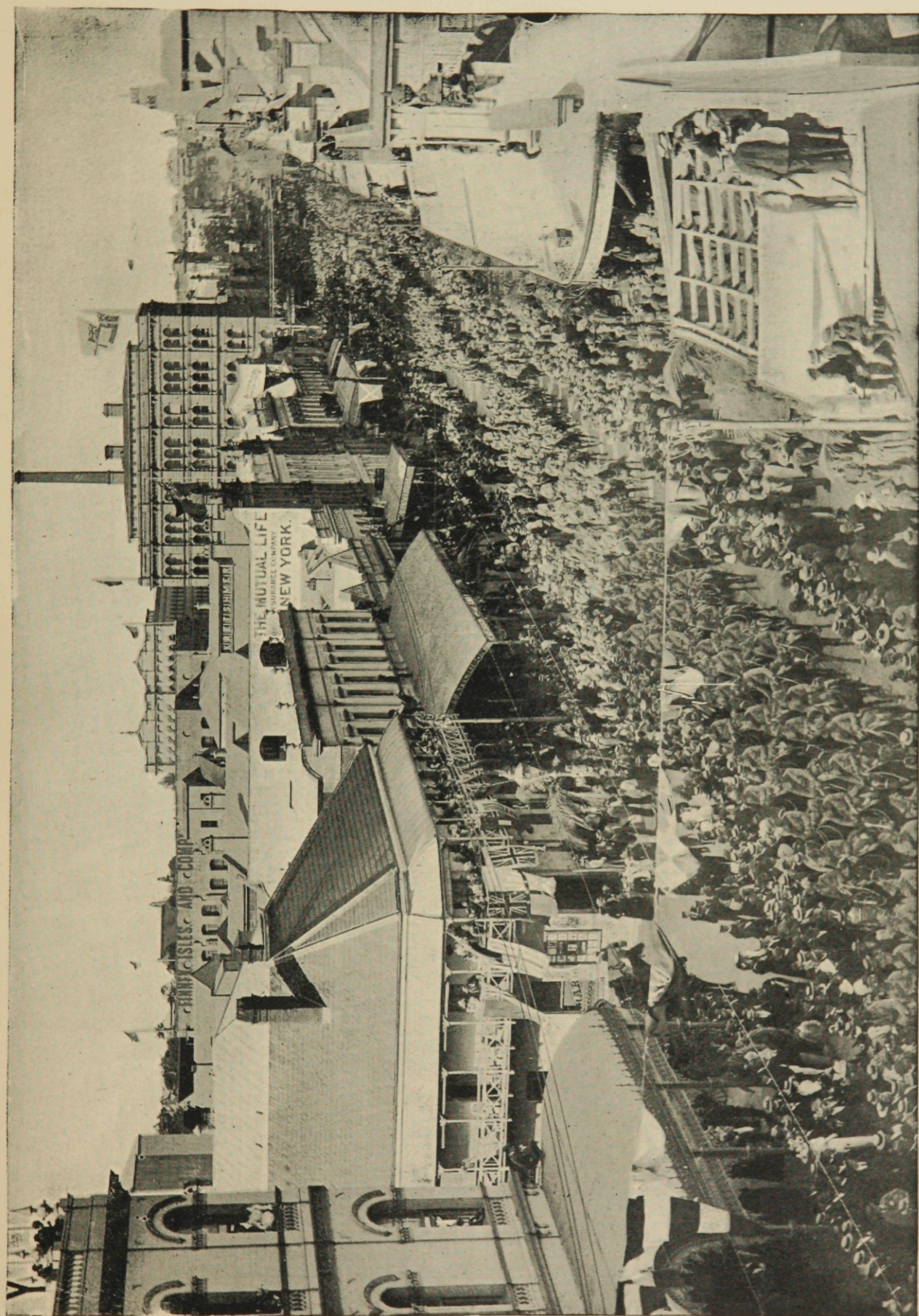
There is still another act in the tragedy. It shall be briefly told. A search party, for the remains of the dead men, was fitted out, and a prominent figure in it was the dusky Jacky who, as may be supposed, was the hero of

the hour. The *Freak* and *Harbinger* were despatched in company. When rounding the north end of the North Percy Islands, Jacky, who was aboard the *Freak*, saw two white men making signals. They were, of course, taken off. They represented that they were wrecked beche-de-mere fishers, but their conduct was wholly suspicious. For instance, one, Clark by name, confessed that they had had another companion, but added that he thought he must be dead. Nevertheless, the third was found within 100 yards of the spot, insensible, in which state he remained until he died. Other facts came to light which plainly proved that the men were run-away convicts.

It was a remarkable thing that the rain which had accompanied Kennedy's ill-starred expedition, should similarly accompany the search party. Nevertheless it was so. On landing at the place where Carron and Goddard had been rescued, it rained so heavily that the men could not load their guns. On landing, a blanket, a piece of taupaulin and canvass, and one or two other things were found. Round about where Carron and his men had first camped, was knee deep in water, which is sufficient to indicate the weather that was being experienced. Close by was a tree marked LXXX. Crossing the creek to the second and higher camp, the ground was found to be strewn with portions of books, all of a religious or scientific description. Among them was a portion of Leichhardt's journey overland, but there was no manuscript. There were parts of harness, pieces of cedar boxes in leather covers, tins for carrying water, a camp stool, odds and ends of every description, and natural history specimens, all of the latter, however, destroyed. There were also the bones of a horse and a skull of a dog; a piece of torn calico adhering to a portion of chart, on which could be made out the words "Mitchell River." "I was some time," says Captain Simpson, "before I could find the remains of Wall and Niblett, who were the last men who died and had not been buried, the survivors being too weak. I placed myself at the camp and looked about the likeliest place to which a corpse would be taken under the circumstances. I went down into a small gully about sixty yards from the camp. Under some small bushes in about two feet of water, I found their bones, two skulls and the larger bones, the smaller ones having most probably been washed away. They were all collected carefully and taken on board. I was rather surprised to find some cabbage palm trees growing in the vicinity of the camp; the tops are very nutritious, and would have been very desirable for men in a starving state, had they been aware of it. I picked up the key of a chronometer. Jack insisting upon the uselessness of going to the camp where the three men had been left at Shelborne Bay, the attempt was not made; but the whaleboat, with Jacky, was sent to follow up the coast as close as possible to the beach, to land occasionally and examine all native camps.

When near the mouth of the Escape River, the *Freak* fell in with the *Coquette*, another schooner; and the

Harbinger having parted company, the *Coquette* volunteered to accompany in the further search. The Escape River was traced to its source, Jacky pointing out the place where Kennedy had come down on the morning of the day he was killed, and where he had been advised by the blackfellow to abandon his horses. Jacky was able to lead the party to the exact spot where Kennedy had been speared, and where he had laid the explorer just before he died. The places were well marked. He eventually led the way to a dense tea-tree scrub, distant about 300 or 400 yards, where he had carried the body and buried it. But when they came to the edge of the scrub, Jacky was at loss where to enter it, as, he said, when he was carrying the corpse he did not look behind; all the objects in front being nearly alike, he did not get a good mark. In to the midst of the scrub the party dived and searched in every direction without success, for Jacky had not made the spot too conspicuous, fearing the blacks might find it. As a matter of fact, he had only bent two twigs across each other. The failure to find the grave was remarkable, because other things were discovered—as portions of the sextant and the saddle-bags—and the scrub was not extensive but dense. The party even went to the length of sounding the ground with their ramrods at intervals of five yards. However, Captain Simpson, who led the search, gave it as his opinion that the remains of Kennedy had not been exhumed. The only clue that gave rise to the supposition that they had been disturbed, was the fact that part of Kennedy's trousers were found in the canoe taken by the *Ariel* when the blackfellow was captured. But, as Jacky said, there were other trousers of the same pattern in the saddle-bags, which latter had, without a doubt, been in the hands of the natives. Referring to Jacky at the conclusion of the search, Captain Simpson says, "Poor Jacky was very quiet, but felt, and felt deeply his loss, during the day. When pointing out the spot where Kennedy died, I saw the tears in his eyes, and no one could be more indefatigable in searching for the remains. His feelings against the natives were bitter, and had any of them made their appearance at that time, I could hardly have prevented his shooting them." Later on the party found the place where Jacky had "planted his little fellow papers," which Kennedy had asked him to carry to the Governor. On the way they came upon a black's camp, in which they found a piece of Kennedy's cloak, and at last discovered the hollow tree in which the papers had been secreted. A rat or some other animal had pulled them out of the hiding place, and they were much saturated with water. But of Kennedy nothing has ever been traced. Like Leichhardt, he is lost for ever. Seeking knowledge which would make his country when he left it better than he found it, he fell in its extensive wilds and found a resting place in an unknown grave. But his name remains to live so long as history shall be, to tell of the men who fell in the divine cause of duty.



FIRST QUEENSLAND CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA, MARCHING THROUGH QUEEN ST., Brisbane.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doth not the appetite alter? A man loves the meat in his young that he cannot endure in his age."—*Shakespeare.*



THE tracks which had been opened up by the two expeditions just alluded to, disastrous though the consequences had been to those who had comprised them, were such as led to sparse settlement into rich pastoral country. The squatters, who had earth hunger badly, were not slow to follow the explorers. True, there was no rush, but there was a persistent pushing out, for herds were increasing and new men were coming into the field. Ordinarily, this was a condition of things most to be desired. Production meant wealth. But of the two factors which constituted wealth, one was missing. There was never, perhaps, a better object lesson on the definition of the term "wealth," than was taught during these earlier years of pastoral development. Capital was helpless without labour; labour utterly useless without its accompaniment—capital. This pushing out into new territory emphasised the labour question. The great want led to complications which, while they almost led to the spreading of the convict taint throughout the land, eventually opened the door to immigration, and led to the constitution of Queensland under that name. Earlier in the fight the squatters in the outlying districts had ineffectually turned to China, to the South Seas, to India. But a despatch from Mr. Gladstone, dated 30th April, 1846, gave a new direction to their efforts. The despatch disclaimed anything like a renewal of the old system of transportation, nor was anything definite suggested. What Mr. Gladstone said was: "It would be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government if the members of the Legislative Council of the colony should show a disposition to concur in the opinion that a modified and carefully regulated introduction of convict labour into New South Wales or into some part of it, may, under present circumstances, be advisable."

The hint thus conveyed was as a match to a dried grass area. It aroused the anxious squatters into immediate activity. Their influence in turn moved the Legislative Council, who appointed a Select Committee to enquire into and report upon the despatch. Exactly three weeks saw their labours concluded. Briefly, their recommendations amounted to this: that 5000 male and 5000 female convicts of the milder type should be introduced annually, along with a number of free immigrants. In the meantime, a very strong feeling had sprung up throughout New South Wales against the suggested renewal of transportation in any form. Meetings and counter meetings were held, and some of the scenes enacted thereat were of the liveliest character. A monster petition against transportation was prepared and presented to Parliament on the same day on which the Select Committee's report favouring it was ordered

to be printed. A similar motion for the printing of the petition was negatived, thus demonstrating that whatever may have been the relative strength of the factions outside or inside Parliament, the upholders of convictism held sway. This act was one of the last straws. The fight which, though bitter, had after all only been simmering, now developed into a serious uprising, in which many prominent colonists, including Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Cowper and the veteran Dr. Lang arrayed themselves on the side of the anti-transportationists. When Parliament refused to print the petition, the document was taken direct to the Governor. Poor Governor Fitzroy, whose *regime* had opened at such an inopportune and uncomfortable time, was almost driven frantic. His sympathies led him one way; the will of Parliament dictated an opposite path. In his quandary he confessed to the petitioners that he was with them in their cause; in the same breadth he added that "he could use no influence in the matter, for he had none." Such a confession of helplessness did not, it need hardly be said, impress the people, either with his office or his own individual independence. However, he did the best he could do; he promised to forward the prayer to the Imperial authorities. For nearly three years was the pot of agitation kept boiling. Frequently the theatres in Sydney and Port Philip were secured and demonstrative gatherings held. Resolutions were passed by the score; indeed, Governor Fitzroy was kept in constant communication with the Home authorities on the question, before which all else paled. Those supporting the scheme felt strong in their legislative power, and considered they had achieved their object, when, in 1849, a despatch was received, stating that the Imperial Government had definitely decided to resume transportation; but as a solace it was added that "it was not intended to send any convicts but such as were considered would become useful labourers in the colony." What was meant by this afterwards became apparent. Numerous processions were formed, and countless indignation meetings were held. One tremendous gathering took place in the old Victoria Theatre, Sydney. The principal speakers were Mr. Charles Cowper, Mr. Robert Lowe, and the Rev. Dean McEncroe. The petition drafted on this occasion stated, among other things, that those signing it "felt bound humbly but firmly to represent to Her Majesty that it was their duty and their determination, by every legal and constitutional means, to oppose the revival of transportation in any shape." Others would set constitution and everything else at defiance. They openly advocated the total cessation of business when the convicts should arrive, and the organisation of mobs to prevent their landing; others again would memorialise the Governor to break the command of his Sovereign, and thus practically render himself liable to arrest and trial, if nothing worse. During these proceedings intelligence was received that a shipload was about to be despatched to the colony from one of the ports of England, but the merciful intervention

of disease (cholera) had caused their detention. At Port Phillip, the Governor was importuned to ward off the evils to the Southern district, and he promised that any prison ship that should arrive there should be sent on to Sydney. But while this to some extent placated Melbourne, it only incensed the people in Sydney, and caused them to fight with increased vigour. Some 6,000 people, representative of all classes, met to "indignantly object" in Barrack Square, and an even larger gathering assembled on Circular Quay when it became known that the Governor had forwarded a despatch to England, in which he had stated that the attendance "was only a portion of idlers attracted by curiosity, but with no intention of taking part in the proceedings; whilst among those who did take part in the business there was, with scarcely an exception, no person who had any stake or influence in the country." The unpopularity of the Governor was complete. Resolutions were embodied in a memorial to the Queen, in which it was mentioned that the Governor had grossly misrepresented a series of facts, traduced a large majority of the colonists of all classes, and betrayed the interests of the country; that no faith could be placed in the promises of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and solemnly demanding a revocation of the Order in Council making New South Wales a penal establishment; that the despatch of the Governor testified to his incapacity to act as Governor, and earnestly prayed for his early removal; and that, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting in 1849, responsible government, according to the principles of the British Constitution, was necessary for the government of the colony. Later on they went further, and considered whether the time had not arrived for appealing to the Queen, praying that she would dismiss Earl Grey from her councils, and entreating Her Majesty to command her ministers to redeem the honour of the British Crown by fulfilling its pledge touching transportation, which had repeatedly been given to the colonists of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. This petition was adopted, in which it was also stated that "the petitioners felt compelled, humbly but firmly, to represent to Her Majesty in person that the subterfuges, evasions, equivocations, and breaches of faith practised towards these colonies by Earl Grey had unhappily destroyed all confidence in his Lordship's administration of colonial affairs."

Bitterness was added to the controversy by the sudden arrival on June 8th, 1849, of the *Hashemy* with 212 convicts. The Governor was asked to send these back, but he refused. They were instead quickly spirited away to the squattages, and of the contingent forty-five were sent to Moreton Bay. It was indeed a remarkable thing that protests had been sent from and meetings held at every town and village except Moreton Bay, the comprehensive name under which the present Queensland was then generally known. And had the Government acted upon reasonable inference to be drawn from such a circumstance, and had forwarded to Moreton Bay every

convict that arrived at Port Jackson, the Executive would not have been half so blameable as the inhabitants of Sleepy Hollow. It is not easy to account for this apathy, unless it was that the bulk of those here were engaged in pastoral pursuits, and since the demand for labour was so urgent, they cared not whence it was drawn or the means taken to attain the end. Political freedom was apparently but a secondary consideration, and political freedom would have been impossible had Moreton Bay been again made a penal settlement, for the reputation a district so situated would attain would be quite sufficient to deter desirable persons from emigrating to it, and certainly the commercial prosperity of the place would have been effectively checked. Socially, too, it would have proved detrimental, for the convict labourer would be thrown into competition with the free labourer in a way entirely disadvantageous to the latter. It was as certain, as night followed day, that this competition would excite feelings of deadly animosity—as it had already done in the South—between the two classes, while the necessity for convict discipline would tend to harden the hearts and deaden the sensibilities of the whole population. It was this apathy which led to shipments of convicts per *Hashemy*, *Rudolph*, and the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone* being dumped down at Moreton Bay, and to the attempted founding of a convict dépôt at Port Curtis. But the timely arrival of a wave of Dr. Lang's immigrants as effectively settled the transportation question, so far as Moreton Bay was concerned, as did the interposition of kindly fate successfully snuff out the Port Curtis scheme.

It is necessary to refer to both these mediums at some length, and particularly to that which has reference to the Lang era, for it plays an important part in the history of Queensland, sounding as it did the death-knell of transportation, and giving birth to that great movement which eventuated in the partition of New South Wales. First, as to the Port Curtis fiasco, which was brought about almost at the outset of the anti-transportation crusade. Indeed, it is quite possible that the North Australian scheme was born of a fear of the effect a wholesale shipping of convicts to any of the existing centres of population would have, and in the hope that by degrees the people would take more kindly to the imported—and tamed—article. Shortly after Governor Fitzroy had expressed sympathy with the "no-convict brigade," but had stated his inability to assist them with his influence, because he had none, the Moreton Bay pastoralists were rather startled by the prospect of their being supplied with the cheap and reliable at their very door—to wit Port Curtis. The cheering information was contained in a report of a speech made in the House of Lords by Lord Stanley, who, in describing the proposals of the Colonial Office, stated that the Government to which he belonged had thought proper to appoint an additional colony to the North of New South Wales, beyond the limits assigned to that colony, the new colony not being too near the tropics to prevent its being

healthy. It was intended that a number of those convicts who had reached the most advanced stage—that was the lightest of prison discipline—should go to that colony, where they would be furnished with provisions for a limited period and also a portion of land. They would also be permitted, if they thought proper, after a certain interval, to emigrate to the adjoining colonies and become the servants of the outlying population of those colonies. The class of convicts who would be sent to the new colony would be those who, when they arrived there, would be in the position of having received a conditional pardon.

This speech tersely explained the position. From a humane point of view the scheme was an admirable one; it sought to instil the spirit of dependence in men who, if allowed to remain on the scene of their criminal exploits, would probably drift back into the prisons and reformatories. And from a national point of view the advantages would be great, particularly from a financial aspect. Needless to say, the proposition was received with much warmth on the stations. Shortly afterwards a detailed account of the Imperial intentions came to hand, from which it appeared that it was proposed to defray the cost of the undertaking out of the funds apportioned by Parliament for convict services, and that £10,000 would be expended in the erection of public buildings at the proposed North Australian Settlement. It was estimated that after the first three years the undertaking would be self-supporting, or nearly so. The governing staff were to consist of the following:—Superintendent, Colonel Barney, £800; first clerk and colonial secretary, Captain Perry, £300; second clerk, C. E. Merewether, £200; chairman of quarter sessions, W. W. Billyard, £300; clerk of the peace, J. S. Dowling, £200; sheriff, William Anthony Brown, £100. There were, in addition, a chaplain at £250, a land surveyor at £300, and three magistrates at £100 a-piece. Then there was, of course, a military guard, made up as follows:—One captain, one subaltern, four sergeants, and 64 rank and file of the 99th Regiment, with Captain Day commanding. The details as regards the class of convicts to be sent out are interesting. They were of two classes—those in Van Dieman's Land, who had become dependent on the Government of that colony for support; and all future exiles from England (in other words those transported with conditional pardons) with their wives and families. Some 3,000 altogether were to be dealt with, and the conditions under which they would serve were briefly these:—They would be under probation for twelve months, during which time they would assist in the building of stores, hospital, wharves and other necessary structures. At the expiration of this probationary term they would be allowed to go to other parts of the colony and enter into engagements, or, should any choose to remain, they would become entitled to as much land as they could cultivate for three years, and should they desire to purchase land at the end of that time they were permitted to become freeholders by the payment of £1 per acre, spread over ten annual instalments.

The scheme was undoubtedly a great one. On the face of it it seemed to bear the impress of a successful solution of the labour difficulty. The squatters saw something more in it. "It will," said they, "create an outlet for the salt meat which has become a somewhat important item in connection with the boiling-down establishments here." But whatever may be said of the broad principle of the thing, the details of the business had been ignored. For instance, in granting the exiles their land on the expiry of the probationary term, the Government forgot the necessity of implements and stock. The main objections to the scheme, apparent at the time, were that it would offer a premium to vice, and tend to lower the standard of respectability of the settlers, since the exiles would be placed in a better position in every respect than virtuous men. Lord Grey held an even stronger view. When the proposal was first mooted in the House of Commons, he vehemently opposed it, both on the principle of expediency and of justice. He stigmatised it as too absurd to bear discussion, and observed that the Government, in their anxiety to rid the nation of expense, had devised a system of rewards for crime. And it certainly looked as though he were right, although it must be remembered that Lord Grey was in opposition.

But it is hardly necessary to dwell on the details of a scheme which so lamentably failed—which blighted all the hopes raised, and landed the squatters in a greater degree of perplexity than ever. Colonel Barney did come, it is true. He arrived with his surveying staff in the *Cornubia*, and fixed a site for the settlement in the vicinity of Port Curtis. He then returned to Sydney to report progress, and, having done so, again embarked, this time in a rotten tub with an aristocratic name, the *Lord Auckland*. He was accompanied by his family and part of the military, it being arranged that he should be followed by the *Thomas Lawry*, with the remainder of the military and stores. What followed has previously been described in another work by the writer in these words:—

"The attention of the *Lord Auckland's* passengers on arrival opposite their new home was almost wholly absorbed by a topic which they deemed most momentous, and which was highly characteristic of those who discussed it. How was their arrival to be celebrated? Were they to land like nobodies—to step from ship to boat, and from boat to beach, as other men? Or were they to burst in the full blaze of official splendour and *par consequence* dignity upon the astounded gaze of some wandering savage who might perchance watch their (to him) unintelligible movements? Dignity is a great thing truly; a due regard for it carried the day. At the bottom of the ship's hold there were some five-and-twenty cannon, which, after much tumbling of cargo, were brought on deck and prepared for use. Ceremonials were duly arranged. As soon as the ship dropped anchor the military and officials were to land, and, having drawn up in imposing array on the beach, were to await and welcome with acclamation the arrival of their illustrious head. The officer in charge of the detachment brought to the light of day his much-prized regimentals, the legal gentlemen their wigs and gowns, the rest of the illustrious their official coats. But, alack! vain are the hopes, futile the schemes of man. In two short hours, in the midst of the rehearsal of this melancholy farce—bump!—the vessel struck upon a sandbank, and was soon, with an ebbing tide, straining and rolling heavily. *Sauve qui peut*. His Honour, the Colonel, landed ingloriously in the first boat; the 'fine things' were hurriedly thrust aside, and all attempts to render 'honour to whom honour is due' (as the copy books have it) were frustrated.

This untoward circumstance completely paralysed Colonel Barney; for, although he succeeded a few days afterwards, at the cost of leaving a boat-load of stores on the beach of Facing Island (to be rendered worthless by the surge and the advancing tide) to get up the ceremony of 'swearing in,' the whole proceedings passed off spiritless and dull. The poor officials, wan and woe-begone, wetted in their endeavours to rescue their 'traps,' thought more of their plight than their dignity, and, as a consequence, even less of the dignity of their chief. On the very threshold, as it were, his resolution failed him. Circumstances and opportunities make most men great; but, alas! the colonel was destitute of the simplest element of greatness."

Necessity is the foster-mother of genius; but genius must first have a latent existence. Adversity tries men, as fire tries steel. His Honour had been tried and found wanting—wanting in every attribute essential to the founding of a colony. The matter was too serious for ridicule, too ridiculous for serious reprehension. Colonel Barney accomplished nothing, literally nothing. Heavy expenses had been incurred, and for what? To land a few helpless people on Facing Island—himself the most helpless of all—and huddling them together in tents to fritter away months in idleness, obtaining no more knowledge, meantime, of the capabilities of Port Curtis than any active pedestrian might acquire in a single day. Perplexed, bewildered, and rendered utterly helpless by the grounding of the *Lord Auckland*, the poor colonel persuaded himself, and endeavoured to persuade others, that he awaited the arrival of the *Thomas Lawry*. But week after week elapsed and no *Lawry* came. The sheep, reduced at last to six, seemed in their miserable leanness to utter a solemn protest against a further supply of fresh meat. Vegetables there were none; and, reduced to coarse biscuit and salt junk, the small stock of energies possessed by the unfortunate colonists began to prey upon themselves. Fresh meat and despondency; but salt junk and despair! Ugh! The *Thomas Lawry* was surely lost, and the *Lord Auckland* unseaworthy. There they were, cast upon Facing Island—

"To live unknown, and unregretted die."

Happily, the commissariat stores were considerable, and long before—to use a homely phrase—there was a southerly wind in the "bread basket," the *Secret* and the *Harriet* arrived from Brisbane with news of the *Thomas Lawry's* safety and detention, and the purchase of the *Kangaroo* as an addition to the North Australian Settlement fleet. Colonel Barney's hopes revived with the news, and he announced his intention of making a general survey of the coast before finally deciding upon forming a settlement. But while in this glorious state of uncertainty he was notified by despatch carried by the newly-acquired vessel, the *Kangaroo*, that the letters patent had been revoked, and the philanthropic scheme was allowed to fade away with the £20,000, which amount represented the cost of the experiment. The news of the failure was heralded with acclamations of delight by the anti-transportation party, while the feelings of the squatters as they saw their fond dream fade away in the actuality of life were freely and forcibly expressed in a language that would not look well if reduced to cold print.

It is somewhat remarkable that while the squatters, or, as they were called by the other side, "the pure merinos," were strenuously advocating the introduction of labour in the early forties, they arrayed themselves against it, when again attempted, towards the close of the decade. The strangeness of the proceeding lay in the fact that one class of labour sought to be introduced was tamed; the other was not. Or to put it in other words, the one was certainly cheap, while the other might be comparatively dear. Reading back now, and noting the prices obtained for wool, taken in conjunction with the fertility of virgin country, one is tempted to suggest that labour would be cheap at any reasonable price, particularly if it was of the reliable kind. However, here was the fact; those who had clamoured for exiles now objected to free immigrants. The latter were really the outcome of the former. While the anti-transportationists had been vigorously combatting the proposed resumption of convictism, they had also been taking such means as would, did their scheme prove successful, lead to the defeat of "the merinos" by force of numbers. They set up an emigration propaganda, and pushed it with might and main. It was the result of this which really saved Moreton Bay being re-converted into a penal dépôt. Immigration had, up to 1847, been intermittent in character, but this year the agitation for free population began to bear fruit, and of course to strengthen the hands of those who were fighting the revival of transportation. Dr. Lang had been at work too. An official report, made in 1841, had showed that of the arrivals up to that time, 4563 were English, 1616 Scotch, and 13,440 Irish. With this report arose the first manifestations of sectarian feeling, and it was most pronounced. It formed the subject of bitter discussion in the House, and it was really this which prompted Dr. Lang's great crusade, which he entered upon, as he put it, in the hope of starting a stream of thoroughly "Protestant population." He certainly was the means of considerably augmenting the population of both Sydney and Melbourne, and as for Queensland—well, he may fairly be described as the father of it. The Government systematically opposed the scheme of the Doctor, and openly avowed that they had no intention of being defeated by a "clerical agitator." It may, therefore, be conceded that he worked under considerable difficulty. The nature of the stumbling blocks placed in his way will presently be learned.

Various schemes of immigration had been experimented with, that of the granting of a bounty to each adult introduced obtaining for some time. This, as might have been expected, gave rise to many abuses, the immigrants naturally being the greatest sufferers. The scandal that was thus created, eventually led to its discontinuance. The proceeds of land sales were applied sometimes direct, and often in anticipation by way of mortgage raised on the security of the land found for the payment of passages. This was occasionally supplemented by the Imperial Authorities defraying the cost of charter, and providing

the necessary equipment of vessels. In addition, intending purchasers of land, by a deposit of their money with the home authorities, acquired the right to nominate emigrants for free passages in Government vessels, at the rate of one adult, or two children, for each £20 so deposited. It was an indispensable condition, however, that all arrangements should be left with a body styled the Land and Emigration Commissioners, whose headquarters were in London. The views of the commissioners regarding colonial requirements were extremely hazy, but this ignorance was about the last thing they could be got to admit, and it is, therefore, not surprising that oftener than not the class of emigrants despatched was altogether the reverse of the class that was needed. This system was that in vogue in 1848, the year which saw the venerable Dr. Lang "up to his eyes" in his great immigration crusade in respect of Moreton Bay.

Dr. Lang had visited Moreton Bay in 1845, and he set out on his mission, reaching England in December of the following year. That mission has been referred to in these words, which, to some extent at least, sum up the situation: Dr. Lang, with heated energy, was trying to enlist cotton powers, sugar powers, agricultural powers, of all and any promise to serve as "buffers" to the impact of the pastoral power, with the advance of other more popular interests, which were not out of the reach of the mass congregated in towns, villages, and suburban spots; and by the prosperity of avocations, other than pastoral, counter-balance the influence so paramount in the land—that of the stock holders. To serve such new suggestions, however, he had set his face against the use of any but free European labour. The Secretary of State for the colonies was at the time in great difficulty because of the stout protests made by the colonies of the South against the reception of any more prisoners of the Crown. To the proposed memorial for the resumption of transportation to Moreton Bay, the hope of separation from New South Wales was to be an appended suggestion—a hope which was based upon the promised *douceur* of relieving the Minister in his strait as to the disposal of criminals from Home. And so the independence coveted by all the community of the North, pastoral, and urban, was set up as a prize to be competed for on two hostile platforms. But the compromise offered was refused. From Port Phillip, Dr. Lang had transferred his attention to Brisbane, and, in addition to his anti-transportation proclivities, he took up the fight for Separation without any conditions whatever. He had, while in Moreton Bay, tested the soil for the growth of cotton and sugar. Manchester merchants had reported favourably on the cotton at least. He was impressed that there were large profits in it, and among other things, he sought to secure the co-operation of the Manchester and Glasgow merchants in populating the Northern territory, and establishing remunerative competition with the growers of South America, or as it has been concisely put, to create a new industry, to form a new colony, to deal to slavery (no slight blow), and to

relieve his fellow countrymen from poverty and suffering. Truly these were objects worthy of all the energy that could be thrown into the support of their combination. That energy was, in the doctor's case, assuredly not spared. His communication to the *British Banner* on these two subjects—immigration and the cotton industry—elicited much discussion, and though they were the cause of the heaping of coals of fire on the old Doctor's head, they did a great deal to advertise this portion of Australia. His writings reached the West Indies, where the slave emancipation laws had brought ruin on the planters, and where it was understood there was a manifest desire on the part of the British born youth to migrate to a country more congenial than the States had become. Dr. Lang had actually received overtures from some of these regarding which he wrote: "The extension of slavery in the West Indies, up to the period of emancipation, was not the crime of the British born youth of those islands, but their misfortune. It appears to me, they are in a peculiar manner deserving of the sympathies of the British nation for the ruin that has overtaken them in consequence of the total revolution of the West Indian society, which that great measure (the Act referred to) implied. Indeed, the native-born West Indians of British descent can no longer maintain the positions they have hitherto been accustomed to hold in their native islands, and are naturally unwilling to be depressed below the level of the African free labourer. They are desirous of being enabled to emigrate to Australia, and to settle on those parts of that extensive country, where the soil and climate will enable them to turn their knowledge and experience in inter-tropical agriculture to profitable account."

One might almost suppose, from these remarks, that Dr. Lang was not wholly in sympathy with those who had framed and passed the Emancipation Act, but this view is entirely dispelled by a letter which he sent to a ruined planter in Jamaica in which he stated: "I approve of the Act from the bottom of my soul. At the same time I sympathise cordially with those unfortunate colonists of European origin whom that Act has hopelessly depressed from their original position in society and who feel themselves sinking gradually to the level of the commonest negro labourer." As a matter of fact a very few of these planters did reach Moreton Bay, but nothing ever really came of this aspect of the scheme.

Where the doctor succeeded best was in respect of immigrants from Great Britain. He feared as much the Irish people as he feared the convicts—the outcome of some foolish prejudice. He had seen through his spectacles Australia converted into a second edition of Ireland, or to use his own words "a mere province of Poppedom." This outspokenness made for him many enemies. Still he persevered in his effort to "give an impulse to Protestant immigration." In almost every article and every letter he wrote he introduced the word "Protestant." Even in sending along his pioneer ship he forwarded with it a letter in which he spoke of his

people as "the first of a series of thorough Protestant immigrants." For this, as on other occasions, he was taken to task and forcibly reminded that Moreton Bay did not require "thorough Protestant" or "thorough Catholic" immigration, but "thoroughly honest" and "thoroughly useful" citizens; and further that if the new-comers possessed these qualifications it was a matter of perfect indifference to Moreton Bay residents whether they believed in John Knox or the Pope. But at this time, Dr. Lang was, of course, in England, and it is doubtful whether the rebuke ever reached him. On thing is certain, he was ever the same conservative Protestant. One of the means to the end was the flotation of the Cooksland Colonization Company, for it was his intention, when Separation should have been achieved, to name the new colony "Cooksland." While engaged on this work he made application to the Imperial Authorities for free passages for 100 immigrants who, he said, he would himself select at Glasgow, and who, he announced, would be occupied in cotton culture at Moreton Bay. The response he got was in effect that if an association was actually formed for trying the cultivation of cotton, with the existing law on the subject, there would be every disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government to meet the Association in the selection and despatch of emigrants to that land; but Earl Grey could not begin by promising to send out the people, leaving it to be afterwards settled whether the body upon whom they were to be dependent would be organised and would acquire the land upon which they were to be employed. At first blush there would appear to be sound sense in this argument, but when it is remembered that the very failure of the association to employ the people in cotton cultivation would be to the advantage of those who were clamouring for labour at Moreton Bay the argument disappears.

Three days after this, the Colonial Office were in receipt of a voluminous reply in which the Doctor submitted fresh proposals. He suggested that the association should be permitted to lease land, with the privilege of purchasing at the upset price, such as might prove suited to their requirements. Further he asked that the cost of the experiment as well as the purchase money of the land bought should be set by the Government against the amount representing the passage money of the immigrants the association would send out. The Colonial office were not long in their answer—it was a flat refusal. As a matter of fact they had made up their minds that the doctor was not to be encouraged, and that he should be finally crushed. But they had mistaken their man; they did not know John Dunmore Lang. He persevered, drawing up plans and using every legitimate means to bring into existence the association. As might have been expected, the influence of the home authorities quickly manifested itself in respect of investors and in the end the Cooksland Colonization Association fell through. Still he was not even now discouraged; he persevered with his proposal adopting another line of action. His efforts

were now directed towards securing emigrants. From the doctor's own evidence, given before a Select Committee in 1860, it would appear that either he was grossly misled or imposed upon, or else the doctor was most careless in overlooking details. Altogether he chartered three ships—the *Fortitude*, the *Chaseley*, and the *Lima*. In the evidence referred to, Dr. Lang declared that, prior to the departure of the *Fortitude* in September, 1846, he had a personal interview with Mr. Hawes, the then Under Secretary for the colonies. That gentleman, he said, gave him what amounted to an assurance that the New South Wales Government would grant to immigrants sent out by the doctor an area of land equal to that conceded to immigrants despatched under the authority of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, who, as has been explained, gave effect to the immigration scheme of the Government. However, Mr. Hawes, when questioned, failed to remember anything of the kind, but subsequent events went to strengthen the doctor's assertion. In despatching the ship, however, the doctor made himself personally liable. He held out the inducement, which facilitated him in his work of selection, and, believing that what he had understood Mr. Hawes to say would be given effect to, he issued to each immigrant a land order at the rate of £16 for each £20 paid. It was sought to be shown by the Colonial Office, by his opponents in the colony and by the Land and Emigration Commission that he had wilfully misled the people and misappropriated their money, but this calumny is controverted by the fact that the *Fortitude* alone cost him £1300 out of his own pocket, and some of the most influential of the passengers asserted that in their case they had not been able to subscribe more than half the passage money, and that Dr. Lang had supplied the balance. Further, that it was proved that everything that could be done to conduce to their comfort on the voyage was done—that the accommodation was equal to that enjoyed by what were known as intermediate passengers, whose passage cost £35; and it is a noteworthy fact that not one of all the people who arrived, notwithstanding the depressed and heartbreaking circumstances which surrounded them on their arrival, stated their belief that they had been wilfully deceived. If there had been deception it had been on the side of those who were the enemies of Dr. Lang.

Just where the worst of these enemies lay soon became apparent. Immediately it was seen that Dr. Lang was bent on accomplishing his purpose and had chartered the *Fortitude* to initiate his scheme, the Land and Emigration Commission determined that to Dr. Lang should not be ascribed the honour of introducing the first immigrants to Moreton Bay district. Hurriedly they requisitioned a ship, the *Artemesia*, and as hurriedly gathered together a compliment of immigrants. There was an utter lack of discrimination in selection—of this Dr. Lang had been the most particular—and although there were in the *Artemesia* people many desirable men and women, who made admirable colonists, there were others whose antecedents would hardly bear

looking into. However, this did not trouble the Commission. The one fact which stuck out was: they must be first in. There was also gross neglect in the equipment of the ship, which, nevertheless, arrived in Moreton Bay on the 13th December, 1848. The *Artemesia* was 558 tons burden, was owned by Mr. A. P. Ridley, and commanded by Captain P. R. Ridley. She carried 240 souls and occupied 120 days in the voyage. Her immigrants, which were brought up to the township on the 16th and 17th December, were quartered some in the old barracks and others in the hospital. The event was heralded by the *Courier* of the day thusly:

"The arrival of the first immigrant vessel direct from England is an important event in the annals of Moreton Bay—an epoch to be often reverted to by future historians of the northern colony. For that reason we give that ship the place of honour in this day's issue instead of confining our notice of her to the less conspicuous space usually occupied by our shipping intelligence."

Previous to the vessel leaving Deptford, she was inspected by Lord Ashley, the benevolent promoter of the Westminster Ragged School. The philanthropic nobleman placed on board seven boys and two girls, who had been protected and sheltered in the homes he had founded, and who were being thus despatched as an experiment. The *Artemesia* immigrants were apportioned as follows:—Adults: 49 married couples; single: 47 males, 19 females; children between 1 and 14: 38 males, 27 females; children under 1 year: 7 males, 4 females. Three persons died during the voyage, but these were more than counterbalanced by four births. The trades represented were: 38 agricultural labourers, 4 carpenters, 5 weavers, 6 labourers, 7 smiths, 2 cartwrights, 2 sawyers, 2 miners, 1 slater, 7 shepherds, 2 ironfounders, 1 cowherd, 2 wheelwrights, 1 gardener, 1 mason and 1 coachman. From this list it will be observed that the amount of labour available was very small, and not wholly suited to the requirements of the squatters. But the *Artemesia* brought the first news of the practical outcome of Dr. Lang's scheme and of the despatch of the *Fortitude* which was to leave London for Moreton Bay district on the 6th September, and, with the prospect of new arrivals shortly, it was conceded that the *Artemesia* consignment, if small, was seasonable. "Our hopes are soon to be realised," was the general commentary of the squatters. Little did they dream the thorn these people were to be in their side. As if to prepare the people who were to come, and to impress upon them that the streets were not paved with gold, and correct any such pre-conceived notions, the *Courier* delivered itself of an article on the duties of immigrants generally, and of those who had arrived by the *Artemesia* and were to come per *Fortitude* in particular. The review of the position was in some respects the reverse of complimentary to the *Artemesia* folk, and that it had a dispiriting effect on the new arrivals can hardly be wondered at. But the all important point sought to be made was in respect of what should constitute the rate of wages. The question of supply and demand was not to enter into consideration; the writer of the article had

glanced over the rate of wages which the immigrants on embarking had stated they had received in their last situations, and their liberality had astounded him. He delivered himself thusly:

"The rates for agricultural labourers, according to the list, vary from 9s. a week and in one case is 15s. Knowing as we do the general depression of affairs in England, Ireland, and Scotland we cannot suppose that any such wages have been given except in some very extraordinary circumstances. The rate of wages would be nearer the usual average if put down at from 5s. to 8s. We take this notice of the circumstance because we think it extremely probable that the immigrants may have been led into erroneous statements from the hope of obtaining in this colony something very much higher than the stated wage at home and without being aware that employers here know as well the state of the London market in the United Kingdom as those who now reside there. We would caution immigrants against any attempt of this description."

As we have remarked, the charge of prevarication, though neatly put, was not encouraging, while at this date the weekly wage sought to be established as the standard did not suggest any undue liberality on the part of the squatters. The variation in the cost of living had not even been considered, nor did it seem fair, even if the wages prevailing in England were as stated, that no allowance should be made for the amount of travel the new comers had accomplished, or for the difficulties coincident with the establishing of new homes in strange lands. But whether the immigrants had been led into making erroneous statements or not, the fact remained that within a week all the single men had been engaged at from £20 to £25 per annum with rations, and married couples had been snapped up at from £30 to £50 a year. The suggestion, too, that 5s. to 8s. a week was enough for employers to pay was neutralised by the assertion that when the immigrants had been exhausted there were applications for fully 200 more! The extension of squatting occupancy rendered necessary the subdivision of old holdings, as well as the proclamation of new pastoral districts. In this year (1848) the pastoral districts of Moreton, Darling Downs, Gwydir, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa were proclaimed. Some of the 200 applications referred to came from the Wide Bay district, which had been tabooed by the *Artemesia* folk, for the reason that there was a demand for their labour nearer home, and, besides, they were not disposed to betake themselves into what were then counted among the dangerous wilds of Australia. Hardly a man would go there, whereupon the *Courier* had once more to step in. The lecture it delivered is somewhat interesting nowadays, and may therefore be given:—

"Among other mistaken notions that have found entrance into the heads of the *Artemesia* people is the idea that Wide Bay is so dangerous a locality that they are bound to avoid it. A strong repugnance exists to hiring for that district. We can only account for this ridiculous objection by the supposition that they are influenced by some indistinct recollections of certain passages in Dr. Lang's "Cook'sland"—poor Dr. Lang!—of which some copies were on the *Artemesia*. The doctor speaks of Darling Downs and other parts of the interior as places which had long been known and inhabited, while Wide Bay has a mysterious veil of obscurity thrown over it, and it is not at all improved in character by the re-publication of certain affrays with the blacks which occurred there some six or seven years ago. The district has widely changed since then. A Government commissioner—it was the late Sir (then Mr.) Maurice O'Connell—has been appointed to superintend it. At least three store-

keepers have established themselves on] the river Mary, and stock and stations are to be found in all directions. Vessels are trading between the port and Sydney, and so little is thought of the trip from this river that a small coaster, of 16 tons burthen, runs constantly between the Brisbane and the Mary, performing her trip with great regularity, and proving of very considerable benefit to the residents of both places. Next month a post-office is to be established there, and, in all probability, a Government township will, before long, be laid out in the neighbourhood."

In this we see the beginning of Maryborough. At the same time even this did not cure the *Artemesia* folk of their pet aversion, and it was not until there was something of a temporary glut in the labour market, consequent upon the arrival of Dr. Lang's ships, that the squatters' hunger in the Wide Bay was in any way appeased.

And now, having witnessed the arrival of the first immigrant ship, and seen those who accompanied it comfortably settled, let us turn to the *Fortitude* and the other two vessels of the Lang fleet, and note the difference in the reception. At the outset let us repeat what was written about the scheme by a man who was personally acquainted with the doctor and his aims:—

"I do not think it too much to say, speaking from my own recollection, that the exertions of Dr. Lang in a great measure popularised the Eastern colonies of Australia with the British public. It sometimes belongs to men of great energy to misdirect it—of great determination of purpose to mistake the motives and underrate the integrity of their opponents. And the greater their appreciation of the object, the more impatient will they be of opposition, and intolerant of those by whom they are opposed. Any man of such qualities living and acting in the early times of these colonies would no doubt find full exercise for their most extreme development. And I am not at all surprised that, in the eyes of those who profited, or wished to profit by such a state of things, as seems to have existed during many years prior to the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, Dr. Lang was a very unpopular man."

The *Fortitude* arrived in Moreton Bay on January 20th, 1849, after a tedious voyage of 128 days. As we have shown, she was not wholly unexpected. A letter arriving with the ship announced that the immigrants were consigned to Mr. Richardson, one of the earliest merchants in the place. It was not unnatural, however, since that gentleman had not been previously communicated with, that he should decline the responsibility the good doctor endeavoured to cast upon him. Thus there was a difficulty at the outset. But the residents, eager as they were for labour, saw a danger to themselves and discredit to their country if these new comers were not properly received. That there had been an exhibition of unaccountable neglect of business-like precautions on the part of somebody there was not the least doubt. The position of the immigrants bore living testimony to this, but the situation had to be grappled with. An unfortunate outbreak of typhus on board the *Fortitude* gave the residents breathing time. There were two cases, and these were made the excuse for placing the ship and her passengers in quarantine for a fortnight. During this period the old barracks and part of the hospital were got ready and Captain Wickham devised a scheme which was to get all out of the mess temporarily at all events. Dr.

Lang's claim on behalf of the people had been fully set out in a document which had come with the ship, and this was based on the understanding alleged by the doctor to have been come to by himself and Mr. Hawes. The claim seemed reasonable enough, too, since it claimed for the *Fortitude* people the concessions which had been granted to those by the *Artemesia*. This statement Captain Wickham sent on to Sydney. Pending a reply to this, and consent to his proposal, the Government resident announced to the immigrants his preparedness to allow them to form a temporary village on some of the slopes running parallel to the chain of hills in the neighbourhood of York's Hollow—in other words, in the vicinity of Gregory Terrace. According to Captain Wickham's schemes they might here erect dwellings for themselves sufficient for their present needs, but they were given to understand that under no pretence should they cultivate the land. The reason for this was, that it would be unfair to those who had purchased land for cultivation purposes. This parsimony, in a country where there was an abundance of territory, is difficult to understand. If it should be decided by the Government, that the demands of Dr. Lang were to be acceded to, they were then to be looked upon in the light of purchasers of Crown lands, to the extent of passage money paid. Those who could not maintain themselves, would be kept on Government rations for a period. As before mentioned, the aggregate paid by the people was something over £2000, and as the cost of bringing them amounted to over £6000, the Government had been saved a very large sum. Thus it was argued, locally, that there could be no doubt as to the outcome of Dr. Lang's claims on behalf of the immigrants, viewed in this light; and, with the assurance of the doctor, that the next immigrants, who were to be despatched in the *Chasely*, were to come under the auspices of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, a hopeful view was taken of the affair. Beyond this assurance, however, the doctor had asked the residents to subscribe an amount sufficient to defray the salaries of the surgeon, superintendent and surveyor, whom he sent out with each ship, and had concluded his letter by stating that the money he considered himself entitled to for introducing the immigrants free of cost to the Government, should be expended in the purchase of land to be selected by the surveyor.

It will therefore be conceded that, whatever blame was attributable to the unbusiness-like action of Dr. Lang in the difficulty which had arisen, he was actuated by the very best motives. And there could be no doubt as to the care he had exercised in the endeavour to secure the very best class of immigrants. Each vessel not only brought the surgeon and surveyor, but also gentlemen charged with the spiritual and moral welfare of the voyagers. With the *Fortitude* came the Rev. Charles Stewart (who for years afterwards conducted services at Ipswich), Mr. Clift, a lay preacher, who he said was to settle at Ipswich, and Mr. S. F. Welsby, "who would open a school at Brisbane for English and mercantile



BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Brisbane.



GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Brisbane.



education. The immigrants," he said, "would form agricultural settlements along the banks of the Brisbane River, where they will cultivate the cotton plant, and whatever else may be found suitable to the soil and climate." But Dr. Lang's instructions were one thing, and the Government decree another, as will presently be seen.

The two weeks' quarantine expired on the 17th February, 1849, and the immigrants were brought up to Brisbane in batches, for there were 253 altogether. In the meantime, the new comers had become fully seized with the trouble their arrival had caused, and on arrival in the settlement they found the Doctor with few friends, but plenty of detractors. To a man, almost, the immigrants sided with the doctor, however. One of them, a day or two after arrival, wrote thusly in the *Courier* :—

"The doctor, both privately and by letter, and by public notices in the newspapers, distinctly stated that no delay, but that which was absolutely required by law, would take place. He gave us to understand that a few weeks at most would be the extent of the delay, and he both publicly and privately stated that information would be sent to the inhabitants by the *Artemesia* respecting the shipping of our body, and on these two points we do feel disappointed. We believe, however, these announcements were made by the doctor on the full assurance that, before the departure of the first body, a charter constituting the Cooksland Company would have been granted. He blamed the Government, and, on board the *Fortitude* at Gravesend, regretted that he had not been able to complete the affairs with Earl Grey, but assured us that our interests were deep in his heart, and that he should not fail to persevere until he had fully obtained for us the possession of all the right to which, as purchasers of land and shareholders in the company, we were entitled. The prospects seem equal to any representations the doctor made."

The Government, always apathetic, were in no hurry in this matter, notwithstanding its urgency. They were roundly denounced for not answering Captain Wickham's letter, setting forth his scheme, and covering Dr. Lang's claims. Not that this troubled the Government; on the contrary, it seemed to please them to be able to keep "the victims" in suspense. At any rate, the failure to quickly reply had the merit of consistency; and the reply, when it did at length arrive, was sufficiently startling. It set the community in arms and anathemas were heaped on the Government's collective head; nor could this be wondered at, for the Government not only refused to recognise the doctor's claims—in which they may or may not have been right—but Captain Wickham was instructed that the immigrants were not to be allowed to occupy, even temporarily, any Crown lands, or be supplied with Government rations. To say that the whole populace were indignant at such a display of bitterness, is to put it mildly. It was felt that, whatever differences may have existed between the Government and Dr. Lang, it was poor spite to vent bitterness of feeling on the poor unoffending immigrants. The *Courier* indicted a strong article against the proceeding, lashing into Earl Grey and the Land and Emigration Board on the one hand and Sir Charles Fitzroy and his Government on the other. Petitions were forwarded to head-quarters; but all protests were unavailing. Mr. William Coote, who but recently died, and who had the advantage of being at Moreton Bay during the time the trouble lasted, gives his views emphati-

cally on the subject, and indicates in no uncertain way that the proceedings, so far as the Government were concerned, were highly discreditable. He shows for instance how Sir Charles Fitzroy in his statement to Earl Grey of the circumstances attendant upon the arrival of the *Fortitude* and the disposal of its people, brought out with undue prominence the fact that the vessel had been detained in quarantine, but said nothing of the eagerness with which the opportunity to delay landing of the passengers was seized by Captain Wickham, or that within a couple of weeks they were declared fit to be released. Earl Grey, of course, caught with alacrity at the insinuated mischief, and, in answering Sir Charles' letters, observed "that they (the immigrants) arrived with fever prevailing in their ships, and that there had been several deaths on board. I cannot but fear," he sympathically added, "that this has arisen from the imperfect arrangements which had been made for the health and comfort of the passengers, as such an occurrence is so exceedingly rare in Australian emigration, when properly conducted under the superintendence of the commissioners." The total number of deaths that occurred on board the *Fortitude*, in a voyage of 123 days, were eight out of 253—3 adults and 5 children and only a single death was the result of fever—that in Moreton Bay. It proved an odd commentary on the Earl's eulogium on the commissioners that in the *Courier* of 10th August, 1850, in which his dispatch was published, the arrival of the first immigrant vessel afterwards sent under their auspices to the district was announced with this addendum: "We believe that there were 17 deaths on the passage from typhus; that fifteen of the immigrants were reported sick; and that a death occurred yesterday." Fourteen days afterwards, the vessel having been placed in quarantine, the surgeon's report was: Sick, fifty-six; convalescent, sixty-three." Ultimately the death roll totalled forty; no trace of official sympathy for the sufferers on this occasion can be traced; and not a word of censure or rebuke to the commissioners or their agents. Earl Grey's animus towards the doctor was further unworthily exhibited in what was practically a recommendation to Sir Charles Fitzroy to encourage any disappointed immigrant to institute a criminal prosecution against him. The advice was not acted upon it is perhaps needless to say."

Sufficient has been written to indicate that the scheme opened in anything but an auspicious manner. The immigrants were disappointed certainly and the doctor was worried—but all were made of the wrong sort of stuff to fret. They did not waste much time in looking about them; they quickly settled down. Some hired themselves out as agriculturists and as station hands, while others opened business as tailors, painters, dressmakers and so on, and a number of them formed themselves into a committee of inspection to spy out the land, pending a settlement of their claims. This independence and spirit of self reliance carried them through, and of them it may be said that they laid the permanent foundation not only of Brisbane, but of the colony of which it is the capital.

Dr. Lang was acting similarly on the other side of the world. His life was being eaten away by excitement and worry; nevertheless, his spirit was unbroken and he was determined that the scheme should not fail. Scarcely had the excitement, consequent upon the landing of the *Fortitude* people, abated, than a second ship, the *Chaseley*, deposited a further load of 225 passengers at Moreton Bay. It was somewhat remarkable that no more preparation had been made for their reception than had characterised the arrival of the *Fortitude*; while the immigrants were none the less fortunate in respect of the land grants. In a letter which Dr. Lang sent by the *Chaseley*, and which was addressed to the residents of Moreton Bay, he expressed doubts as to whether the *Fortitude* folk would get their land but with regard to those of the *Chaseley*, he remarked:

"I have succeeded, however, in making such arrangements with the authorities here as will leave no uncertainty in regard to the acquisition of land for the immigrants per the *Chaseley*, as was unavoidable in the case of the *Fortitude*. We have already deposited a certain amount with the Bank of England to the credit of the commissioners of Land and Emigration for the purchase of land in the colony for those emigrants; and we expect to be able to deposit so much more as will be necessary when the decision of the commissioners, upon the emigrants by that vessel generally, will be given."

It subsequently transpired that the deposit paid on their account was £500, but since the deposit was never completed they were not able to secure the land. The steamer *Tamar* reported at the Settlement that the *Chaseley* was beating into the Bay on the 28th April, but nothing was heard of her for a couple of days which gave rise to the fear that something had happened her. But she had, it seemed, run out of water and had put into Cowan Cowan for fresh supplies, and she arrived on 1st May. Exclusive of those in the cabin (which included Dr. Hobbs, as medical superintendent, Mr. and Mrs. David McConnel and Reverend Thomas Kingsford—all of whom grew into prominence in Queensland—she brought 214 people. The three deaths (all infants) which occurred was more than balanced by seven births. On 4th May, some 50 of the immigrants were brought up and the others the next day, each person paying his fare, since the Government refused to recognise them and Mr. Richardson, the supposed agent, declined to accept any responsibility. Some were housed at the old barracks, some in tents, and others were accommodated by residents, all of whom showed universal kindness. There was not, before they arrived, a vacant house in the Settlement. The letter, which accompanied the vessel, stated that the Rev. Mr. Kingsford had been sent to attend to the spiritual requirements of the residents and Mr. Thomas Bowden, who had for 14 years' been a planter in Jamaica and who had lost his all through the operation of the Emancipation Act, was to instruct the settlers in sugar and coffee cultivation. Dr. Lang hoped shortly to be able to send on an expert in cotton, of which industry he had much hope. He had given an I.O.U. for £120 for the passage of the Bowden family and he made the suggestion that a joint stock company, with a capital of £10,000 in £10 shares, should be formed and that his £120 should be made a first charge on the capital.

The information was given too, that the *Chaseley* had been chartered on account of the Port Phillip and Clarence River Colonization Company—a change of title which puzzled the residents not a little and annoyed them too, for they saw in it a blow delivered at the dignity of Moreton Bay. However, it subsequently transpired that Dr. Lang had quarrelled with his successor to the secretaryship of the Cooksland Colonization Committee and had had left the corporation. Mr. Bowden lost no time in getting to work on the formation of a sugar company, quite independently of Dr. Lang, but although there was a good deal of talk about the ease with which the required capital of £3000 in 600 shares of £5 each could be obtained, there was, nevertheless, a shortage of cash which proved a sticking point that was never got over. And so things went on; there was in a sense nothing but the boiling of the pot of agitation to save the community from absolute stagnation. In this agitation the *Lima* people took part and the policy all enunciated was that if Queensland was to be populated at all it should be an absolutely free community, untainted by any flavour of criminality and unoppressed by any dominant squatocracy. This determination led to the establishment of two political parties, as bitter and oppositè as any old country Tory or Liberal combination.

CHAPTER VIII.

Yet I doubt not through the ages
One increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened
With the process of the suns.

—Tennyson.



REMARKABLE though it may seem, it is, nevertheless, a fact, that out of these early disaffections were born both the Federation and the Separation movements. The immigrants introduced by Dr. Lang played a by no means unimportant part in the development of these movements. It will have been observed, that while a most vigorous warfare was being conducted by the anti-transportationists in the South, Moreton Bay—which at that time was virtually Queensland—had held its peace. It was not until after the arrival of the *Hashemy*, and the approaching arrival of the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, which the landing of the *Fortitude* and *Chasely* folk only anticipated by a few weeks, that the movement here took any definite shape. The *Hashemy* dumped down but 50 odd convicts, and was not seriously objected to, but when a further consignment of 225 others was notified by the *Elphinstone*, the new arrivals, per medium of Dr. Lang, arose in their might. It became evident, that Earl Grey had conceived a very clever scheme, by which the objection of those in the South would be largely removed

through Moreton Bay being made a sort of exclusive depôt for them. And, besides, Earl Grey saw his way to make money, for it was part of his proposal that none of the exiles should be granted the suggested conditional pardon, until they had purchased them—in other words, until they had paid the £20, the cost of their passage! The squatters, however, saw no objection to the scheme in all its details—which included a provision that they should engage the convict labour on the vessels, and thus make themselves liable for the cost of their transport from the ship to the settlement—and that there might be no hitch in the proceedings to give excuse to the Government to abandon their proposal, a meeting was called at Brisbane to “consider the best means of receiving the exiles,” and to petition the Government to send out a fair proportion of free emigrants, the latest being the sugar-coating that was to make the pill palatable. This was the match that fired the bon-fire, for the inhabitants attended in large numbers, and succeeded in passing a resolution in opposition to convict emigration in any form. Thus the fight was carried right into the enemy’s camp. A subsequent meeting emphasised this, and included in their objection a protest against free immigrants being kept so long out of their land. This was met by a reply that exiles would be sent with a due proportion of free people, but the definition of “free people” only gave subject matter for further objection, since it included the wives and families of the exiles! Then Ipswich was made the headquarters of the squatter’s advocates; Brisbane that of the townsfolk. Still, even on their own dunghill, the pastoral lessees were defeated, for the anti-transportationists attended their meetings in such numbers, as to effectively carry amendments against the propositions the meetings were called to confirm.

The time had arrived for the compromise. It came from the side of the enemy, who suggested that the squatters would aid the others in securing Separation—which had been mooted—with the *sine quâ non* that the anti-transportationists sank their objection to the introduction of exiles. At one stage of the controversy it looked as if this might be the ultimate outcome. But the opponents to the squatter scheme remained firm. It was at this stage that the federal idea was promulgated. It was based on a proposal of Lord Russell to extend the constitution for New South Wales and Victoria, which comprised the whole of the continent. A committee of the Privy Council was formed to report on the question, which was done. Although nothing came of it, it is interesting in view of the present position of Federal unity, to here make some reference to it. It has been said, of the report, that dealing with the functions proposed to be given to what may be termed the Colonial Legislature, the suggestions as to their power of altering the local constitution, or modifying the reserved monetary appropriations, were precautionary, yet liberal. Minor subjects disposed of, the report dealt with the possibility of different tariffs in different colonies, which, as the number of provinces increased, might be supposed to be

multiplied also. Assuming that such might be the case, it continued. “So great indeed would be the evil, and such the obstruction of the intercolonial trade, and so great the check to the development of the resources of each of these colonies, that it seems to us necessary that there should be one tariff common to them all, so that goods might be carried from the one into the other, with the same absolute freedom as between any two adjacent counties in England.” The wisdom of these observations is apparent to-day, when the very difficulty with others has forced Federal unity upon us. However, adopting the primary principle involved in this position, the committee recommended that one of the Australian Governors should be constituted Governor-General of Australia, that he should have power to convene a body to be called the General Assembly of Australia, who should be enabled to legislate in matters which were fully enumerated, but that the first meeting should not be convoked until at least two of the Australian Legislatures had requested the Governor-General to exercise his power of convocation. The Assembly was to consist of delegates elected by several legislatures, and promising that the first tariff—a uniform one—was to be fixed by the Imperial Parliament, it was to have the power to deal with—(1) The imposition of duties on imports and exports; (2) Postage; (3) Internal communication, roads, railways, etc.; (4) Coast lights and beacons; (5) Shipping and harbour dues; (6) Establishment of a general Supreme Court, either as an original one, or of appeals from the courts of separate colonies; (7) Weights and measures; (8) Such other subjects as they might be asked to consider by address from the legislatures of the separate colonies; and (9.) The appropriation, by equal levy upon all the colonies, of the sums necessary to carry its enactments into effect. Although, as we have remarked nothing came of this, it is interesting as focussing the earliest desires on the questions of Australian Federation.

That nothing did come of it was due largely, no doubt, to the feeling that there was in it some covert intention to get the better of the people on the subject of transportation. That, at any rate, was an objection raised in Moreton Bay, where the people cried “Give us Separation first; Federation afterwards.” And, by and by, those in the North and Centre of Queensland, to-day, who are seeking severance from the South, are putting forth the same demand. How history does repeat itself to be sure! In any case, the residents had no time for anything save to do battle against the exile proposal, one of the means to the end of which successfully turned up in Separation. In the meantime, immigration was stationary. Some fifty orphans and thirty “others” had been sent up early in 1850, and in August of the same year, the *Emigrant* came to hand, with between 200 and 300 immigrants, and a serious outbreak of typhus among them. This, to some extent, counterbalanced a shipment of about 300 exiles by the *Bangalore*, which certain squatters, during a visit in England, had persuaded the Imperial Authorities to send out. The *Bangalore* also brought 104 free men, women,

and children, including a guard of 29 pensioners, their wives and relatives. Of the reforming passengers, it was subsequently written, "with few exceptions there was much less sorrow and repentance for past offences, than earnestness to seize future opportunity for repeating them." But with all this, practical attempts to revive transportation failed. Exciting scenes took place in the Sydney Legislature, a state of affairs largely assisted by Dr. Lang, who, in the meantime, had returned to Australia, and had been elected to represent Sydney. This combination proved too much for the Imperial Authorities, and Earl Grey succumbed.

The settlement of the *Fortitude*, *Chaseley*, and *Lima* immigrants in Moreton Bay gave Dr. Lang an increased interest in the place. He threw himself body and soul into the Separation movement, working for it with even greater zeal than had characterised his endeavours on behalf of Port Phillip. Finding themselves losing ground, and determined, if possible, to force their compromise at least, the pastoral tenants determined upon the establishment of a newspaper, which should represent and give publicity to their views, for the *Courier* had ceased its advocacy of transportation. It bowed to the inevitable. By a strange coincidence, the honour of initiating the new venture was awarded the first editor of the *Courier*, Mr. Lyon, who named his baby the *Free Press*. Perusing the earlier files of the *Courier*, and a few copies there are of the *Free Press*, one finds much to interest, as well as to amuse. There had been a disagreement, other than political, between the two literary heads of the two papers, and, under the circumstances, it is not astonishing that they carried war into each others camp with unwonted vigour. Colonel Snodgrass, who represented this principality, as well as a big slice of the mother colony, had been asked, and had agreed to retire, and the *Free Press* hoped to so influence things, that a transportationist, at least, would replace him. If it was not successful, the cause cannot be attributed either to lack of ability, or want of enthusiasm on the part of its editor. The paper fought from the jump. It published twice a week, and thus set an example, which the *Courier* had perforce to follow. There was something cleverly diplomatic in its first leader, which set forth its policy. It avowed that the interests of stock holders, agriculturalists, and townspeople were identical, which, though true enough in its way, did not represent popular feeling at the time. At any rate, there was not the least desire manifested, on the part of the three sections of the community indicated, to work in union; their interests, since one wanted convict labour, and the other free labour, were exceedingly diverse. But the *Free Press* clamoured for compromise, as the squatters had done—and with as little success; it promised that financial separation should be sought, the best means of securing eligible labour would be pointed out, and that the question of education would be kept in view. This was greeted by the *Courier* with a scathing article, in which it remarked that "when all the reforming world is busy turning

swords into plough shares, we do not see why a pen—especially a blunt one—should not be turned into a bullock whip." The gentle hint, so delicately conveyed, was not accepted.

Variety was given to the battle by the resignation of Colonel Snodgrass. Two candidates were brought out, Mr. Richard Jones, the nominee of the townsfolk, and Mr. Robert Campbell, who voiced the wishes and aspirations of the squatters. The electorate at this time comprised the counties of Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley. Every vote that could be recorded (58) in Brisbane, was given for Mr. Jones. Poor Ipswich, always conservative, always cherishing the fond yet delusive hope that it was to become the centre of population in what was then known under the comprehensive title of "Northern Australia," absolutely refused to take part in the election. Only four votes were recorded there, but a mock election was conducted and a well-known village character, known as "Slummer," was returned. Subsequently 27 Ipswich electors signed a protest against Mr. Jones, but nothing ever became of it, and he took his seat. The election took place on 25th October, 1850, and, a few months later, another one was necessitated by reason of the passage of a new electoral act which carried a re-distribution of seats. But, in the meantime, petitions for and against transportation and separation were drafted with monotonous regularity, excited meetings were held, and altogether the utmost excitement was manifested. The squatters were beaten at every point, and threats took the place of compromise. Brisbane influence was to be broken by a carefully plotted boycott, which had for its aim the removal of the town centre from Brisbane to Cleveland. They left no stone unturned in this endeavour; all the influence they could command in the South—and that was considerable—was exerted in this behalf, and one day it was solemnly announced that a "most capacious store will be ready for occupancy at Cleveland in September, 1851." "We" continued the pastoralists in their organ, "may expect to see a succession of wool teams winding their way to this port. That such an event will take place is certain, either by the enlightened speculation of some Brisbane or Sydney capitalists, or by the combination of some influential squatters who must see that they can no longer let slip the most precious opportunity of proving that Cleveland is capable of becoming a satisfactory shipping place for wool." This formed a good text for the other side, who showed no quarter. They dubbed the beauty spot of the squatters, "a morass called Cleveland," and this in turn elicited the retort, "the Home Ministry will pay more attention to the opinions or representations of so preponderating an amount of property as the squatters—the best blood of the colony, the Bishop of Oxford calls them—possess over their opponents." But "the best blood of the colony" had to fight against Providence, as well as political opponents. True, their store was opened and two ships were chartered to load wool there, but one of these was burned at her berth, and the other was wrecked—a combination of circum-

stances that was too much for the enterprising firm who had built the store, and accordingly they reinstated themselves in the much-despised Brisbane.

And now a word or two about the new Electoral Bill just referred to. It provided that the Council should consist of 52 members, sixteen of whom, however, were to be nominees of the Crown. This country was treated liberally enough, although there was more than a suspicion that the aim of the bill, so far as Moreton Bay was concerned, was mainly to strengthen the hands of the pastoral tenants. Moreton Bay was divided into four electorates—County of Stanley, the united districts of Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, Burnett and Maranoa, and Stanley Boroughs, which comprised South Brisbane, Kangaroo Point and Ipswich. The inclusion of this latter place led Dr. Lang to oppose the constitution of Stanley Boroughs as an electorate, on the grounds that it would give the squatters an extra seat. As a matter of fact, the elections showed that the district had been equitably divided—the transportationists secured two seats, the other side a like number. Messrs. Francis Bigge and G. F. Leslie were returned unopposed for Moreton Bay, Burnett, Maranoa, and Wide Bay, and the Clarence and Darling Downs districts respectively; but in the other two the contest was a keen one. For Stanley Boroughs, Mr. Jones, the retiring member, was chosen against Mr. Henry Hughes, of Gowrie, and Mr. J. Richardson defeated Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Peak Mountain. On the re-assembling of Parliament, strong resolutions against “the continuance of transportation in any form whatever, to any of her Majesty’s Australasian Possessions,” were passed, and it is worthy of note that in the division therein Moreton Bay was represented in the voting only by Messrs. Jones and Richardson, the squatters’ men being comfortably settled at their station homes at the time. Needless to say, this prompted much jubilation in the Settlement, for it was argued as showing a manifest weakness on the part of the transportationists.

Thus we see the state of public affairs when first the cry for Separation took definite shape. Let us follow the agitation somewhat in detail. In doing so, it will be noted that, in connection with this now great movement, came into existence the first desire for the annexation of Papua. Pity ’tis the cry was not then heeded to. It took Queensland thirty years to realise the strategical importance of New Guinea to the queen colony of the group, and then it was almost too late; a not too friendly power to the mother country had stepped in and annexed the greater part of it. The one act of Sir Thomas M’Ilwraith, in seizing what he did of Papua, was such a one as should make Queenslanders remember with pride some, at least, of the labours of the great statesman. But to return. The real fight commenced when the proposed new Constitution Act arrived here. That act, as we have remarked, was not adopted; but in connection with it several matters of interest arose in the Council. Out of it sprung a debate for the establishment of steam mail communication with Europe by way of Singapore; indeed,

a Select Committee was appointed to report on the matter, but there is no handy record, so far as we can find, of the committee having fulfilled their labours. It was in this connection that the annexation and colonization of Papua first seized the public mind. The Act having provided for Separation, by the Queen in Council, of any territory to the North of the 30th degree of South latitude from N.S.W., upon the petition for such a division from the resident householders of the territory, imbued the Moreton Bay people with hope for the success of their movement, and prompted them to increased vigour. It was at this time that the Moreton Bay and Northern Districts Separation Association sprang into existence. Its objects may be summarised thus—separation from Brisbane as the seat of Government, with exiles and free immigrants in equal proportions. The election followed, and, in November, 1851, Mr. Jones moved for a return, the response to which was to strengthen the hands of those he led, the party crying “Separation without compromise.” The motion, which was seconded by his henchman, Mr. Richardson, read as follows:—“That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid on the table of this House—

1. A return of the revenue derived from the sale of Crown lands in the districts of Clarence River, Moreton Bay, Darling Downs, Burnett, Wide Bay and Maranoa respectively, from 30th June, 1850, to September 30th, 1851.
2. Of the amount of revenue derived from the assessment of live stock (in the same districts and between the same dates).
3. Of the amount of revenue collected at the Customs House, Brisbane (between same dates).
4. Of that derived from depasturing licenses (in the same districts respectively and between the same dates).
5. Of that received from licenses to retail spirituous liquors; for confectioners’ licenses; for licenses to cut timber on Crown lands; and for rent of lots and ferries in the same districts respectively, and between the same dates.
6. That of the amount received at the Courts of Petty Sessions for all fines and forfeitures.
7. That of the expenses paid from the Colonial Treasury for services.
8. That of the number of immigrants, at the expense of the land fund, landed in Brisbane.
9. That of the number of immigrants, at the expense of the Imperial funds, landed in Brisbane.
10. Copies of all correspondence and memorials addressed by residents at Brisbane to the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs at Sydney, and the Sub-Collector of Customs at Brisbane, relative to the Customs Department and trade of the port, together with copies of reports made by the Sub-Collectors to the Collector at Sydney, and correspondence in reply thereto; and
11. A return of the numbers of the vessels and their tonnage that have entered the port of Moreton Bay during the year 1849-50, and to 30th September, 1850 (distinguishing sailing vessels from steamers.)

This order, which took nearly a month to execute, elicited the following information:—That the revenue derived from the different sources mentioned, aggregated £29,609 1s., and the expenditure, £28,042 11s. 4d. Thus the revenue was £1647 9s. 8d. on the right side, and the remainder of the returns indicated in the expansion of trade, which further emphasised the opinion that the settlement was justified in setting up housekeeping for herself. As if to clinch the argument, Dr. Lang delivered

a lecture in Brisbane on the subject of Separation, and was appointed a delegate to England, there to make known personally the wishes of the Moreton Bay people. This latter proposition was contingent on the requisite funds being subscribed. The doctor was to the squatters, what a red rag is popularly supposed to be to a bull, and with the dawn of 1852, witnessed further dissension in consequence. Two letters, which appeared in the public press, fairly set out the trouble, and on that account are worth giving. The first was from Mr. Patrick Leslie, and read thusly, in the *Sydney Morning Herald* :—

"Gentlemen,—Perceiving that your notice of Dr. Lang's recent visit to Moreton Bay, and his abortive attempts to procure subscriptions to enable him to visit England as a delegate from the Northern districts, I beg most distinctly, on behalf of myself and a very great proportion of the Northern squatters, to repudiate any right that the inhabitants of Brisbane possess to elect delegates for the district generally. That Dr. Lang may be their choice I do not wish to deny, but the Northern squatters would scorn such a representative. Acknowledging the universally admitted fact that Dr. Lang is a man of talent, I contend that the squatters of this district wish for something beyond that, and when they elect a delegate to represent them in England they will attempt to find one in every way worthy of their confidence. Personally, Dr. Lang is unknown to me, but, in common with others, I am well aware of his character and career in this country as well as in England, and beg leave to tell the reverend republican that neither his practice nor principles will find favour with Her Majesty's loyal subjects settled in these districts. I would also remark that a very large proportion of the Northern squatters do *not* desire separation from the middle district, unless accompanied by exiles and a consequent Government expenditure. In conclusion, I beg to say that I am, and have been for many years, a plain practical squatter, more accustomed to look after cattle and sheep than to conduct a newspaper controversy. If, therefore, any of the reverend agitator's friends chose to take up the cudgels in his part they shall have the field to themselves, as I am satisfied by having publicly denied that Dr. Lang, in any way, represents the Northern squatters, a body comprising nine-tenths of the property, education, and respectability of those districts."

Need we say that this prompted a characteristically severe reply from the "reverend republican!" Unfortunately, we have not the whole of his answer, but what we have we give. He wrote also to the *Sydney Morning Herald* :—

"Perceiving that in a letter signed 'Patrick Leslie,' published in your newspaper this morning, the writer asserts what I have already contradicted in your columns, I beg to repeat that Mr. Leslie's assertion, as to my having made abortive attempts to procure subscriptions at Moreton Bay to enable me to visit England as a delegate from the Northern districts, is wholly false and unfounded. I made no such attempts, either directly or indirectly; but if the people of Brisbane and Ipswich—at least certain of the members—thought proper of their own accord, and without prompting of any kind from me, to contribute towards my expenses in going home, not as a delegate, but as the bearer of a petition, which I was authorised at two public meetings in these localities to advocate and support, what is that to Mr. Patrick Leslie? Did any of these people attempt to interfere with him and others like him when conspiring with their pecuniary means and otherwise to degrade their adopted country into a mere receptacle for English felons? As to Mr. Leslie's disdaining me as a representative of the Northern districts generally, I have no wish whatever to represent Mr. Patrick Leslie and his friends in any way. They may do what they please to get both convicts and Chinamen for me, but I shall do what I can to prevent them in a regular and constitutional way. The petitions which I am to carry home—for separation without convicts, but with a free immigration—speak for themselves, and they have been numerous and respectfully signed; but what is there to prevent Mr. Patrick Leslie and his friends from getting up a counter petition, if they please, to be sent home and supported by their man Friday, Mr. Arthur Hodgson? . . . As to Mr. Patrick Leslie's career in this colony, what has he ever done for the country, beyond assisting in putting up public prayers to the 'god' Grey

for more convicts? He does not like me, forsooth; I should be sorry if he did. I should be sorry to be the object of his odious predilections. If I were only a felon I should, doubtless, find the way to his heart at once; for he would then petition the 'idol' to have me sent to Moreton Bay, where, of course, he would do his best to reform me."

The transportationists began to lose ground very perceptibly. On every hand it became apparent that it would only be by some superhuman effort that they would stem the tide. As a matter of fact the arrival of Dr. Lang's immigrants had quite upset their calculations and neutralised their plans. The intense bitterness displayed against the "reverend republican" is, therefore, more easily understood, and especially so, as he, by means of lectures and correspondence—for he had a prolific pen as well as a biting tongue—kept the pot of agitation boiling, whether he was in the colonies or in England. The constant dropping of the water, too, was most perceptibly wearing away the stone in the old country, however, if we may judge by the remarks of the London correspondent of the *S.M. Herald* of the period, who, in March of 1852, wrote in this strain :—

"The Government, or Lord Grey—which is the same thing—will not retract an inch as regards transportation to Van Dieman's Land, or the separation of Moreton Bay, with a view of declaring that district a receptacle for convicts. Our fears are realised; our scepticism is at an end. The storm has burst, and whatever might have remained among us of reliance on the common sense, the common justice, the common humanity of the Secretary for the Colonies, has been shivered by this bolt. The authority for this dreadful statement is the report of Captain King, the Victorian delegate, of what he had heard from Lord Grey's own lips. So lately as the 25th November, 1851, that gentleman had an interview with his lordship, who then distinctly informed him 'that convicts would still be sent to Van Dieman's Land,' and added 'that nearly every respectable man in the Moreton Bay district had petitioned for separation.'"

This latter truth may perhaps be justified on the ground of diplomacy, but on no other. Nearly every resident had petitioned for Separation, but conditionally. Still the report was sufficient to re-kindle the flame of the squatters' hope, and on the 17th May, 1852, a meeting was called at Brisbane for the purpose of adopting an Address to the Queen, expressive of their unaltered views on the subject of Separation with exiles, and of thanking Lord Grey for his continuous determination to carry out the wishes of a very large majority of the inhabitants of the district, and to take into consideration other matters connected with their best interests. That address was duly framed by Messrs. Patrick Leslie, Arthur Hodgson, and Robert Ramsay, and brought down on their devoted heads the censure of the Sydney Press, who criticised the renewed activity, in this strain : "Messrs. Leslie, Hodgson, and Ramsay have modestly set themselves in array, not only against that great confederation, which has bound these communities together as uncompromising opponents to transportation, but against the Legislative Councils of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Van Dieman's Land. Three squatters against four colonies! True, this felon-seeking triumvirate have an eye to their own districts only. All they request is, that Her Majesty will be pleased to erect Moreton Bay into a separate colony, and then employ it as a penal settlement.

The inhabitants of the Northern districts have then to determine, whether, for the sake of supplying the squatters with cheap shepherds, they will thus bring disgrace and demoralisation upon their country; and, whether, for the sake of pandering to the perverse tastes of the Hodgson triumvirate, they will thank Lord Grey for breaking his word.

However, the meeting was held, and now backed up by the increased shortage of labour, consequent on the rush to the goldfields in the South, emphatic resolutions embracing a petition was carried. The petition is worth reproduction, since it was the last straw which broke the camel's back. It reads as follows:—

"To Her Majesty the Queen in Council. May it please your Majesty,—The humble petition of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of the present colony of New South Wales, lying to the northward of the 30th parallel of latitude, respectfully sheweth—

1. That your petitioners have observed with great satisfaction that the news of the gold discovery of New South Wales has produced no change in the views of your Majesty's Government on the subject of transportation to such portions of the Australian Continent as may express a wish for the introduction of convict labour.

2. That the opinions of the inhabitants of the middle district on this subject having been found so diametrically opposed to the wishes and interests of the great majority of the Northern colonists, your petitioners were induced on a former occasion to petition your Majesty to concede to them the boon of Separation, with a view to the introduction of exiles into Moreton Bay, to be accompanied by an equal number of free emigrants, as proposed by your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

3. That the renewed efforts of the anti-transportationists in the middle district to thwart the views of your Majesty's Government render it incumbent upon your petitioners to reiterate their former opinions; to declare that they have undergone no modification, and to record their solemn protest against the assumed right of the anti-transportation league to interfere with the wishes of the inhabitants of the proposed new colony; and they further desire to express their utter want of sympathy with the opinions expressed at a late meeting held in Sydney condemnatory of those views of your Majesty's Government, which your petitioners have so great a desire to see carried out.

4. That the discovery of the Southern Goldfields is operating most preperidicially to the interests of the stock holders and employers of labour in the Northern districts where no auriferous wealth is found to exist, and that the views expressed on the petition already alluded to derive additional strength from this circumstance.

5. That your petitioners look to the introduction of exiles with an equal number of free immigrants as the only means of averting the many evils with which the continued introduction of Chinese labour threatens the colony.

6. That the good conduct and faithful services of the exiles sent to Moreton Bay afford the strongest evidence in their favour and force upon your petitioners the conviction that their continued introduction must be attended with the most beneficial results, not only to the men themselves but to the welfare of the district.

7. That your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Majesty will be pleased to direct that immediate steps may be taken for the severance of the Northern districts of New South Wales and that the Northern colony may be at once declared a place to which convicts may be sent on the terms proposed.

Strange as it may seem, the petition and subsequent resolutions were passed without dissent and delegates were appointed to carry the precious document to England, while the squatters retired to their stations convinced of success. But they were destined to rest but briefly. Before their petition reached England, a despatch was received by the Government from Lord Grey rudely dis-

PELLING their notion of security and blighting all their hopes. This despatch, which summed up the position very fully, may as well be placed on record, lengthy though it be. It read:

"Sir, I have to acknowledge your despatch. No. 17, of the 29th of January last, enclosing a petition addressed to the Queen by residents, whose names are thereunto attached, in the districts lying to the Northward of the 30th parallel of South Latitude in New South Wales, praying for the immediate erection of Moreton Bay and the surrounding districts into a separate colony, and also that convicts might, on certain conditions, be again sent there. I also received the letter which accompanied that despatch from the committee appointed at a public meeting held in Armidale, in the district of New England, on the 30th December, 1850, enclosing resolutions, then adopted, urging that that district be included in the proposed new colony.

2. In accordance with the request that the same despatch conveyed I deferred the final consideration of those petitions until I should have been placed in possession of the views of your Excellency on the subject, together with such further information as you then promised with respect to the resources, expenditure and population of the district of Moreton Bay. That further information I received with your despatch, No. 70, on the 4th April, 1850, together with a further petition from others of the inhabitants of the Northern district also praying for the division of the colony, but protesting against the resumption of transportation to it upon any form or upon any condition whatever.

4. But upon considering the reasons urged in favour of that measure by the petitioners, and those advanced in opposition to it, in the minute of the Executive Council, it has appeared to Her Majesty's Government that its adoption ought at all events to be deferred. It is obvious that in the present condition of the Northern districts, with so small a population and so scanty a revenue, the establishment of a separate Government there would be attended with some inconvenience though I do not doubt that means might, if necessary, be found for meeting the expense of such a Government on the very moderate scale which would suffice in the first instance. It is thought desirable, therefore, before such a measure is determined upon, to ascertain whether, since the recent separation of Victoria and the consequent re-constitution of the Legislative Council by which the inhabitants of Moreton Bay will be better represented than before in that body, they still combine to think that their interests are not duly attended to by the Legislature meeting at Sydney. I should hope that this would not be the case and that the new Legislative Council will show such a proper regard for the interests and due deference to the wishes of the northern colonists as to satisfy them that there is no immediate occasion to press for the Separation of the district they inhabit from the remainder of the colony, a measure which, with a view to true interests of all parties, I should regard as premature. If, however, the measures of the Legislative Council, after its re-construction, should fail to give satisfaction to the inhabitants of the northern districts; if they should, in consequence, continue to entertain a decided opinion in favour of a division of the colony and should make known that opinion by another petition to the Queen, in accordance with the Act, it would, in my judgment, be proper that their wishes should be acceded to for the same reasons which have lately induced Parliament to divide the province of Victoria from New South Wales and I should be prepared accordingly to advise Her Majesty to exercise the power entrusted to her for that purpose.

6. As the resolutions agreed to at the meeting held at Armidale proceeded upon the supposition that Her Majesty would separate the northern districts from the colony of New South Wales the course I have advised her to take on the present occasion renders it unnecessary that I should advert to the recommendations they contain respecting the boundaries proper to be assigned to the new colony, should it be constituted at any future time.

7. With regard to the transportation of convicts to the Northern districts, as the division of the colony is, at all events, postponed, the question does not arise at present, but I think it right to point out that the Executive Council have put an interpretation entirely different to what was intended to bear on my despatch dated the 20th December, 1850, in which I stated that convicts should not be sent to the Northern districts of New South Wales without the assent of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and have thus assumed the right of the Legislative Council of New South Wales to exercise a power to which it has no claim. That body is only entitled to express an opinion on behalf of those whom it

represents; and if the colony should be divided and the inhabitants of the new province should, through their representatives, ask to be allowed the advantage of convict labour Her Majesty's Government would see no reason for refusing the request; though some of the conditions to the application of convicts in one of the petitions now before me would not be advisable."

The two things made abundantly apparent by this despatch was that while Earl Grey had hopes that the newly constituted Council would not oppose transportation he was powerless, if the Council continued to neglect the Northern districts, to resist the consistent pressure that had been brought to bear on him in favour of Separation. He hoped that the delay would give the transportationists breathing time to rally. But the rapidly increasing population, both in the Northern and Southern districts, sounded the death-knell of the squatters battle cry. Finding themselves gradually going under, they exerted their influence in a way which led to the neglect of the Northern districts being emphasised. They failed to observe that in this line of conduct they were really assisting the enemy in the annihilation of the squatter cause. It was left to Earl Grey to open their eyes, which he did in a letter which arrived in 1854. In this he repeated that it was only a question of time when Separation must come, and to this he added: "When the proper time for the contemplated creation of a distinct Government of Moreton Bay, may come, is a question in which I should be sorry to express a decided opinion without a fuller knowledge than I possess of the objections which may have been urged to it, but I have no hesitation in saying that the events of the last two years, and the manner in which the interests of the Northern part of the colony have been dealt with by the existing legislature of New South Wales appear, from your statement, to afford strong arguments in favour of the immediate adoption of the measure." Not long after this, the squatters recognised the hopelessness of the fight as conducted on existing lines, and changed their tactics somewhat. Summarised, it was decided to oppose any separation that would not include in the new northern colony, the Clarence River, and adjacent country, and in contradistinction to this, another section secured the introduction into the Constitutions Bill, a clause, which prohibited the formation of a new colony South of the 28th parallel of South latitude. Against these latter, however, Earl Grey arrayed himself, and consoled them with the assurance that "no colonial legislature can possess power to control the Imperial Parliament, or to limit that authority to determine the boundaries of the several British colonies which belong to the Crown or Parliament.

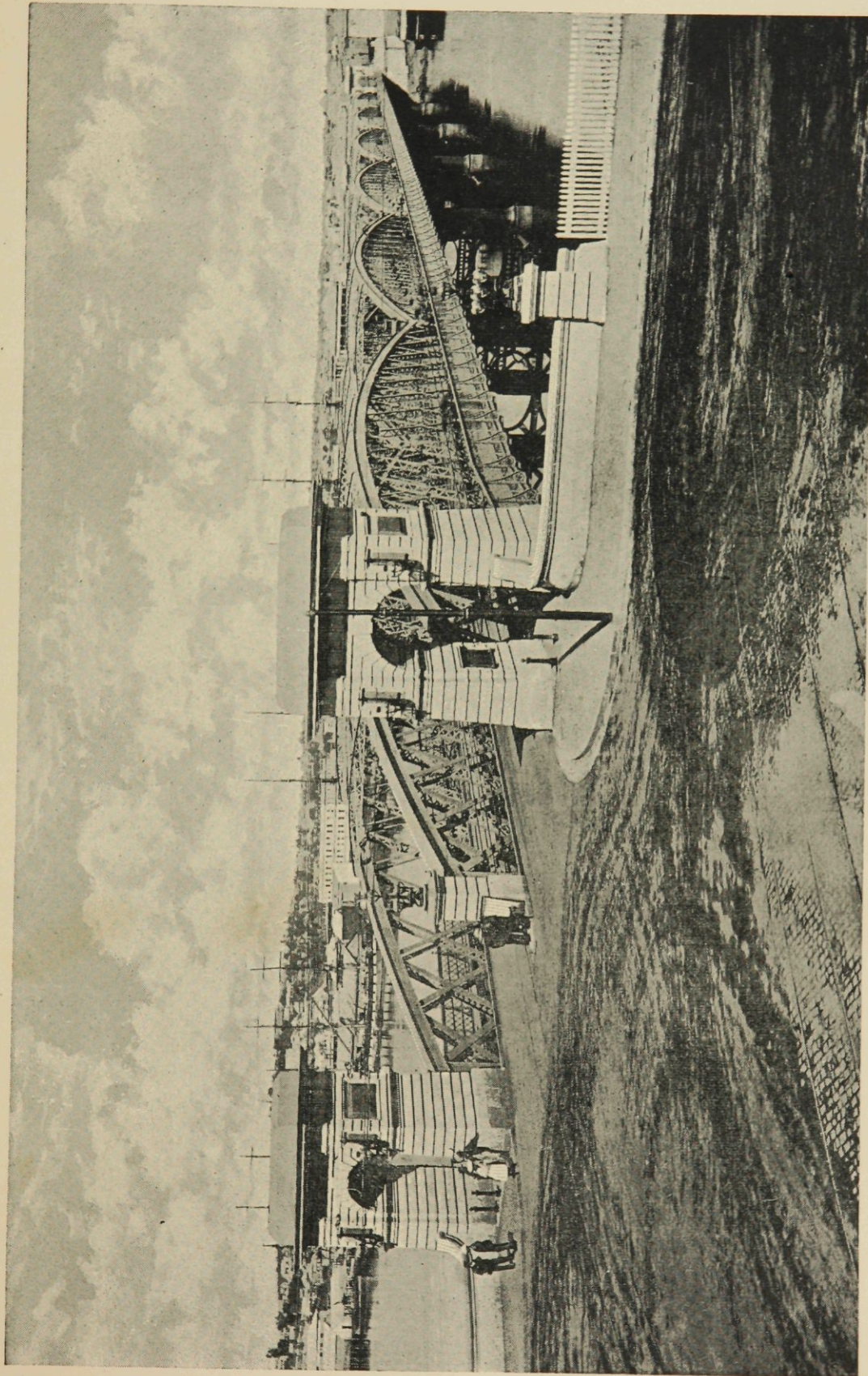
In order to make the record of petitions complete, and that Earl Grey's reply may be more complete, it is necessary to give in extense one such document which was adopted from the Moreton Bay Anti-transportationists in 1853. It read as follows:—

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned inhabitants of the districts lying to the northward of the 30th parallel of South latitude in the colony of New South Wales, beg leave to approach your Majesty with sincere attachment to your royal throne and person and with

full confidence that the justice and wisdom which have distinguished your Majesty's auspicious reign will ensure redress for the grievances of your faithful subjects in this portion of your Majesty's dominions.

"By the 34th and 35th sections of an Act passed in the 13th and 14th years of your Majesty's reign, and entitled an Act for the better Government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies, it was provided that your Majesty might, on petition of the inhabitant householders, detach the territories lying northward of the 30th deg. of South Latitude from the colony of New South Wales, and erect the same into a separate colony. In accordance with this provision, several petitions were transmitted to your Majesty, praying your Majesty to exercise the power so vested in you by Parliament. In reply to one of these petitions, your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the colonies, in a despatch dated 27th December, 1851, stated that if the inhabitants of these districts should continue dissatisfied with the representation allotted to them in the legislature, and should again petition for Separation, your Majesty would be advised to grant that boon. The grievances before complained of by your Majesty's petitioners continued to be severely felt and the inhabitant householders again petitioned your Majesty for Separation from New South Wales in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament and the pledge of your Majesty's Secretary of State. To this petition a reply has recently been received, dated Downing-street, 4th May, 1853, and announcing that your Majesty will be pleased to receive the petition very graciously, but had not been advised to issue any instructions on the subject to which it related. While thus the inhabitants of these districts are awaiting the signification of your Majesty's pleasure with full confidence in the justice and consideration of your Majesty and your constitutional advisers an attempt is being made in the colony of New South Wales, by parties interested in retaining the Northern districts as a mere dependency of that colony, to defeat the intentions of the said 34th and 35th sections of the Act of Parliament aforesaid and deprive your Majesty of the right of separating these districts from New South Wales. In the 51st clause of a Bill now under consideration in the Legislative Council and intended to be submitted for your Majesty's approval it is proposed that the colony of New South Wales shall not be curtailed on the northward with the 26th degree of South Latitude. As the declared object of this bill is "to confer a constitution upon New South Wales," the effect of this clause would be the permanent retention of all the Northern districts from the 30th to the 24th degree latitude as a part of that colony, which, without such addition would still occupy a coast line of more than seven degrees of latitude. Against this attempt so fraught with injury to your Majesty's petitioners the few representatives of the Northern districts have hitherto appealed to the Legislative Council in vain. It would be unreasonable to expect due consideration from a hostile majority identified with the interests of Sydney and the Sydney districts; and, accordingly, although the members of the Council for the Northern districts are unanimously in favour of Separation their remonstrances are unheeded and the objectionable clause stands part of the New South Wales Constitutional Bill."

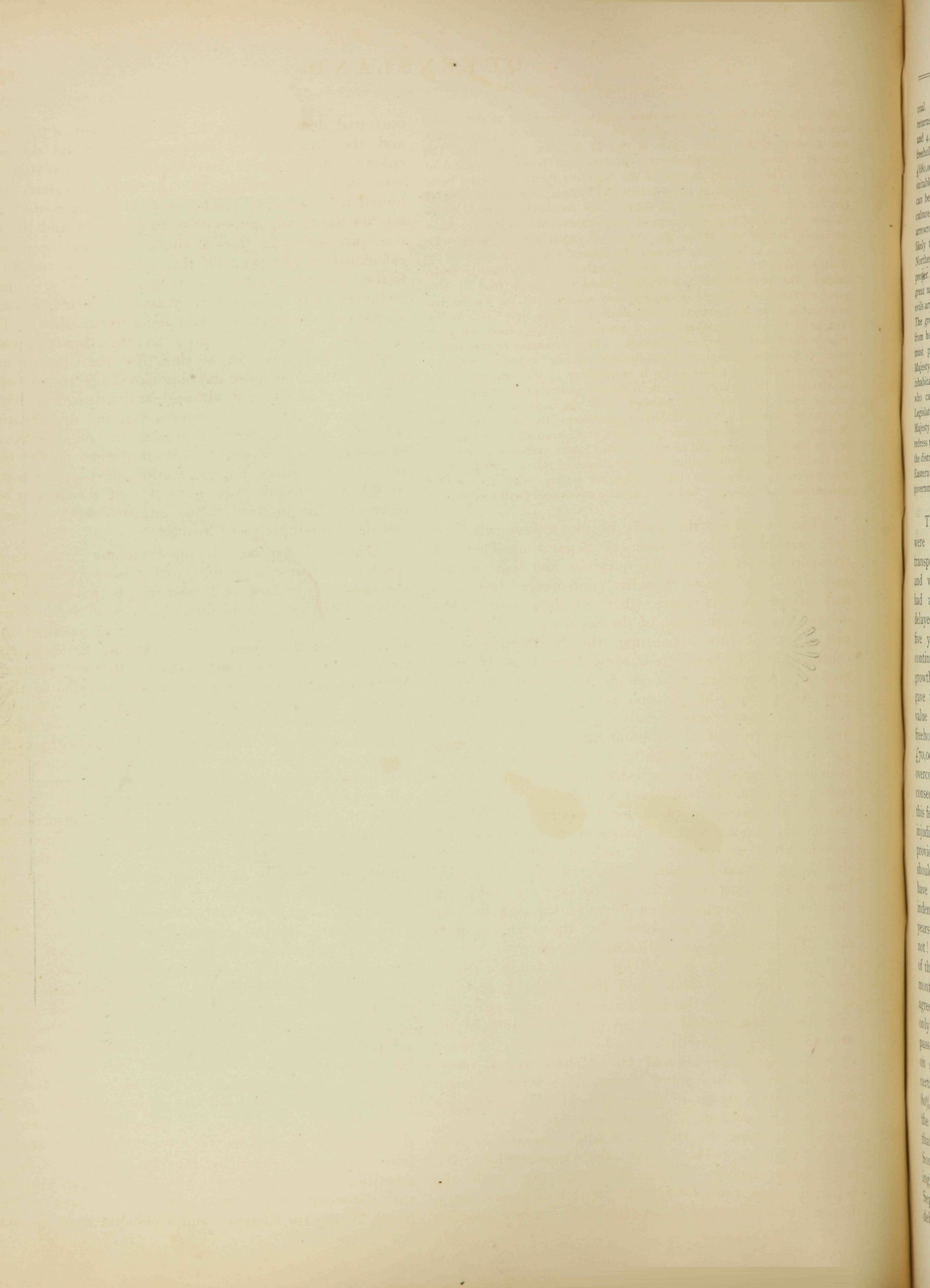
"The districts situated northward of the 30th parallel of South latitude, on the east coast of Australia, are now partly located as far north as the 24th parallel and westward for six degrees of longitude. The population of these districts is at present estimated at 15,000 souls; but this number would be rapidly increased if the control of the local revenues were vested in a local council, for then an adequate system of immigration would be provided for. At present a law exists in New South Wales binding assisted immigrants to remain a certain period in the colony or repay their passage money. This law does not prevent immigrants from leaving the Northern district for the Southern goldfields; but if a separate colony were established here a similar enactment would tend to keep immigrants in these districts. The annual revenue derivable from the sale and occupation of waste lands in the Northern districts is estimated at £35,000. The Customs duties payable upon articles consumed by the inhabitants amount also to about £35,000 annually, and the various items of revenue derivable annually from other sources are calculated at £5,000, thus making a gross revenue of £75,000, the whole of which ought to be collected in these districts. The exports, amounting to £400,000 annually, form a good guide to the amount of duties derivable from imports; but nearly all the Customs dues of the Northern revenue are at present collected at Sydney. The mineral wealth of this territory is expected to add largely to its pecuniary resources when the country shall have been properly explored. At present the existence of iron, lead, and copper has been satisfactorily proved, and the coast country from the 28th to the 30th degree of latitude has been officially ascertained to abound in



VICTORIA BRIDGE, Brisbane.

The connecting link between North and South Brisbane. This fine structure was commenced in April, 1894, and completed June 21st, 1897. Length, about 1320 feet, cost (exclusive of land) £110,000.





coal. The stock depastured in these districts, according to the official returns of 1852, consisted of 11,292 horses, 370,602 cattle, 2,153,212 sheep, and 4,906 pigs, the market value of the whole being £1,942,183. The freehold interest of the inhabitants in land and houses is valued at £680,000. The soil and climate of the Northern districts, besides being suitable for the growth of these articles of ordinary consumption which can be cultivated in the middle district, are peculiarly adapted to the culture of tropical and semi-tropical productions, such as cotton, sugar, arrowroot, indigo and coffee, the export of which articles hereafter is likely to mark in a striking manner the natural distinction between the Northern districts of Australia and the colony of New South Wales proper. But your Majesty's petitioners humbly represent that all these great natural and acquired advantages are counteracted by the political evils arising from the connection of these districts with New South Wales. The great loss and inconvenience of attending at a Council 500 miles from home is another serious grievance. The continuance of this system must perpetuate discontent and disunion among a portion of your Majesty's Australian subjects, for it is contrary to the interests of the inhabitants of the Sydney districts to do full justice to your petitioners, who cannot, therefore, feel satisfied with the acts of the Sydney Legislative Council. Your Majesty's petitioners, therefore, pray your Majesty to take their case into favourable consideration, and to at once redress their grievances, and assert your own Royal authority by erecting the districts lying northward of the 30th degree of South latitude on the Eastern coast of Australia into a separate colony, with the seat of government at Brisbane. And your Majesty's petitioners will ever pray."

Thus we reach the point in our review, where all were agreed of the wisdom of Separation, when the transportation aspect of the question had been settled, and when an almost equally controversial difference had arisen in its place—that of boundary. This delayed the consummation of the Separatists' idea nearly five years. In the meantime, the Northern districts continued to be neglected, notwithstanding its rapid growth. A further petition drafted about this time gave the revenue at £70,000 per annum; the market value of stock was nearly £2,000,000, and the freehold interest of the inhabitants was set down at £70,000. The labour difficulty it was thought would be overcome largely by a suggested influx of immigrants, consequent upon the passage of an Immigration Bill, but this fell far short of the mark, for it was found to be most injudicious if not positively harsh in its provisions. It provided that every free, or assisted immigrant, who should not, within fourteen days of arrival in the colony, have paid the cost of his or her passage out, might be indented to any competent employer for the period of two years, whether he or she consented to the arrangement or not! The employer was called upon to pay half the cost of the passage at the time of hiring, the balance twelve months afterwards. Nor could the servant cancel the agreement until after he had served twelve months, and only then when he had paid up the full amount of the passage money. It is little wonder that a system based on such a principle should fail. The Colonial office, certainly, was a little more liberal, since they permitted 80% of a man's purchase money of land being applied to the cost of his passage. A truly funny attempt made was that of deporting the surplus of single females to New South Wales! That, like the Immigration Act, ingloriously failed. This, in conjunction with the Separation question, formed the subject of several warm debates, which resulted in the passing of resolutions which

narrowed down the issue to the adjustment of the debt, and the dividing lines between the old and the new colony. A few figures got out at this particular time are interesting. Assuming, the Northern districts were united in a separate colony, it was estimated that the revenue would amount in 1856 to £120,982, and the expenditure—allowing for a single chamber only—was calculated at £82,154. Of this, £3000 a year was to go to the Governor, £1500 for a Judge, £1500 for a Colonial Secretary, and £1000 for a Treasurer. The balance of £39,000 was to be made available for immigration. The population from Port Curtis to the then supposed Southern boundary—for at this time the Clarence and Richmond were included in the proposed new colony—was put down at 20,000, and, although anticipating somewhat, it is interesting by way of comparison, and as indicating that the estimate forecasted was by no means an exaggerated one, it may be remarked that in the year 1860, the year succeeding Separation, the population was 28,000, the revenue was £182,317 (of which £41,000 represented an increase on the estimated land revenue), and the expenditure was £161,000.

The year 1856 was an important one; it marks an epoch in the history, not only of what is now Queensland, but the whole of Australia. We may be pardoned if we depart somewhat from the direct question of Separation—for after all it indirectly bears on it—and touch on this notable event the introduction of electing Parliamentary Government in New South Wales. In these elections, Moreton Bay played a most prominent part, and in them also the Liberal and Conservative party line was most clearly defined. The programme of the successful local candidates may be described as ultra-radical on the questions of education, state aid to religion, the constitution of the Legislative Council, the suffrage, the ballot, and the duration of Parliament. There cropped up in this connection a vigorous, though unsuccessful, opposition to a nominee Council, and of the now notorious two-thirds clause restrictive of alterations in the constitution. The new Parliament opened on the 7th, and almost immediately afterwards dissension in the Ministry led to the resignation of Mr. Macarthur of the Colonial Treasurership, and the acceptance of the portfolio by Mr. S. Holt, a Sydney merchant and capitalist, who, strangely enough, represented Stanley Boroughs. Thus was Moreton Bay admitted to the Executive Councils of the country. Of course, Dr. Lang had managed to squeeze into this new Parliament, there to keep the pot of agitation boiling. The doctor was not enamoured with Mr. Holt, and much less after his acceptance of the portfolio. Always anxious for the interests of Moreton Bay, he at once put himself into communication with the electors of Stanley Boroughs, whom he warned that if the cause of Separation was to meet with any support from a Cabinet—which, by the way, he described as "a repetition of the old strain under E. Deas Thomson and Co."—it would only be on condition of retaining for New South Wales, the Clarence and Richmond River districts.

Unfortunately, the electors paid no heed to the warning, and they re-elected Mr. Holt, on June 23rd, without opposition. They had yet to learn how well the doctor could read the inclinations and dispositions of those around him. But Mr. Holt's Ministerial career was both short and troubled. On the 12th August, his Government were, on the Speaker's casting vote, defeated on an endeavour to retain the presence of judges in the Legislative Council, and this, with other complications, led to their resignation, and the constitution of the Cowper Ministry. Almost before these had taken office, however (on September 24th), they were met by a want of confidence motion, and were ousted. A Parkes Ministry—the third in four months—arose out of their ashes and held sway in such a way as did not give absolute satisfaction, yet kept things tolerably quiescent. Certainly, in Moreton Bay, the Parkes Government were not in favour, since it was directly opposed to the division of New South Wales at all.

It is really difficult to determine which agitated the public mind most—the kaleidoscopic ministerial changes, or the separatist discussions. On the latter considerable uneasiness was excited by the question being submitted to Sir William Denison, who had, some time previous to this, succeeded Governor Fitzroy, and who was strongly opposed to Separation with the boundary fixed to include the Clarence and Richmond in the new colony. Meetings were at once organised, and a fresh petition was drafted by Dr. Lang. This document, at considerable length, once more enlarged upon the resources of the Northern districts, and, of course, the neglect they suffered at the hands of those in Sydney. The exports of these districts were stated to be equal to one-eighth of New South Wales' total; that their area was equal to the united areas of eight of the British colonies, all of which enjoyed independent Government. But suddenly there burst upon these enthusiasts counter meetings at Grafton and Tenterfield opposing their inclusion in the suggested new colony, and, in addition to this trouble, there arose in the Northern districts a turbulent agitation over the site for the capital.

About this time certain correspondence, which had passed between Sir William Denison and the Home Government, came to light, and public indignation rose to fever heat on the contents thereof. With a wave of the hand Sir William wafted on one side the magnitude of the exports, the money invested in freehold land, and the rapidly growing vested interests generally. He only recognised that some 400 squatters held 2,500,000 acres, and paid an annual rent of £13,608. And even the pastoral industry he had his doubts about; he argued that the small sum expended in permanent improvements suggested an unstable industry. "I have looked," he remarked in one despatch, "over the former correspondence with relation to the proposed scheme of separation, by which it would appear that the expediency of such a step was first advocated by the inhabitants of the northern

districts, principally with a view of inducing the Government to send a supply of convict labour to that part of the colony. It is true that this was objected to by a portion of the population, but still it formed the main feature in most of the petitions. I am, therefore, I think, justified in expressing my belief that the large squatters were the persons whose interests were most consulted in the matter. In the later petitions, the question of the continuance of transportation has been omitted, the policy of the Home Government having been too clearly explained as regards it to allow of any hope that convicts would be sent to Moreton Bay, even were it made a separate colony; but the persons who petition are the same with the addition, perhaps, of the trading population of Brisbane and Ipswich. To these the prospect of a large local expenditure is probably the inducement which has caused them to apply for Separation from New South Wales."

Under the circumstances, the wrath of the residents was not an unreasonable or unprovoked outburst. As if to involve matters and aid in the revival of the transportation cry—and this despatch of Governor Denison almost did this—Ipswich cried aloud for an additional member, on the ground that the interests of Brisbane and Ipswich were entirely antagonistic. The petition vehemently laid superior claims to have the public buildings erected there and asserted "a strong probability that the Ipswich roll of electors will soon out-number that of Brisbane." There again Mr. Clark Irving was vigorously leading the movement, which had as its basis the retention of the Clarence and Richmond districts to New South Wales. Dr. Lang at once left for the scene and crossed swords with the enemy in his own territory with some effect, though not with ultimate success.

The ruffled tempers of those in the northern districts were somewhat smoothed by the receipt of a letter from Mr. Arthur Hodgson, then in England, which indicated that Sir William had not altogether the ear of the powers that be. He had had two interviews with Mr. Labouchere, who had well considered the question and who gave Mr. Hodgson to understand that "our demands are just, our arguments good, and although he declined giving us then and there a distinct pledge, we left Downing Street with an impression that Separation would take place almost immediately." While all this filled the northern cup of joy to over-flowing, it spurred the anti-separationists in Sydney to renewed action. It was made a burning question on the hustings, and this is a sample of the enemy's logic, the speaker, in this case, being Mr. Darvall, then Solicitor-General:—

"Millions of acres of some of the finest land in our colony have thus been torn from us, while we have incurred all the expense of finding, surveying, selling and rendering them valuable. . . . To my mind never was there so weak, so mischievous, so insane a measure as this proposed separation. Then again, look at the expense that must be incurred for the necessary Government staff that will be required. At least £100,000 a year will be required to cover this, and this will entail a burden of taxation of, at least, £5 per head on the whole population. And all this at a time when the revenue of Moreton Bay is hardly

sufficient to support a corporal's guard in a watch-house. It appears to me a most wicked and most mischievous act to cut off from us a thriving settlement that has cost us so much to bring to its present state of prosperity."

At this stage let us retrace our steps somewhat—to 1850—when Dr. Lang was in England in the Separation cause, and when the new Constitution Act for New South Wales was being drafted. The direct result of Dr. Lang's visit was undoubtedly the drawing up of the *Magna Charta* of the Moreton Bay country, for it was to his efforts this clause was inserted in the Constitution Act:—"It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, upon the petition of the inhabitant householders of any such of the territories in the said recited proviso mentioned, as lie northward of the 30th degree of South latitude, to detach such territories into a separate colony or colonies, or to include the same in any colony or colonies to be established under the powers of the last mentioned Act." It will be observed that the line of Separation urged by the residents was then early fixed as the 30th parallel of South latitude. In all probability it would have been fixed at this point had it not been for Sir William Denison, who constituted a sort of evil genius of the country. For some reason or other—doubtless through the pure spirit of contrariness, influenced by Mr. Holt, Mr. Clark Irving, and one or two others—he decided that if the colony was to be divided it should be at the 28th parallel on the coast and the 29th in the interior. Sir William had never visited either the Clarence River or the Moreton Bay district, and, consequently, derived what little knowledge he had of the country from the surveyors' maps. This was felt as an unwarrantable act, not only in Moreton Bay, but by the majority in the Clarence and Richmond; so much so, that, in 1860, after Separation had been conceded, Dr. Lang carried to England a most numerous signed petition of the resident inhabitants of these districts, remonstrating against this alteration of the boundary, as laid down in the Imperial Act, and praying for annexation to what was then Queensland. Strangely enough, the Government of Queensland took absolutely no notice of the petition, and, under the circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the strong position that could have been taken up under the Imperial Act was not taken advantage of, and Sir William Denison and his friends triumphed. Writing on this particular question, some years later, Dr. Lang expressed himself very strongly on what he called the inexcusable neglect of Queensland's first premier in refusing to take advantage of an Act of Parliament in a way that would have made Queensland both unique and complete. But the doctor consoled himself somewhat with a reflection of the things that might be. He wrote:—"As the Imperial Act is still in force, and as the portion of territory so situated is more than double the superficial extent of the whole colony of Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land, and larger, by forty square miles, than England, it may still be detached at any time on the petition of the inhabitant householders and formed, as it might well be, into a separate and noble colony. It may be urged, indeed, that as the three rivers

of the Clarence River district—the Clarence, the Richmond and the Tweed—are all bar-mouthed rivers, there would be no port in the territory for sea-going ships; but the State of Vermont, and various others in the United States have no port either, and yet experience no inconvenience from the want of one; the customs duties of the whole of the Union being received into one common treasury, as must eventually be the case in these colonies, under some such system as that of the *Deutscher Bund* or customs league of Germany, and distributed proportionately to the population for the common benefit of all."

But the venerable doctor lived in the clouds of futurity; he spoke of something that, even at this late day, seems years beyond us; yet it must be confessed that in his reference to the finding of the Customs revenue, and its proportionate distribution for the common benefit of all, he hinted at that Federal union, which, with the dawn of a new century, appears to be very near at hand. And now to return to the point at which we broke off to explain the *Magna Charta* of the new colony. In the midst of the wrangling as to boundary, a despatch was received from Mr. Labouchere, which made the hearts of separatists leap with joy, and promoted a wave of joviality almost unique in its nature. This despatch was addressed, of course, to the Governor-General, and part of it read this way:—"I have now to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have determined that the time has arrived when this Separation would be desirable. They have not failed to give their fullest attention to the arguments adduced by yourself, as well as Sir Charles Fitzroy, against this determination, but they feel that those arguments rest on promises, which are every day more and more set aside by the progress of events. And on the whole they believe that it is better to run the risks of forming into a colony a community as yet in some respects immature, but rapidly advancing to maturity, than of letting the partial difficulties of Separation, and the ill-feeling, which the present state of things is calculated to engender, to grow stronger from day to day. In addition to these views of their own, they have been urged by the strong and repeated representations of parties possessing the confidence of the inhabitants of the Northern districts. . . . The following are the most important questions, as it occurs to me, which remain to be decided:—(1) The boundary between the two future provinces: On this point I have had the valuable assistance of a memorandum drawn up by Mr. E. Deas Thomson, when in England, as well as of the statements of gentlemen interested in the Northern provinces. With the materials thus before them, Her Majesty's Government will have no difficulty in fixing on a line which will run not far to the South of 30 deg. South Latitude; but will be accommodated to suit the natural features of the country. (2) The future Government of the separated portions: The necessary powers for this purpose have been conferred on Her Majesty by the Act of Parliament, enabling her to

confirm the New South Wales Bill, and I shall address you further on the subject on another occasion. (3) The division of the debt of the province: I am in correspondence with the Law advisers of the Crown on the subject of the legal method by which this may be effected, but whatever their opinion on this point may be, there can be no doubt that the basis of arrangement should be an equitable division, according to the several contributions to the revenue of the two portions, and the benefit which they respectively derived or expected from the public services to which the loans so contracted were appropriated. On this subject especially, I am anxious to receive, as soon as practicable, a report from yourself with the advice of your Council."

The end appeared to be near; the masterful grip, which Mr. Labouchere manifested in the troublesome question seemed to suggest that the prevailing unsatisfactory condition of affairs would be immediately ended or mended. But the journey was yet a long one. Mr. Holt, about whose insincerity Dr. Lang wrote the warning letter, appeared in his true colours, and led a movement which, per medium of Parliament, censured the conduct of the Imperial Authorities, condemned the boundary line suggested, and deprecated any settlement, until the opinion of the inhabitants of the Clarence, the Richmond, and the New England districts had been ascertained. It mattered not that this opinion had been expressed time out of number. The residents of the Northern districts were rather taken back by the form this agitation took, but they consoled themselves with the feeling that the question had been settled beyond fear of change. In this they were, however, wrong. Scenes took place in the House, which forcibly illustrated that unanimity was still afar off. At any rate, Separation remained *in statu quo* for some time. Mr. Labouchere's cheering declaration of Imperial intention was followed by months and months of suspense, and not unfrequently of tantalising uncertainty. It was felt that Separation had been secured, but its precise shape, and the details of its final accomplishments were still matters of exasperating conjecture.

It was not until May of 1859, that a decision seemed immediately imminent. The first news came in the shape of information that the Derby Administration intended bringing in a bill for the separation from New South Wales of all the country east of the South Australian boundary, north of a line drawn westerly from Point Danger, granting the people a Government analogous to that of the parent colony and appointing commissioners to arrange the settlement of the public debt. It puzzled the people of Australia not a little to understand the necessity of such a measure, since the Constitution Authorisation Act gave all the authority necessary, while, however, they were scratching their collective head and wondering what might be the best step to follow, there came to hand a despatch conveying the welcome and anticipated information that the long struggle was absolutely ended.

It was in effect that an Order-in-Council had been issued granting Separation. Letters patent creating the Colony of Queensland and appointing Sir George Ferguson Bowen its first Governor, approved by an Order-in-Council, dated May 13th, 1859, and, on the 6th June, a second order was made empowering the Governor to make laws and provide for the administration of justice within the territory. The boundaries pleased no one in particular. The Clarence and Richmond was left to New South Wales — an arrangement which gave some pleasure to those who had fright for their retention; but even this joy was not unalloyed, for an extraordinary demand made by New South Wales for compensation for the loss of Moreton Bay, in the shape of the constitution of new settlements under her rule in the far North, was met by the extension of the Queensland northern boundary to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The question of public debt was regarded as a matter "strictly of a domestic nature" and one to be dealt with in the first instance by the legislatures interested. The form of Government, with certain exceptions, was that of New South Wales, the principal exception was in regard to the suffrage, and has been tersely put in these words:

"By the Order-in-Council of June 6, the Governor of New South Wales was authorised to summon as the nucleus for the Legislative Council of Queensland such persons, not being less than five in number, as he should think fit, and these were to hold their seats for five years only. The Governor of Queensland was empowered to add to the original number at his discretion, his nominees, however, having a life tenure. In order to constitute the first Legislative Assembly, the Governor of New South Wales was directed to fix the number of members, the extent of the several electoral districts, and the distribution of the representatives, and to take all necessary measures preliminary to and for the conduct of the first elections. While the arrangements requisite for these purposes were being made, a question arose as to the qualifications for the suffrage. By an Electoral Act passed in New South Wales in 1888, that qualification was practically reduced to one of the attainment of the legal majority, and a six months' residence prior to registration. But, by the 8th clause of the Order-in-Council, the qualification of electors in the new colony was fixed at that defined in the New South Wales Constitution Act, the minimum of which was a lodger's tenancy at a £10 annual rental, for six months prior to registration. In reference to the judges, they were unanimously of opinion that the qualification fixed by the Constitution Act had to be adhered to, and thus the colony began with what those who call themselves advanced politicians would look upon, as regards the electoral right, as a retrograde step."

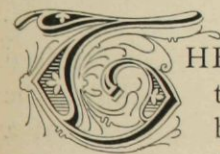
In pursuance of these orders, Governor Bowen arrived, amid as much pomp and ceremony as the new colony could command and arrange for, and on the 20th December, 1859, a proclamation was issued by the Governor-General, constituting in Queensland sixteen electorates, aggregating 26 members, apportioned according to population, as determined by census taken in 1860. The allotment of power in the counsels of the new colony seemed to be regarded otherwise than an attempt—and a successful one—to give a preponderating influence to the pastoral industry. But, without further comment, let us present the names of the electorates, their population, and the electoral power allowed to each. Such a list will speak with more than an average amount of eloquence, and testify to the reasonableness of that declaration that Sir William Denison was not only unfair, but inconsistent:—

ELECTORATE.	ADULT MALE POPULATION.	NO. OF MEMBERS.
Brisbane, North	1205 ..	3
Brisbane, South	176 ..	1
Burnett	1075 ..	2
Drayton and Toowoomba ..	881 ..	1
East Moreton	766 ..	2
Eastern Downs	724 ..	1
Fortitude Valley	297 ..	1
Ipswich	806 ..	3
Leichhardt	751 ..	2
Maranoa	653 ..	1
Northern Downs	588 ..	1
Port Curtis	980 ..	1
West Moreton	1071 ..	3
Wide Bay	473 ..	1
Warwick	311 ..	1
Western Downs	278 ..	2

Almost coincident with this, Sir William Denison appointed as his nominees, and Sir George Bowen's, to the Legislative Council, Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Messrs. John Balfour, Francis Edward Bigge, Alfred Edward Compigne, George Fullarton, John James Galloway, James Laidley, John Frederick Macdougall, Robert George Massie, and William Henry Yaldwyn. In this Act, and those subsequently narrated, we close our review of the circumstances, which led to the severing of our official connection with the mother colony, and to the recording of the birth of Queensland—the Queen colony of the group.

CHAPTER IX.

Across bleak stony deserts,
Through dense scrub and tangled brier,
They passed with hearts undaunted,
And with steps that would not tire,
Through morass and flooding waters,
Undismayed by toil and fears.
At their chief's command, with salient hand,
Fought on the pioneers.



THE fate of Leichhardt rather stimulated, than otherwise, the desires of men, with brave hearts and patriotic motives, to penetrate the wilds and add to the fund of knowledge already possessed as to the resources and wonders of the Continent. There was no lack of men willing to sacrifice themselves on the altar of Fame, and not a few were called upon to pay the price. There is a sad melancholy attaching to the fate of some of these. The bones of many men were left to bleach and decay on lonely wilds which now are covered with multitudinous cattle and sheep, and dotted with the habitations of man. Briefly we propose to refer to the most prominent of these expeditions, touching on their successes and their reverses. In the first place, we shall speak of Stuart, who, in 1860, reached, from South Australia, the central point of Australia (Central Mount Stuart), and passed on almost

to the opposite sea. Then, in the year following, there was the unfortunate Burke and Wills expedition, which, setting out from Melbourne, amid considerable pomp, succeeded in reaching the Gulf of Carpentaria, and thus first crossed the Continent from sea to sea. Next there comes, in 1862, the travels of Stuart, McKinlay, and Landsborough across Australia from sea to sea; and last, but not least, the explorations, at a later date, of the veteran, the Hon. A. C. Gregory.

At the outset, it may be remarked, as more than passing strange, that so much should have been accomplished in so short a time, as marked the travels of Stuart, Burke and Wills, McKinlay and Landsborough, or that there should have been such a universal desire on the part of explorers to accomplish the journey across the Continent. As we have said, the honour of being the first to accomplish this belonged to Burke and Wills, although we know it is held that Stuart went very near to attaining the distinction—indeed, by some the honour is not withheld from him. Generally speaking, however, it is given to the expedition fitted out by Victoria—Burke and Wills'—the most fortunate of explorers in accomplishing their object, yet, surely, the most unlucky of men in the way in which the personal fruits of the victory were snatched from them; for, by a series of misfortunes, grievous and almost incredible, they lay down to die of fatigue, exposure and starvation, when they had well-nigh returned home, and were almost within hail of the friends and supplies that would have ensured safety.

But the issue, unfortunate as it was in many respects, was fruitful in results to the cause of Australian discovery. Becoming anxious for the safety of the Burke and Wills party, nothing having been heard of them, and a reasonable period of time having elapsed, the Victorian Government despatched a steamer, the *Victoria*, to the Gulf, in the hope that aid might be supplied. The party the *Victoria* carried divided—one section under Walker proceeded from Rockhampton to the Gulf in the hope that Burke and Wills might be intercepted; the second section, under Landsborough, was landed in the Gulf, and, starting from there, made a most successful and by no means unimportant journey southwards across Australia. The South Australian Government recognised a duty, too, in the matter, and showed their practical sympathy with the efforts of salvation put forward on behalf of Burke and Wills—they sent out a party under McKinlay. As a matter of fact, the South Australian Government had two expeditions out at the same time, for while McKinlay was travelling north in furtherance of the special object of his mission, Stuart (who had previously made two journeys) was proceeding in parallel steps somewhat to the west of McKinlay and was crossing Australia by a path which he himself had discovered, and which he may be said to have already beaten to his own use.

The explorations of Stuart have a very important bearing upon Australian discovery. Davis pays him a deserved compliment, when he says that all the activity

in transcontinental journeyings of the closing years of the fifties, and the earlier ones of the sixties, and which made people familiar with the interior as well as coastal areas, was really due to him and to the success and importance of his earlier discoveries. He commenced in the year 1858, by conducting a comparatively short expedition to the north-west of the colony. As a result he was able to give out to the world that there existed an extensive country suitable for colonization, diversified with lakes and running creeks, and comprising millions of acres of land available and ready for pastoral occupation. Referring to this Davis says: "These unexpected results supplied a timely counterbalance to accounts of a very different tendency received from Gregory, who, in the very same year, had descended upon the colony from its opposite or north-east corner, in following the course of the Victoria or Barcoo into the Cooper. This considerable length of river system, whose head waters—discovered and traced by Mitchell, twelve years before, far into the northern interior—were sanguinely conjectured to be the Victoria of north-west Australia, were now traced southwards, emerging through Strzelecki Creek and Lake Torrens into the sea at Spencer Gulf. Here was a pretentious river system truly, if estimated by the length of its course and the capacity and depth of its rocky and rugged bed. But, like the mineral that had all the characters of coal excepting combustibility, the Barcoo wanted the one element of water, and the traveller experienced difficulty at times in finding in its spacious channel enough to sustain his party in existence.

But Stuart was not content with accomplishing "small" things. Now thoroughly imbued with the spirit of ambition, born largely of his recent successes, he, as previously stated, set out in 1860 to make the traverse of Australia. Sturt was not without experience, nor yet was he devoid of nerve and courage, yet, fifteen years before, he had been baffled in what Stuart now set himself out to do. It is somewhat remarkable that Stuart was at the time one of Sturt's party. Everything was against its successful termination. Sturt's progress had been hopelessly interrupted by the arid, burning, lifeless waste from which he had with difficulty extricated himself, and which has since borne his name. Gregory, too, in 1856, when out exploring the Victoria of the North, had been blocked by apparently the same waste; at any rate, it was equally parched and lifeless. Then the disappearance, of the great and misjudged Leichhardt was still fresh in the minds of men. All this gave a very problematical aspect to the proposal of Stuart, and that he was determined to carry it to an issue at once stamped him as a man of indomitable courage and nerve. In 1860, then Stuart resumed what was apparently a forlorn hope. He passed the centre in a line about five degrees to the westward of Sturt. Thus he escaped the desert and encountered instead much good country, well grassed, well timbered and permeated as it were with many ponds, springs, and running brooks. Here and there there were, of course,

stretches of sterile land, but on the whole his entire route is said to have presented a fair average of the Australian soil as already known in the settled parts and their explored vicinities. Stuart was fortunate in discovering at his central point a hill of distinctive appearance, to which was subsequently given the name of Central Mount Stuart. Briefly his course has been related thusly: Proceeding successfully northwards, he made latitude 18deg. 40min., when his further progress was stopped by the number and threatening aspect of the natives, with whom his very small party, consisting only of two persons besides himself, was quite inadequate to cope. His position was provokingly tantalizing. He had made a point about equal distant between that which Gregory had reached southwards from the Victoria River on his left and the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria on his right. In point of latitude he had surpassed Gregory's position above 100 miles and was short of the Gulf by about seventy, while he was about 250 miles from the nearest part of its shores. There was now no resource but that of returning by the way he had come, that he might, the sooner, organise a more suitable force for another expedition.

This course he followed, organising a new expedition in the following year. The experience of the route previously gained enabled him to push on the second time with speed, and with comparatively few difficulties. These came on him fast enough, however, when he reached a point some 100 miles in advance of the place he had previously retired from. Here an impenetrable scrub and forest foiled him by barring his way. This, in conjunction with a shortage of supplies, compelled his return a second time. Many men would have pushed on and risked all, rather than give up, when within 150 miles of his destination, but Stuart did not lack judgment. Indeed, his possession of this faculty, was really the cause of his success. He decided to again return, and 1862 saw him, for the third time, again traversing what had become to him a familiar road. Once more he attacked the impenetrable scrub, this time with renewed vigour. It was hard to master. He tried long in vain for a practicable passage—a search which involved a detour of about thirty miles to the west. When he set out, he had for his main object, the discovery of a practicable track from South Australia to the river Victoria. It was not destined that he should accomplish this, still he did at length force his way through the forest barrier, and travelled northward. Having got past this, Stuart entered upon the most interesting section of his journey, and at last having travelled the diversified country hills and hollows, and well grassed and plenteously wooded glens, he came upon the Indian Ocean. His predecessor had but witnessed its tides near the mouth of one of the Northern rivers, and tested its salt waters. Neither Burke or McKinlay were able to get nearer than within four or five miles of the coast, because of the boggy nature of the country on the fringe of the beach, for the means at hand to cross heavy

mangrove creeks were few and primitive. In this condition it is worth relating, that those who accompanied Stuart, were not cognizant of the fact that they were treading on the verge of the sea, until they actually did so, the explorer keeping their position a secret, that he might, therefore, surprise his followers. Their delight when they thus so suddenly beheld what they had thought was many miles away, cannot be described; their feelings may be imagined. The expedition was rich in results; not only geographically, but from a scientific point of view, there was much discovered by Mr. Waterhouse, the naturalist, who accompanied the third party of Stuart.

The next expedition, in point of date, was the ill-fated venture of Burke and Wills. It was the success of Stuart, in his earlier discoveries, which led to the Victorian Government, and Victorian private enterprise, equipping one of the most extensive parties that ever set out on a voyage of Australian discovery. Indeed it was its extensive character, which may be said to have brought about its ill fortune. The project was really initiated by Mr. Ambrose Kite, a resident of Melbourne, who offered £1000 towards its attainment. Others followed, and, in the end, the Government assisted. Some time before this, the Victorian Government had imported a number of camels as an experiment, and the suggested expedition at once commended itself as a really good means to this end. Not that this was the only object the Government had in view; on the contrary, whatever may be said about Victoria in other matters, she was never behind when the question of interior exploration was mooted. It may be said at once, with regard to these camels, that they did prove a success, as indeed they have since, in transcontinental journeyings. Robert O'Hara Burke was chosen as commander. The expedition, as it set out from the spot near the Royal Park, now marked by a rude monument of stones, is described as forming quite a public spectacle, as its numerous and varied components poured forth upon the long and disastrous trip. It was, in fact, an unwieldy expedition. This fact caused many delays, with the result that it did not leave Melbourne until long past the most favourable time for the setting out of such a venture—the 10th August, 1860, was the date. It was the middle of December before Burke found himself on the fringe of Cooper's Creek, and ready to start for Carpentaria.

But this expedition is an important one in the history of Australia, therefore, some lengthened reference to its formation and its starting may be excused. The whole business was muddled from the very first. Many difficulties had to be encountered long before the choice of leader was made, for the reason that too many cooks had a finger in the pie. And when the leader did come to be elected, a candidate, combining the physical and scientific requisites, did not present himself. At length, however, a decision was come to as we have narrated, Burke, who had been inspector of police at Beechworth and Castlemaine, being appointed to the post. He was at the time in his

fortieth year, experienced, active, and was² exceptionally well-liked by the men who had served under him; for, before he had come to Australia, he had held commission as lieutenant in the Austrian army, and some of those who had there served under him resigned with him, and they too came to the colonies, hoping for an opportunity of again serving him. He was covetous of honour, yet careless of profit—a fact which did not, however, save him from the censure of those who thought others had prior claims to the position. The following copy of a memorandum of agreement, to which all the members of the party attached their names, is interesting, if only to show the seniority of those who comprised it, and in order that the variations in it which were made at an early stage of the journey may be noted. It read:—

"Memorandum of Agreement, made the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1860, between the Honourable David Elliott Wilkie, as treasurer of the Exploration Committee of the Royal Society, Melbourne, of the one part, and the several other persons, whose names are hereto subscribed, of the other part. The said persons, forming an expedition about to explore the interior of Australia, under Robert O'Hara Burke, hereby agree with the said David Elliott Wilkie faithfully to discharge the special duties described opposite to their respective names, and also generally to perform whatever, in the opinion of the said Robert O'Hara Burke, as leader, or, in the event of his death, in the opinion of the leader, for the time being, may be necessary to promote the success of the expedition; and they further agree to place themselves unreservedly under the orders of the leader, recognising George James Landells as second, and William John Wills as third; and their right of succession in the order thus stated. In consideration of the above services being efficiently discharged, the said David Elliott Wilkie, as treasurer, and on behalf of the said committee, hereby agrees to pay the said persons the salaries at the respective rates set opposite their names, such salaries to be paid by monthly instalments, not exceeding one half the amount then due, on a certificate from the leader that the services have been efficiently performed up to the date, and the remainder on and rateable up to the day of the return of the expedition to Melbourne and no more. And each of the persons hereby lastly agrees, on failure on his part, fully to perform this agreement, that his salary shall be forfeited, and that he shall abide all consequences, the power of discharge resting with the leader, and the power of dismissal and forfeiture of salary resting on the recommendation of the leader with the said David Elliott Wilkie, acting with the consent of the said committee. In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands the day and year above written:—George James Landells, charge of camels, second in command; William John Wills, surveyor and astronomical observer, third in command; Herman Beckler, medical officer and botanist; Ludwig Becker, artist, naturalist and geologist; Charles J. Ferguson, foreman; Thomas F. M'Donagh, assistant; William Paton, Patrick Langan, Owen Cowan, William Brahe, Robert Fletcher, John King, Henry Creher, John Dickford and three Sepoys, all assistants."

Thus everything was plainly set down. Alas! that fact availed little. The starting is well set out in the issue of the *Melbourne Herald* of the 21st August. "Tom Campbell," said the report, "in a tender moment sang a sweet hymn to a 'Name Unknown,' and many an ardent youth in, and since, his time, has borrowed inspiration from the dulcet numbers of the familiar bard, and allowed his imagination to run riot in 'castle-building' upon this simple theme. Had we the poet's gift, our enthusiasm might doubtless prompt us to extol in more lofty strains the praises of the 'great unknown'—the donor of the handsome instalment of one thousand pounds towards the organisation of an expedition to explore the *terra incognita* of interior Australia. But, in the absence of the favour of the Muses, dull prose must serve the purpose we have in

view. If the 'Unknown' were present yesterday in the Royal Park his heart must have leapt for very joy as did with one accord the hearts of the 'ten thousand' or more of our good citizens, who there assembled to witness the departure of the Exploring Expedition. Never have we seen such a manifestation of heartfelt interest in any public undertaking of the kind as on this occasion. The oldest dwellers in Australia have experienced nothing to equal it. At an early hour crowds of eager holiday folk, pedestrian and equestrian, were to be seen hieing along the dusty ways to the pleasant glades and umbrageous shade of the Royal Park. A busy scene was there presented. Men, horses, camels, drays, and goods were scattered here and there amongst the tents, in the sheds, and on the green sward, in picturesque confusion; everything promised a departure—the caravansery was to be deserted. Hour after hour passed in the preparations for starting. Bye and bye, however, the drays were loaded—though not before a burden of 3cwt. for each camel at starting was objected to, and extra vehicles had to be procured—the horses and camels were securely packed, and their loads properly adjusted. Artists, reporters, and favoured visitors were all the time hurrying and scurrying hither and thither to sketch this, or take a note of that, and to ask a question concerning the other. It is needless to say that occasionally ludicrous replies were given to serious questions, and in the bustle of hurried arrangements, some very amusing contretemps occurred. One of the most laughable was the breaking loose of a cantankerous camel, and the startling and upsetting in the "scatter" of a popular limb of the law. The gentleman referred to is of large mould, and until we saw his tumbling feet yesterday we had no idea that he was such a sprightly gymnast! His down going and uprising were greeted with shouts of laughter in which he, good-naturedly, joined. The erring camel went helter-skelter through the crowd, and was not secured until he had shown to admiration how speedily can go "the ship of the desert." It was exactly 4 o'clock when the expedition got into marching order. A lane was opened through the crowd, and in this the line was formed; Mr. Burke on his pretty little grey at its head. The Exploration Committee of the Royal Society, together with a distinguished circle of visitors, amongst whom were several of our most respectable colonists and their families, took up a position in front. God speed was wished by the Mayor of Melbourne and many others, and a few words of thanks from Mr. Burke practically closed the proceedings and the party at once got into motion. Following the leader were several pack horses, led by some of the assistants on foot. Then came Mr. Landells on a camel, next Dr. Becker, similarly mounted, and these were succeeded by two European assistants riding on camels—one leading the ambulance camel, and the other leading two animals loaded with provisions. Sepoys on foot led the remainder of the camels, four or five in hand, variously loaded, and the caravan was closed by one mounted Sepoy. Two new waggons heavily loaded followed at a good distance.

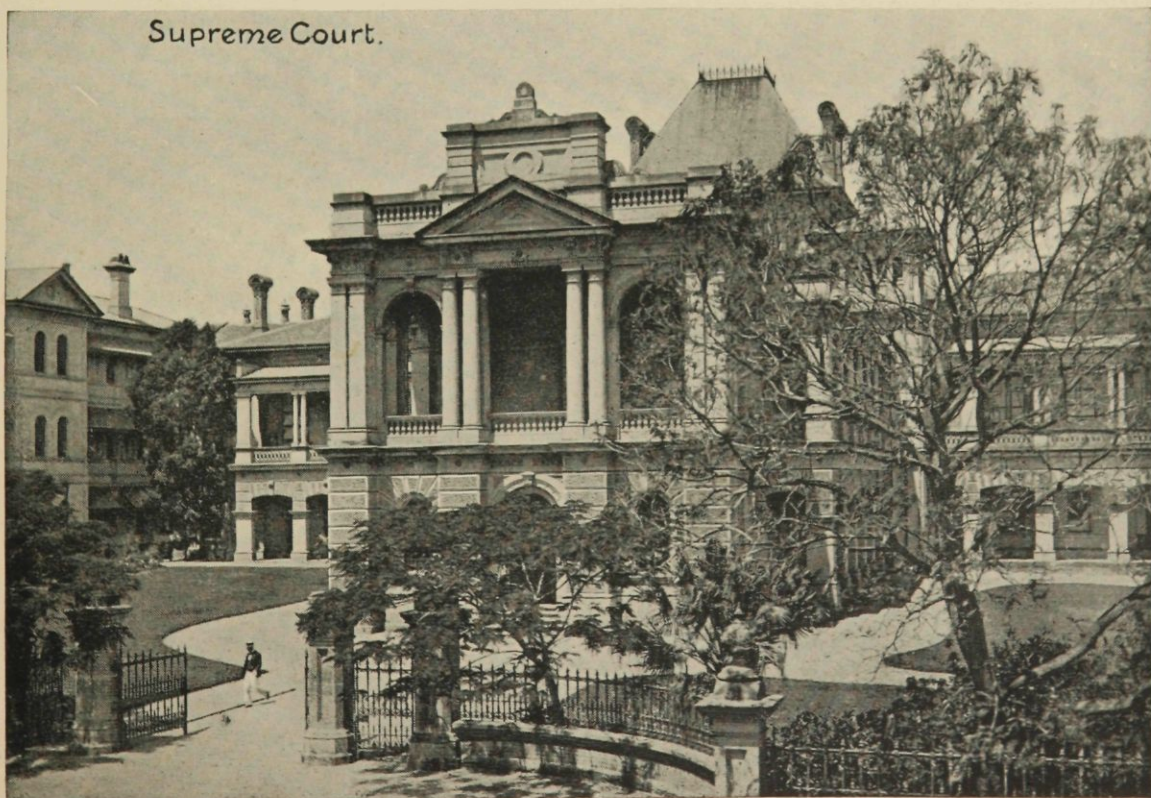
These were built expressly for the expedition, and one of them is so constructed that at a very short notice it can be taken off the wheels, and put to all the uses of a river punt, carrying an immense load high and dry on the water. If it be necessary to swim the camels, air bags are provided to be lashed under their jowls so as to keep their heads clear when crossing deep streams. Two or three hired waggons and one of the new ones were detained in the park until nearly dusk in charge of the astronomer, Mr. Wills, and the foreman, who had to look to the careful packing of instruments, specimen cases, etc. The hired waggons will proceed as far as Swan Hill only. Issuing from the south gate of the park, the party went down behind the manure depot, thence on the Sydney road, and the whole camped last night near the village of Essenden—a little over seven miles. Here the party took final farewell of their friends. So much for the splendour of the start. Now let us turn to the consideration of the stern realities of the case.

Burke had barely started ere he realised the unweildly nature of his following. It likewise comprised several rebellious spirits. The first trouble seems to have arisen with the foreman, Ferguson, who had, even on setting out, given what was regarded as unmistakable unfittedness for the post. Burke discharged him at Balranald. No sooner had he done this, than the second in command, Landells, began to exhibit insubordination. This reached a crisis when the expedition had reached Memindie, on the Darling. Landells, it may be mentioned, had been entrusted with bringing out the camels to Australia, and it was felt afterwards that appointing him second in command had affected his mental balance. That he mistook his position is evidenced by the fact that in his attitude he virtually stood alone. Perhaps the best evidence we have of these differences is contained in a letter Wills found occasion to send to Professor Neumayer, from Memindie, dated October 16, 1860. That letter is a long one, but it is worth quoting. Wills said:—

"Great things have occurred since you left; in fact, I have so much to tell you that I do not know where to begin. That Mr. Landells has resigned and gives over his things to-morrow, is news at which you will not be much surprised, but that Dr. Becker has been foolish enough to follow his example for no better reason than that he did not like the way in which Mr. Burke spoke to Mr. Landells, will, I think, rather astonish you. I shall now give you an account of the whole matter, so that you may be in a position to make any statement that you may deem necessary in explanation of the proceedings. It will be necessary for me to remind you that when you left Kornpany, Mr. Landells was there with the camels for the purpose of bringing on some of the heavy goods to lighten the waggons. This he did, and reached the camp at Bilbarka on Tuesday, 2nd instant, with about three tons, whilst Mr. Burke went round by the lower road with the waggons and horses; he was obliged to take the latter with him, greatly to their disadvantage, because Mr. Landells would not assume the responsibility of bringing them with the camels. In bringing the things from Kornpany, one of Coppin's camels fell, having at the time on his back a load of upwards of 4cwts. The result of this fall was, according to Mr. Landell's report, a dislocation of the shoulder, for which he said nothing could be done, so that the camel has been left behind a perfect cripple. I have dashed the above words because I myself do not believe it to be a dislocation, but only a strain; but that's merely my idea; Mr. Landells ought to know best. Certain it is, that the poor brute hobbled nearly 20 miles after us on Thursday last, and I think that is rather a good



TOWN HALL, Brisbane.



SUPREME COURT, Brisbane.

pull for one with a dislocation of the shoulder joint. On Thursday, the 4th, our own two waggons came up to M'Pherson's, and, in the evening, Mr. Landells and I went down to the station to post some letters. On the way Mr. Landells made many remarks about Mr. Burke and his arrangements that were quite uncalled for. He told me, amongst other things, that Mr. Burke had no right to interfere about the camels; that he had agreements with the committee, of which, he believed, Mr. Burke was ignorant; that everything was mismanaged; and, in fact, that if Mr. Burke had his way, everything would go to the devil. On Friday the other waggons came up, and it was intended that some of the camels should fetch up what things were required, and that the remainder should be stored at M'Pherson's; but the camels were not to be found until late at night. On Saturday morning, Mr. Landells and the doctor went down with seventeen camels to the station, a distance of five miles, and, greatly to Mr. Burke's disgust, did not return until after dark. In the meantime the nine remaining camels had travelled off and could not be found anywhere.

"On Sunday morning M'Pherson sent a note to Mr. Burke, requesting him to come down, as all the shearers were drunk on some of the camels' rum, which they had obtained from the waggons. Mr. Burke hereupon expressed his determination, which he had previously mentioned to me, that he would leave the rum behind. Mr. Landells objected to this, and insisted on the necessity of taking it on, and told Mr. Burke, who was firm in his resolve, that he would not be responsible for the camels. Mr. Burke said he should do as he pleased, and left the camp; and as soon as he was gone Mr. Landells called me to take delivery of the Government things in charge, as he intended to leave for Melbourne at once. He said that Mr. Burke was mad, and that he was afraid to stay in the tent with him. He then went off, telling me that he should deliver over the camels as soon as he could find them. It appears that he went down to the station, and on meeting the wagon-drivers on the road, told them that he was about to leave, so that everyone in the camp knew it in a very short time. I should mention that everything was being got ready for a start, and on my mentioning to Mr. Burke what had passed, he said that he should take no notice of it until it was brought officially before him. When Mr. Landells returned he asked Mr. Burke, in my presence, to dismiss him, which Mr. Burke refused to do, but said that he would forward his resignation if he wished it, with a recommendation that he should receive his pay up to that time. This did not exactly satisfy Mr. Landells, who wished to appear before the public as the injured individual. He nevertheless expressed to me several times his fixed determination to stay no longer. He took an opportunity in the evening in his tent to give expression to opinions of his which would not tend, if listened to, to raise a leader in the estimation of his officers. He said that Mr. Burke was a rash, mad man, that he did not know what he was doing, that he would make a mess of the whole thing and ruin all of us; that he was frightened of him; that he did not consider himself safe in the tent with him, and many other things. Some of this was said in the presence of the doctor and Mr. Becker; but the most severe remarks were to me alone, after they were gone. On Monday, Mr. Landells asked Hodgkinson to write out for him his resignation, and then, in a private conversation, told Hodgkinson several things, which the latter thought it best to make a note of at once. Hodgkinson's statement is this—that Mr. Landells asked him whether he could keep a secret, told him, after extracting a sort of promise about holding his tongue, that Mr. Burke wanted an excuse for discharging him, and that he had sent him with the camels with an order to him (Mr. Landells) to find fault with him for that purpose. On hearing this, Hodgkinson wanted to go to Mr. Burke to speak to him about it at once, but Landells prevented this by reminding him of his promise. This all came out owing to some remark that Hodgkinson had made to me, and which I considered myself in duty bound to tell Mr. Burke. On Monday evening, Mr. Landells was speaking to me about the best and quickest way of getting to town, when I suggested to him that he might be placing himself in a disagreeable position by leaving in such a hurry without giving any notice. He replied that he did not care, but that he meant to propose certain terms to Mr. Burke, which he read to me from his pocket-book, and only on these terms would he stay—that Mr. Burke should give him a written agreement that he (Mr. Landells) should have full and unqualified charge of the camels, and that from that time Mr. Burke should not interfere with them in any way; that they should travel no further nor faster than Mr. Landells chose, and that he should be allowed to carry provisions for them to the amount of four camels' burthen. Just after this Mr. Burke came up and called Mr. Landells aside, and, as the former told me, read to him a letter that he had written to accompany the resignation. The contents of this letter had a

considerable effect on Mr. Landells, who said that it was a pity they should have had any quarrel, and so acted on Mr. Burke's feelings that he allowed him to withdraw his resignation. I believe that the information which had arrived about a steamer being on its way up the river had a great influence in making Mr. Landells desirous to withdraw his resignation; but the chief reason was, no doubt, that he feared from the concluding sentence of Mr. Burke's letter that the committee would refuse him his pay. After this everything appeared to be healed for a day or two; but on Wednesday, from various matters that had occurred, I considered it my duty to mention to Mr. Burke about Hodgkinson, and some things that Mr. Landells had said to me; hereupon it came out that Mr. Landells had been playing a fine game, trying to set us altogether by the ears. To Mr. Burke he had been abusing and finding fault with all of us, so much so, that Mr. Burke tells me that Landells positively hates me. We have apparently been the best of friends. To me he has been abusing Mr. Burke, and has always spoken as if he hated the doctor and Mr. Becker, whereas with him he has been all milk and honey. There is scarcely a man in the party whom he has not urged Mr. Burke to dismiss. Mr. Burke went ahead with the horses from Bilbarka partly because he wanted to be here sooner than the rest, and partly in order to avoid a collision with Mr. Landells. He asked Dr. Beckler to accompany him, for we both expected that Mr. Landells would be tampering with him, as we found he had been with others; but the doctor said that he preferred going with the camels, so that after the first, when we found out Dr. Beckler would not go on with the horses, Mr. Burke took Mr. Becker and myself with him. We crossed the horses at a very good crossing at Kinchica, six miles below Minindie. Mr. Burke sent me up from there in the steamer, whilst he took the horses up. On our arrival we found that Mr. Landells had ridden up also, having left the camels at Kinchica; he objected to making them swim the river, and wanted the steamer's barge to cross them over. This Mr. Burke refused, because the captain and everyone else said that it would be a very dangerous experiment, from the difficulty of getting them on or off, which is no easy matter to do safely even on a punt arranged for the purpose; and, as for the barge, it can scarcely be brought within six feet of the bank, so Mr. Burke insisted on their swimming the river at Kinchica. After dinner we went down to assist in crossing them, but Mr. Landells said it was too late, and that he would cross them at 10 o'clock next morning. On his remarking that there was no rope here, I mentioned that we had just brought one across with us, when he wanted to know what business I had to say anything. Altogether, he made a great fool of himself before several of the men, and a Mr. Wright, the manager of the Kinchica station. For this Mr. Burke gave him an overhauling, and told him that if his officers misconducted themselves he (Mr. Burke) was the person to blow them up. Mr. Burke then told me before Mr. Landells that he wished me to be present at the crossing of the camels at ten o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Landells then jumped up in a rage, asking Mr. Burke whether he intended that I should superintend him, and what he meant by desiring me to be present. Mr. Burke answered him that if he knew his place he would not ask such a question; that he had no right to ask it, and that he (Mr. Burke) should give what orders he thought proper to his officers without considering himself responsible to Mr. Landells; that Mr. Landell's conduct was insolent and improper, and that he would have no more of it. This was on Monday. On Tuesday Mr. Landells sent in his resignation, and, in the course of the day, Dr. Beckler followed his example, giving as his reason that he did not like the manner in which Mr. Burke spoke to Mr. Landells, and that he did not consider that the party was safe without Mr. Landells to manage the camels. Now, there is no mistake Dr. Beckler is an honest little fellow, and well-intentioned enough, but he is nothing of a bushman, although he has had so much travelling. Landells had taken advantage of his diffidence for his own purposes; and at the same time that he hates him, he has put on such a smooth exterior, that he has humbugged and hoodwinked him into the belief that no one can manage the camels but himself."

We need go no further with Wills' letter. Sufficient has been given to show that, in some respects, the Committee had erred, and that, whatever the other contributing causes, Burke had his hands fairly full. He was terribly handicapped, though with the departure of Landells his anxiety was much relieved. The upshot of the business was, that the committee had accepted the

resignations of both Landells and Beckler, and expressed their entire approbation of the conduct of Burke. The press of the day, too, were fairly unanimous in their condemnation of Landells, about whom they said some disagreeable and painful things. Wills was appointed to the post of second in command, and between the two there was perfect unanimity and confidence. Burke selected the Mr. Wright referred to as third in command, and, in this, he undoubtedly committed a grave error of judgment, for, he was absolutely without any knowledge of his experience or capabilities. The consequence bore heavily on the fate of both Burke and Wills, for, to the misconduct of Wright, to use the words of the report of the Committee of Inquiry, which the disastrous ending of the expedition prompted, "are mainly attributable the whole of the disasters of the expedition, with the exception of the death of Grey."

Without further prematurely predicting the end, let us return to that point of our narrative, where we mentioned the fact that Burke had become seized with the unwieldy nature of his following. At Cooper's Creek, he found it still necessary to further reduce his party. Thus we find him here leaving all behind, with the exception of Wills and two others. The remainder were camped on the Creek, and instructed to await his return. Burke set out in a Northerly direction, and took with him six camels, one horse, and provisions sufficient for eight weeks. They set out on the 16th December, and after encountering many obstacles, arrived at the mouth of the Flinders on the 11th February, 1861. They got no further, and, therefore, did not even get a glimpse of the sea. They retraced their steps, for their ration bag was low. Want of sustenance, and fatigue ended in the death of one of the four ere they made the depôt on Cooper's Creek—at which Burke had left a remnant of his party, with instructions to await his return. Their eight weeks' provisions had really to last them seventeen, for it was not until the 21st April that they made Cooper's Creek camp. It is not pleasant even to conjecture their feelings when they did reach it, for instead of finding all their troubles at an end, as they had joyfully anticipated, they found their camp deserted. In vain did they look for traces of their followers. Close by, however, they discovered the cause. On a tree was cut the word "DIG," and, on following out the instruction, they found that those who ought to have been there to meet them, had set out but seven hours before, for the river Darling, some 400 miles distant. There was, too, a small supply of rations—a very small supply. The three were already broken in health; they were now utterly broken in spirit. What was best to be done was discussed, but Burke and Wills could not agree, although, in the end, Burke's suggestion, that they should make for the nearest South Australian squattage, which he believed was somewhere near Mount Hopeless, 160 miles away, was followed. After this there was chaos. They started out on their weary way with the two surviving camels, after leaving a note in the hole at the foot of the tree,

where they had found that of their deserting companions. This note explained the route they proposed taking, and, further, set forth the fact, that they could not possibly do more than four or five miles a day. The first disaster was the death of their two camels. The flesh of the beasts was preserved, but they were met with a new terror, for after leaving the bed of the Cooper, they were without water. Buoyed up with hope, they persevered, only in the end to be compelled to return to the Cooper. Governor Barkly, in a despatch to the Imperial Authorities, afterwards, remarked about this move: "They decided to return at a point, where, though they knew it not, scarce fifty miles remained to be accomplished, and just as Mount Hopeless would have appeared above the horizon, had they continued their route for even another day." It illustrates the state of the poor fellows' minds, that they themselves considered they had travelled but forty-five miles.

The fates were indeed cruel. It will be remembered, that Burke several times reduced his party, leaving sections at different points. Brahe, who had been left with the Coopers' Creek section, after an eight days' march, met Wright and the others, who had deserted the depôt which Burke and Wills had left to go North, to go to the Darling. Brahe and Wright consulted as to the best thing to be done, and as a result, they decided to go back to the Cooper, hoping to find the missing travellers. They reached there on the 8th May, but unable to notice any change in the condition, when Wright left the note and the remnant of provisions, they turned right about face, after remaining only a few minutes. Anything more culpable would indeed be difficult to conceive. This conduct has been sought to be explained; but it would have been evident to the veriest infant in exploratory work, that if Burke and Wills had been to the depôt, they would take care to leave it in precisely the same state. It needed no great amount of thought to suggest that the place, where the provisions and note had been left, might be searched. However, the combined intelligence of the two sections of the party, was not equal to this, and, as has been stated, after a wait of a few minutes, Brahe and Wright turned on their heels and made straight for Melbourne.

In the meantime, things were going badly with Burke, Wills, and King—that was the third man's name. The story, a truly melancholy one, has been well and briefly told in these words. With still a very small remnant of provisions, including a little dried camel's flesh, Burke and his party had still a faint hope of saving themselves; they even contemplated a second attempt towards Mount Hopeless. They eked out their store food by a seed called "nardoo," which, following the natives' example, they ground with a stone and baked. But even this operation required more strength than they had left, and the only resource appeared to be to find a camp of natives, who were in considerable numbers on the Cooper, and trust to their precarious hospitality,

until assistance might arrive from the colony. Getting feebler and feebler in this final march, Wills first lay down to die, requesting the others to go on. This was on the 28th June. Burke was similarly exhausted the second day after, and died the following morning. Four days after leaving Wills, King, now the sole survivor, returned to ascertain his fate. He had been left in a native gunyah, with a small supply of "nardoo," but poor Wills, too, had expired.

King succeeded in reaching the natives, by whom he was kindly received and cared for during two months and a half, until rescued on the 16th September, by the party under Mr. Alfred Howitt, despatched in search of the missing expedition by the Victorian Government. King's narrative was favourable to the natives, who gave him regularly food and shelter, and even showed him acts of kindness. At first, indeed, they seemed to get soon tired of him, and made signs for him to be off. But King was not disposed to take these hints, and when they, themselves, decamped, with a view of being rid of him, he followed them.

At last they looked upon him as one of themselves sharing with him their dried fish and "nardoo," while he, on his part, would amuse and gratify them by shooting crows, occasionally cooking the birds, and sharing the repast. Their kindly disposition was shown, when King having, at their request, conducted them to the spot where Burke's body lay, they all shed tears, and covered the body over with bushes. He made them understand that the white people would come for him shortly, and would give them tomahawks, and other good things. They were impatient for these promised presents, and when Howitt and his party approached, they informed King, and went themselves readily to meet the party.

The records of his important journey are scanty and imperfect, but sufficient to guide us as to the character of Central Australia, in the particular direction that was taken. Burke passed through some good and grassy country, north of the Cooper, and before entering "the desert." From the desert to the tropic was, it was stated, generally stony and poor, but from the tropic to the Gulf, there was a large proportion of richly grassed and well watered land, interspersed with hill ranges. In the dry central region, the party noticed, in repeated instances, that there were marks of flooding along the banks of creeks, and over parts of the country they passed through, although, at the time of their visit, everything was burnt up. Their experiences of the "Desert" were of a less inhospitable kind than those of Sturt. A week after leaving the Cooper, they were within its limits, and they thus described it:—

"Sunday, December 23.—At 5 a.m. we struck out across the desert, west north-west direction. . . . We found the ground not nearly so bad for travelling on as that between Bulloo and Cooper's Creek; in fact I do not know whether it arose from our exaggerated anticipation of horrors or not, but we thought it far from bad travelling ground, and as to pasture it is only the actual stony ground that is bare, and many a sheep run is

in fact worse grazing than that. This view of Jackson in Wills' diary agrees with that of Howitt, who went into the 'Stony Desert' from Cooper's Creek in July, '68. He described the sand and stones as diversified with remains of grass and with many pools of rain water. He says that on the whole the 'celebrated desert' is very little different from that large tract in the colony of South Australia known as the 'far north' and 'north-west.'

A melancholy interest attaches to the fate of this particular expedition, that makes it difficult to close without some reference to the last days of it. One cannot read the last entries, in either Burke or Wills' diaries, without feeling deeply moved at their singular run of misfortune. Similarly, King's narrative is intensely emotional; and hardly less so that of Howitt, who rescued King from the blacks, if the word "rescued" can be used in this connection. By way of closing this necessarily brief outline of the Burke and Wills' expedition, we cannot do better, perhaps, than give Howitt's own description of the proceedings, which led to the discovery of King, and the remains of the two leaders. He says in his diary:—

"September 15. . . . At the lower end of a large reach of water I met Sandy and Frank looking for me, with intelligence that King, the only survivor of Mr. Burke's party, had been found. A little further on I found the party halted, and immediately went across to the black's 'wurleys,' where I found King sitting in a hut which the natives had made for him. He presented a melancholy appearance, wasted to a shadow, and hardly to be distinguished as a civilised being but for the remnants of clothes upon him. He seemed exceedingly weak, and I found it occasionally difficult to follow what he said. September 18.—Left camp this morning with Messrs. Brahe, Welsh, Wheeler and King, to perform a melancholy duty, which has weighed on my mind ever since we have encamped here, and which I have only put off until King should be well enough to accompany us. We proceeded down the creek for seven miles, crossing a branch running to the southward, and followed a native track leading to that part of the creek where Mr. Burke, Mr. Wills, and King camped after their unsuccessful attempt to reach Mount Hopeless and the northern settlements of South Australia, and where poor Wills died. We found the two situated on a sandbank between two waterholes and about a mile from the flat, where they procured nardoo seed, on which they managed to exist so long. Poor Wills' remains we found lying in the 'wurley' in which he died, and where King, after his return from seeking for the natives, had buried him with sand and rushes. We carefully collected the remains and interred them where they lay, and not having a prayer-book I read Chap. xv. of I Cor., that we might at least feel a melancholy satisfaction in having shown the last respect to his remains. We heaped sand over the grave, and laid branches upon it that the natives might understand by their own tokens not to disturb the last repose of a fellow-being. I cut the following inscription on a tree close by to mark the spot—

W. J. WILLS,
xiv Yds.
W.N.W.
A.H.

The field books, the note book belonging to Mr. Burke, various small articles lying about, of no value in themselves, but now invested with a deep interest from the circumstances connected with them, and some of the nardoo seed on which they had subsisted, with the small wooden trough in which it had been cleaned, I have now in my possession. September 21.—Finding that it would not be prudent for King to go out for two or three days, I could no longer defer making a search for the spot where Mr. Burke died, and with such directions as King could give I went up the creek this morning with Messrs. Wheeler, Brahe and Aitken. We searched the creek for upwards of eight miles, and at length, strange to say, found the remains of Mr. Burke lying among tall plants under a clump of box trees within 200 yards of our last camp, and not thirty paces from our track. It was still more extraordinary that three or four of our

party and the two black boys had been close to the spot without noticing it. The bones were entire, with the exception of the hands and feet, and the body had been removed from the spot where it first lay, and where the natives had placed branches over it to about five paces distant. I found the revolver which Mr. Burke held in his hand when he expired partly covered with leaves and earth and corroded with rust. It was loaded and capped. We dug a grave close to the spot, and interred the remains, wrapped in the Union Jack—the most fitting covering in which the bones of a brave but unfortunate man could take their long rest. On a box tree at the head of the grave the following inscription is cut in a similar manner to the above—

R. O'H. B.
21/9/61
A.H.

All that need be said now, is, that the natives, who had been so kind to King, were duly rewarded; and that, some time later, McKinley, not knowing of Howitt's discovery, reported having found the remains of white men, which he concluded were those of Burke and Wills, but which were obviously the remains of some other unfortunates. He said there were signs of a conflict at the spot, and that some of the natives, with whom he conversed, declared that the whites had been killed, and partially eaten by the natives. That they were the remains of whites was proved, but as to the identity of the unfortunates, that was never satisfactorily cleared up.

The following, the last letter from Wills, and penned just before his death, explains the position in which the explorers found themselves when the climax was reached:—

"Cooper's Creek, 27th June, 1861. My dear father,—These are probably the last lines you will ever get from me. We are on the point of starvation, not so much from absolute want of food, but from the want of nutriment in what we can get. Our position, although more provoking, is probably not near so disagreeable as that of poor Harry [his cousin, Lieutenant Le Vescompte, who perished with Sir John Franklin] and his companions. We have had very good luck, and made a most successful trip to Carpentaria, and back to where we had every right to consider ourselves safe, having left the dépôt here, consisting of four men, twelve horses, and six camels. They had provisions enough to have lasted them twelve months with proper economy, and we had also every right to expect that we should have been immediately followed up from Menindie by another party (Wright's) with additional provisions and every necessary for forming a permanent dépôt at Cooper's Creek. The party we left here (Brahe's) had special instructions not to leave until our return *unless from absolute necessity*. We left the Creek with nominally three months' supply, but they were reckoned a little over the rate of half rations. We calculated on having to eat some of the camels. By the greatest good luck at every turn we crossed to the Gulf through a good deal of fine country, almost in a straight line from here. On the other side the camels suffered considerably from wet; we had to kill and jerk one soon after starting back. We had now been out a little more than two months, and found it necessary to reduce the rations considerably, and this began to tell on all hands, but I felt it by far less than any of the others. The great scarcity and shyness of game, and our forced marches, prevented our supplying the deficiency from external sources to any great extent; but we never could have held out but for the crows and the hawks and the portulac. The latter is an excellent vegetable, and, I believe, secured our return to this place. We got back here in four months and four days, and found the party had left the creek the same day, and we were not in a fit state to follow them. I find I must close this, that it may be planted; but I will write some more, although it has not so good a chance of reaching you as this. You have great claims on the committee for their neglect. I leave you in sole charge of what is coming to me. The whole

of my money I desire to leave to my sisters; other matters I pass over for the present. Adieu, my dear father. Love to Tom.—W. J. WILLS. I think to live about four or five days. My spirits are excellent."

This letter was brought on by King. Howitt, some time after his arrival with King, returned to Cooper's Creek for the remains of Burke and Wills, which he deposited in Melbourne, on December 28th, 1862. The public funeral took place on January 21st, the following year. A monolith, weighing 34 tons, was placed over the grave, and a bronze statue of the two was erected at a cost of £4000. An annuity of £180 was made by the Government to King, who died in January of 1872. The total cost of the Burke and Wills' expedition was over £57,000.

Landsborough's expedition was, as before indicated, the outcome of that of Burke and Wills. It was despatched in 1861. Landsborough's instructions, briefly, being to proceed from the Gulf of Carpentaria southwards. Another section of the same party, under Walker, was ordered to go overland from Rockhampton to the Gulf, it being hoped that one or other of the contingent would strike the missing party under Burke. Disaster attended the labours of Landsborough at the start, although he made a most successful and profitable expedition across the continent, missing, however, the party he was sent in search of. The *Firefly*, a brig of 200 tons, carried provisions from Melbourne to Brisbane, and, after taking on a number of horses here, sailed with Landsborough and the party for the North. At Hardy's Islands, however, the small craft was driven ashore, but the *Victoria* made a timely appearance, and the *Firefly* was successfully floated and carried Landsborough to and up the Albert for a distance of about 20 miles. Here a depot was formed, and the remnant of horses, 25, were unshipped, the journey being commenced on the 17th of October. Landsborough's orders were to proceed towards the Central Mount of Stuart, consequently he followed up the Albert to its head. As may be inferred from the date on which he started, the creeks he met with were dry, and having gone to the westward somewhat after leaving the head of the Albert, he was in the end brought to a standstill for the want of water. He gave to this country the name of Barkly's Tableland and prepared to quit it with all despatch, taking a course southward again by a river named the Herbert. But trouble followed him. This time he met with natives decidedly hostile, and it was doubtless his experiences that gave him such a bad opinion generally of the blacks. So bad were they that he eventually retreated to the depot. The decision was doubtless a wise one, for he had a very small party—four besides himself, and two were aboriginals. His two white companions were Campbell and Allison. This journey aggregated more than 200 miles. Landsborough made the depot on 19th January, and found Walker already there with intelligence that he had come upon the tracks of Burke's party at the Flinders—Burke and Wills had really made the Flinders, although they thought it was the Albert. Landsborough, on the receipt of this news, at

once altered his route. On the 10th February, he started across the Continent by way of the Flinders River. But rains had fallen in the meantime, and he was not a little chagrined to find on reaching the spot where Walker had discovered tracks that the change of weather had obliterated the tracks. Landsborough was greatly impressed with the Flinders, which he followed for 280 miles and which still had a bed 120 yards wide with a shallow stream flowing over it. A journey of some 25 miles across a low dividing range—now traversed by a railway—brought him to the head waters of the Thompson, where pioneer squatters had pushed out from Rockhampton way in search of holdings. Having travelled down this river for a considerable distance, Landsborough crossed from it in an easterly direction to the upper part of the Cooper or Barcoo, thence to the Warrego. In thus passing through what are now regarded as three distinct divisions of the colony of Queensland, Landsborough first travelled through drought, then through a country with verdure clad and then right into the dry burning drought. He made an effort to maintain a southerly course to Cooper's Creek, that he might reach the depot established by Burke and deserted by Brahe. But the drought was against him, and a most trying ordeal ended in failure. He therefore made for the settlements on the Darling, and the first day of June of 1862 saw him at Messrs. Williams' station there and in possession of knowledge of the fate of Burke and Wills. He finished his own expedition two months later—August—when he arrived in Melbourne. Both he and Walker added much to the geographical and geological knowledge of the time, and many of the places reached by them and named by them are now permanently marked on the map of Australia. Of Landsborough's journey it was written many years ago; his successful travels, more perhaps than that of any other before him, will stimulate pastoral colonization, already advancing with a wonderful progress from the southern settlements towards the north and west, into that vast and vacant expanse of a pastoral empire through which the explorer passed.

Little need be said of McKinlay's expedition of 1861—1862, since the ground traversed was, in many respects, the same as that previously alluded to. Of course, there were many new features about the journey which was a valuable one from a scientific point of view. He left Adelaide on the 16th August, 1861, travelling due north. Five weeks later, he had passed the furthest out settlements, which then extended 400 miles from the South Australian capital. He travelled through a drought and sought for traces of the missing party under Burke. On hearing some time later of the fate of that expedition, he pushed his way across the Continent. He traversed the lakes, Sturt's Desert, and spent some time on Cooper's Creek, where he encountered a considerable number of natives, who, generally speaking, were hostile. He got safely through these, and May 6th saw him at the River Leichhardt, at a distance of 100 miles from its mouth. The stream was at this point only 20 to 30 yards

wide, but about 30 miles from the Gulf the bed was from 500 to 600 yards wide, and about half of this space was filled by the water. There was a large sand-spit at this place, a feature that indicated the tidal influence, and a tidal rise of four feet was observed. McKinlay proceeded northward as far as the state of the country would allow, but was at length arrested by interposing deep and broad mangrove creeks and boggy flats. He judged the sea to be still from four to five miles distance, and observed a tidal rise and fall of from 10 to 11ft. This was on the 19th May, and two days later the party commenced the return homeward which was made by way of Bowen. The first station made was that of Messrs. Harvey and Somers, who, in common with everyone else they came into contact with—the blacks sometimes excepted—made them right welcome.

Westgarth, in relating the arrival of McKinlay and his party at Port Denison, gives some particulars of the place, as well as of others on the coast, which are worth detailing, as showing the progress of coast settlement in the early sixties. McKinlay, it should be stated, travelled down by sea. "Port Denison," says the narrator, "is an inner harbour on the west side of Edgecombe Bay. . . . The port was discovered only in 1860, during a coasting search for the mouth of the river Burdekin. This fine stream was found debouching near Cape Cleveland, but with a branch, previously known as the Wickham, entering the sea near Cape Upstart. As these outlets proved to be subject to the mischance common to so many Australian rivers of having bars that impede navigation, the discovery of Port Denison a little to the southward was all the more important to the settlers who had already begun to rush with their flocks into the vacant neighbourhood. Bowen was commenced about a year before our travellers arrived, and had already a presentable array of buildings, including, of course, public houses, blacksmiths' forges, and general stores. Whether that very early necessary of a colonial town, a daily local newspaper, had yet appeared, we are not told, but 'our own correspondent' for somewhere else was already on the ground some months before the expedition's arrival, and in writing on 27th May, 1862, to a Rockhampton paper, this universal and *amiable inconnu* describes the little township as having been first settled about ten months previously, and as possessing a population of 120, of all ages, whose numbers are steadily increasing by arrivals from Rockhampton and Sydney. Let us follow Mr. Davis for the last time. He is still as far as ever from Adelaide, his starting point, having more than 2000 miles of sea to traverse; and although his patience is occasionally tried by the slow coach system of the *Ben Bolt* and other impedimental tubs that "express" the traveller in these out of the way latitudes, yet the last of the journey is perhaps quite as pleasant as the first, with the substitute of hospitable colonists for natives and the varieties of a good dinner table for old Siva and his jerked brethren. We remained at this (Messrs. Harvey and Somers') station for one day, quite enjoying ourselves. . . . We then changed our

camp some five miles to another cattle station, called "Strathmore," Mr. Sellheim being the chief of the firm, and a Mr. Touissant, the other partner. Here we remained for a week eating and drinking, etc., only the beef was as tough as old leather. The other things were good, and we were beginning to pick up, and were looking quite different men already. At this station, "Strathmore," there is a station of native police, under the command of a European sergeant. Here we got some police horses and men, and a native trooper went for the things we buried two stages back. During the week passed here we were eagerly ready for the news from papers lent us by Mr. Sellheim—for all the latest English news, Yankee war, etc. It was here we first heard of the death of Prince Albert. Mr. McKinlay, after remaining here for two days, started with Poole and one packhorse and a spare nag for Mr. McKinlay to push into Port Denison. This place is some eighty miles from the port, the most northern settlement of Australia; it will be a pretty little town bye and bye. . . . The squatters soon came in to welcome Mr. McKinlay, many of them knowing him personally and many more by report. They gave us a dinner to welcome us back to the land of the living. Lots of speeches, songs, etc., and we passed a jolly and happy evening; and we did not break up till 4 a.m. Some thirty gentlemen sat down to table to do honour to our worthy commander. The squatters here looked quite fierce, with their long knives stuck in their belts and revolvers at their sides. We passed two pleasant days at the Port Denison Hotel. The *Ben Bolt*, a small coasting ketch of some 20 tons, was the only vessel in the harbour. She trades regularly between this place and Rockhampton, a town lower down the coast and sprung up since the great Port Curtis rush to the Canoona goldfield. She also carries the mails. This is the vessel that is to bear Cæsar and his fortunes. We embark to-morrow, 17th August, for Rockhampton. Nineteen of us in all to be in this small boat. How we shall stow I don't know. How Mr. McKinlay will stow is a puzzler. He is 6ft. 4in. and the berth is 5 by 6 and very narrow. He will have to take to the deck, or else put a knot in his legs. We had a Mr. Byerley, a gentleman who had been up taking runs (tracts for pasture) in the district and now returning to Rockhampton on business; Mr. Ham, a young squatter up here, and Mr. Finlay, who was going down for cattle to stock a run. The anchor up, and with three cheers for Port Denison and its inhabitants, we sail from the harbour with a flowing sheet.

"Our little vessel sailed well for the first two days, but there came head winds with baffling gales, and the little craft could not do anything against them. We sighted many islands, too numerous to mention, even had I known the names. It was interesting now and then to hear a sailor spin a yarn that on that island poor Jack So-and-So got killed by the d——d blacks. It gave a kind of interest to the islands. Mr. Byerley had a friend murdered on one of them not very long since. We passed

close to one island and were pointed out by the captain, Tom McEwen by name, the remains of a steamer and a quantity of coal lying high and dry on the beach. What steamer it was, no one up to the present time has ever been able to discover. She was of iron—at least all that remains of her ribs are of iron. We were knocking about this part of the world for some ten days.

"Our provisions getting short, and our water nearly done, the skipper put into a place called L Island. There we went on shore, for at low tide the gallant barkie was quite dry, as the tide recedes a very long way here. Put in a supply of water, which one or two of us found out, for, be it known, we went and explored the island. It was pretty well grassed and seemingly tolerably watered, for there was plenty of water in a creek and in several large holes in the rock. We had to take the puncheon up some three hundred feet to fill it, for the water was high up the mountain. We soon filled it, and we had a job to get it down again; however, it was got down safely and put on board, where we embarked some dampers for use on board.

"The captain had laid in enough provisions for some twelve days, consequently we were now beginning to look short in the locker. The beer, porter, and liquors were, however, holding out well. It was now determined to make for a place called Broad Sound, where there was a bush public store of all kinds of *omium gatherum*, where was sold everything from a bottle of 'Lea and Perrin's' sauce to a paper collar. To this spot the skipper determined to make and lay in a fresh supply of the good things of this life.

"I forgot to mention that McEwen had put on board a sheep, but had forgotten to get any grub for it; and thereby one poor fellow, who was sleeping in the hold on the ballast, lost his blanket, and could not make out where it was until it was discovered the sheep had nearly eaten it, so we had him killed and eaten.

"Very shortly after this sad catastrophe of the blanket we landed at another island—Middleton, Harding, Finlay and myself with two sailors—to get some more water if we could find any, but, alas, we only found a little in a hole, about half a gallon, which was of no use to us. On this pretty spot, for it was a pretty island, well grassed, but not well timbered, we discovered a large beam of white pine timber squared off. It was about 80ft. long and 15in. square. Evidently some ship had been lost coming through Torres Straits. Covered with timber there was also, on the same island, a piece of a large-built ship's mast.

"On returning to the ship, we left for Broad Sound, where we arrived two days later. Broad Sound is the lower part of a river. Here we found a Sydney brig lying, the *Fortuna*, having taken up stores to Port Denison, Broad Sound and Rockhampton. There was also the wreck of a topsail schooner, the *Comet*, lying up the river. We all went on shore, of course, and played quoits for

bottles of rum, for that is the only drink they had. We start at the making of the tide to-night. The *Fortuna* also starts for Sydney to-night. We drop down the river.

"We are all right at last. We are now going up the Fitzroy River, on which is the town of Rockhampton. This is at present rather a straggling town, but will soon be a fine, prosperous place. There are already some one or two brick houses in it, and others are being built.

"No one knew anything of our advent at Port Denison; we were the first to bring the news and to the astonishment of the population (for we landed some way below the town) who wondered who the devil such a ragged lot could be. We entered the town and put up at the Royal Fitzroy Hotel, and glad were we to get a good breakfast and some beer. The hotel is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, and a nicer house or more civil people you could not well meet. They were very kind and attentive to us all, and did their best to make us comfortable.

"We stopped in this town a week or so, waiting for a steamer to take us to Sydney. Up to this time no one knew where we were, never dreaming in Adelaide that we should come out at Port Denison. They will indeed be surprised so hear of our advent at this part of Australia. Two steamers came in, the old *Balclutha* and the *Boomerang*. We go in the *Balclutha*, at least some of us do, as McKinlay stops for a dinner to be given him, and the steamer can't wait. I take on the telegram to send to Adelaide, leaving him with one or two more, for some of the men remain behind here, and, as I forgot to mention, two had remained at Port Denison. We are now reduced to six—McKinlay, Middleton, Kirby, Wylde, Poole and myself, the others being left, as I said before, at Port Denison. Messrs. Bell and Hodgkinson remain here."

In this interesting, if perhaps somewhat ungrammatical, outline we have focussed a birdseye view, as it were, of the coastal settlement as far as it had at the time extended—to Bowen—and a mental comparison between things as they were then and as we know them now will emphasise the remarkable growth and development of Queensland. For these purposes of comparison, if for no other, the few remarks of Davis have a historical value; and since few have before been privileged to read them, that value is added to.

There still remains the work of one explorer to review—Gregory. Before touching on this, however, it is, for the sake of chronological accuracy, necessary to divert somewhat and give attention to one of those unfortunates, whose fate decreed that they spend a period of their life away from the haunts of civilisation, to be returned to it after their exile in a condition bordering that which specially marked their enforced surroundings. Everybody who has read anything of the history of Australia has heard of James Murrells, who, for so many years, lived an enforced existence among the blacks; few perhaps

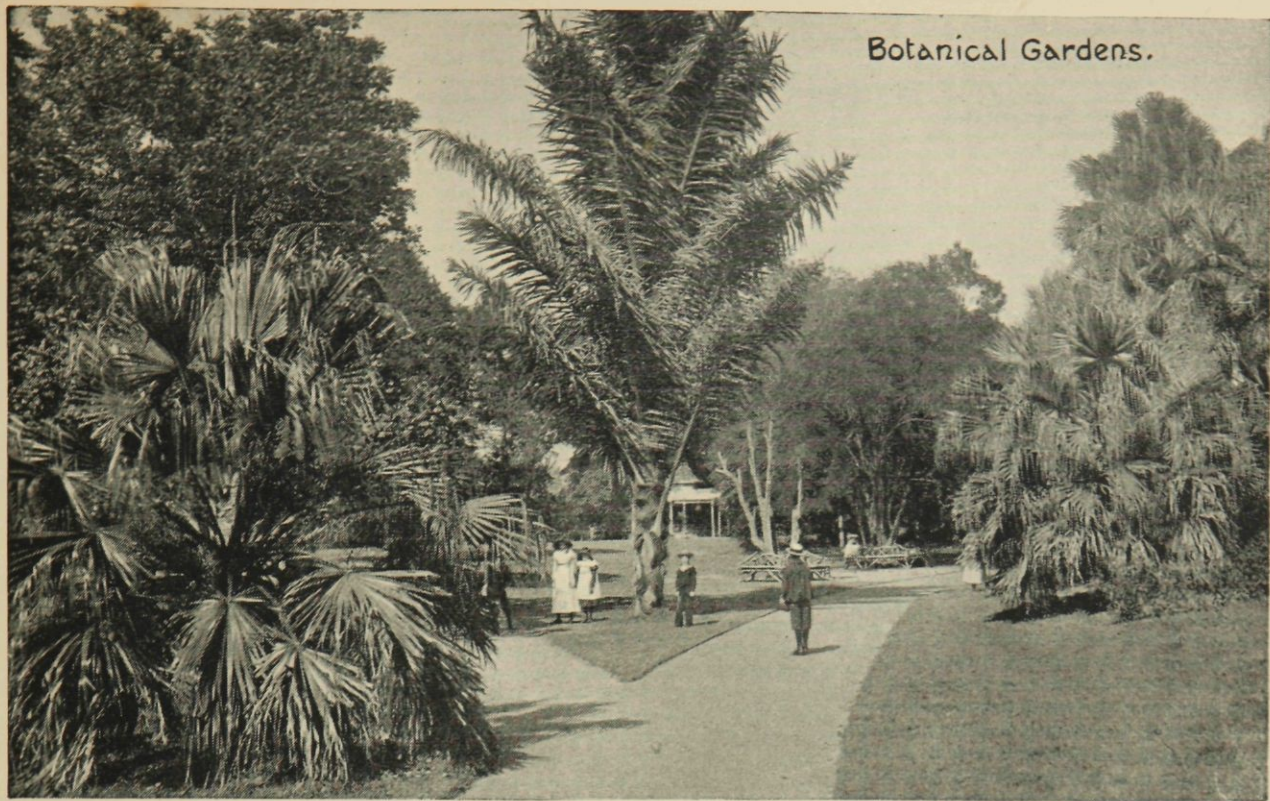
know the particulars of his isolation or the details of his deliverance. Let us in as few words as possible trace them, remarking, by way of introduction, that they belong strictly to the period—the occasion of McKinlay's visit to Port Denison. Murrells was born just about the time when Oxley was "discovering the Brisbane River"; his natal day was 20th May, 1824. At an early age he was apprenticed in his father's millwright's shop. This work was not, however, congenial. He was of a roving disposition, and under the circumstances, therefore, it is not to be wondered at that he was oftener on the boat of a pilot—a friend of the family—than in the workshop. It resulted, eventually, in his being signed on as an apprentice on a brig, the *Royal Sailor* by name, a ship he some time later changed for the *Duchess of Kent*. But he soon became dissatisfied with short voyages, and on the very first opportunity that presented itself he joined a troopship, as carpenter's mate. This was the *Ramilles*, which was leaving for Hobart, with a regiment of the 11th Foot, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery for Sydney, where they were to be transhipped to New Zealand to assist in quelling Maori disturbances, then prominent in the North Island. The voyage occupied six months. His experiences in this new land were varied in character. But, in February of 1846, he shipped on board the barque *Peruvian*, bound for China with hardwood, and from this date Australian interest in Murrells may be said to date. Some fourteen days out, dirty weather was experienced, and just at the break of day one morning, she went on to the Horseshoe or Minerva Shoal. Attempts were made to launch the boats, but in each case they filled, the boats being smashed, and those in them drowned. The spars of the vessel were utilised in making a raft, which was, after considerable difficulty, the weather having in the meantime abated somewhat, launched. A small keg was the only thing obtainable as a water carrier, and all the provisions that could be mustered were a few tins of preserved meats and a little brandy. These having been lashed, the women and children were put on the raft, together with the Captain's charts and instruments. It was intended to stand by the wreck for a few days, and in the meantime build a boat with planks of which there were a number on board. But during the first night, the mooring lines parted, and the unfortunate people found themselves adrift-at-sea. There were on the raft 21 souls, including three ladies, two children, two male passengers, and the Captain, six of the crew (including Murrells), four apprentices, and two black stowaways. The method of living is thus described by Murrells:—"It was agreed that the stores should be given out equally amongst us, and that there should be no lots drawn to take away each other's lives. One tablespoonful of preserved meat a day was served out—about midday, the water was measured in the neck of a bottle, four to each person—one in the morning, two in the middle of the day, and the other in the evening. All went as well as could be expected under the circumstances for 22 days. The current and

our small sail carried us about 40 miles a day. At first we caught a few small birds, who were a great treat. Their blood was greedily drunk, and their raw flesh eaten with gusto; as we neared the land, however, we caught no more. . . . On the 22nd day out, we saw a sail in the distance, which kept in sight about four hours, but finally disappeared, we having no means of attraction. This greatly disappointed us. The want and exposure now began to tell on the unfortunate people, one by one they died, and were dropped off the raft. The preserved meat gave out, and so did the water. A few fish which were caught, and water caught in the sail enabled several to sustain themselves. Their sufferings, however, were terrible. 'Our only fishing line had become broken,' remarked Murrells. 'We had more hooks, but no more line. There were plenty of sharks about, some of which we tried to catch. The Captain devised a plan to snare them with a bowline knot, which we managed as follows:—We cut off the leg of one of the men who died, lashed it at the end of an oar for a bait, and on the end of another oar we set the snare. Presently one came, which we fortunately captured and killed with the carpenter's axe. We cut his head off and flayed him. The sailmaker's hunger was greater than his caution, for while he held its head in his hands eating it, he uncautiously put his head into its mouth, the jaws closed, which gave him a severe bite, so much so, that it stayed his hunger for some time; sucking his own blood quite satisfied him.' They caught other sharks in the same way. They were driven once to the Barrier Reef, but managed to clear it, and eventually they landed on the Southern end of Cape Cleveland, on the forty-second day after the wreck. Of the 21 who set out, only seven remained—the Captain, his wife, George Wilmott, Murrells, Gooley (the sailmaker), and one or two boys. Here there were an abundance of water and oysters, but only five had strength enough to feed themselves. Wilmott and Gooley were so exhausted, that they could not provide for themselves, and a few days after landing they laid down by a waterhole and died. In their rambles they found a native canoe, and no one else caring to experiment, the sailmaker started alone the next day, hoping to strike some settlement. His dead body was subsequently found on the shores of the next bay.

The survivors had been fourteen days on shore, when the blacks came upon them. In the first place they stripped them of their clothes, but for some reason or other, they not only returned them, but procured roots for them to eat. The blacks proved to be of two tribes, and each claimed two of the survivors. On departing they accompanied the blacks, who, on the whole, treated them with kindness. Their first experiences were not devoid of humour. "We halted awhile," says Murrells, "they wanted us to join them in a corroboree, but not being able, they had it among themselves. Some of them dressed themselves very fantastically with shirts, trousers, coats, etc., which we had saved from the wreck,

and a more ludicrous scene could not be imagined; one with only the sleeve of a shirt on, another with a pair of trousers—his legs through the bottoms, and another hind part before. They tore the leaves out of the books—bible and prayerbook—and fastened them in their hair and on their bodies; altogether they were a strange medley. In the meanwhile, some were sent on ahead to the camp, to tell them to hurry up and prepare for a feast and a grand corroboree in honour of the occasion. From where we landed, to their camp, was about 8 miles, but it was sundown before we reached it. The first thing they did was to lay us down, and cover us with dry grass to prevent our being seen till the appointed time. Then they collected from all quarters to the number of about 50 to 60—men, women and children—and sat down in a circle; those who discovered us, stepped into the centre, and dressed up in our clothes, with a little extra paint, danced one of their dances, at the same time haranguing all present, recounting how they discovered us in a rude sing-song tone, whence they brought us, and all they knew about us, all of which greatly satisfied them. And then as a finale, we were uncovered and led forth into the centre in triumph. The first sight of us—having white skins, and being fully dressed—produced a panic, and they scattered in all directions. After a little while, however, being reassured, they returned in twos and threes, and few more of the courageous ones came near to look at us. By and bye they came nearer, felt us all over, and satisfied themselves that there was no need of fear. After their curiosity had somewhat subsided, they led us to a gunyah, which was placed at our disposal, and one or other of them brought us plenty to eat and drink, and kept frequently coming to look at us. They went on preparing their own evening meal; then one after the other they subsided in sleep. In the morning they replenished our stock of roots, and gave us water, and then turned out in quest of their own necessities. As they returned they brought numbers of their relations and friends from the near tribes, and, in the evening, they had another corroboree. When they had finished they again fetched us into their midst for exhibition, as on the previous evening. This was repeated on six or eight successive evenings, as members of the more distant tribes heard of the finding of white people, and were anxious to see us. We, however, became weary of it, and expressed our disinclination to appear; but it was no use; they would not be denied, and threatened to kill us; we thought it prudent not to put them to the test. Eventually matters assumed their usual course at the camp. They would not let us go out to obtain food, but themselves gathered sufficient for our necessities. As the novelty of the situation wore away, and as our strength became established, we began to join them in their search for roots and other kinds of food, and so learned our first lesson in bush life."

Some six months later there was one of those periodical assemblages of natives—they came from all parts. Murrells' knowledge of making boots and nooses



IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS. Brisbane.



QUEENSLAND GUNBOAT, "GAYUNDAH."

facilitated the snaring of turkeys and other game, and he naturally went up in the estimation of the blacks. This over, the survivors were distributed among the tribes going South. Murrells himself was with one which had its camp on the present site of Bowen. Two years later the boy died; then the Captain, broken-hearted at the degraded condition of his wife, and the impossibility of saving her, died; his wife followed four days later. Thus Murrells became the sole survivor. Words failed to express the unutterable misery the sight of these things involved to Murrells, who, finding himself alone, despaired of ever being restored to civilisation. The first thing he did was to leave the tribe, and, after days of weary march for months, he joined that which had picked him and his mate up at Cape Cleveland. "They were all very glad to see me," remarked Murrells, "and inquired about the others. When I told them they were dead, they were very angry with me, laid the blame on me, and said I deserved a crack on the head. The tribe which had adopted the Captain and his wife would have killed me if they had dared, but my tribe protected me. It was the cause of a good deal of trouble between the two tribes. I had been the first to go away with the Captain, and when we had got about fifty miles away, the Captain returned alone to fetch his wife and the boy, and, as I did not appear, they said it was I who had taken or decoyed them away."

Of course the misunderstanding was gradually cleared away, and Murrells lived at peace with them all, and as one of themselves. Several times he saw vessels, but each time they retreated from his gaze, causing his heart to sink, and encouraging periods of despondency. Actually on one of these days he was out gathering honey and bread fruit on Mount Elliott, and on his return he learned that a ship (afterwards ascertained to be the *Spitfire*) had called in and distributed shirts and other articles among the blacks. Murrells relates, too, how during his temporary absence white men (evidently in search of runs) had encountered the blacks, leaving their mark behind in the shape of dead blackfellows. One day they showed him the tracks of cattle, and three stray cows and one bullock. Murrells explained that these were what the white man ate, but they chaffed him about their great size, long tails, big ears and horns. These things naturally excited Murrells—they told him of the approach of civilisation, and the possibility of rescue. Soon after this a report came to the camp of the presence of a number of white men with a few blackfellows, near Cape Upstart. These men were shooting down the members of the tribe the Captain, his wife, and the boy had travelled with. Murrells' deliverance followed, and how it was brought about can best be told in his own words:—

"I was determined to make my way South to the Mall Mall River (Burdekin), thinking my chances of meeting with some pioneers on the river would be greater than at Mount Elliott, fifty miles inland. My tribe kept travelling backward and forward, and they were always asking why I did not return with them, as I had lived with them so long. They

evidently began to suspect that something unusual would happen. I told them I would return by-and-bye. From the first I made them believe I had a wife and two children, thinking they would not consider it so strange at my wanting to get away; also because I could better excuse myself from being too closely linked in with them by taking a wife, which I knew would be dangerous in many ways. At last they became so pressing I had to tell them that I was anxious to see the white men myself, to see if they knew any people at home, and to get from them clothes, guns and old iron, but that I would come back again. They then gave me up, and left me to my own sweet will, as they saw I was bent on going at the first opportunity. From this time I was receiving almost daily reports of the near proximity of white settlers. There were two white men and a black boy being constantly seen in the neighbourhood where I then was, the black boy being a great favourite with the gins. I was about a moon and a half from the place where they were, at one of the fishing grounds (Bokodally), and I went to try and find and see them, but could not, so I returned to our head camping ground again. Shortly afterwards I heard of cattle running on the banks of the river in great numbers, and of a man being with them on horseback, having in his hand a stockwhip, which he cracked over and over again, which they thought was a gun, and on hearing which they climbed up the trees quite frightened. They saw him get off the horse and drink some water, lapping it with his hands, but the water being warm he scraped a hole in the sands till he got some which was cooler; he had a little black dog with him. They described to me there were so many cattle that they had drunk all the water that was in the holes; but when asked why they had not secured the fish, they said they were too much afraid. Hearing this I was very anxious to find out where the settlement could be, for I felt sure there must be one not far off. Having, however, been with the blacks so long they had a very strong attachment to me, and were unwilling to let me go, fearing I should be taken for a blackfellow and treated accordingly—that is shot. Hearing that the blacks had guns I could not make it out, and I must confess I was not without fear, lest if I fell in with them they would fail to understand me, and even if I met any of my countrymen, my long absence would prevent me making myself intelligible to them, for, certainly, I had long lost all likeness to a civilised being. The next news I got was that about fifteen blackfellows, a fishing party belonging to the tribe I was then living with, were shot dead—a sad reward for all their kindness to me. I then pressed them to let me go away, and show me where the white men were that I might be the means of saving their lives. They reasoned among themselves that what I said was true, and, accordingly, they agreed to go on a hunting expedition with me on a hill, called by the natives Yamarama, which was about half a mile only from the out-station, which I was at last so soon to reach. But thinking that the white men were like the natives, without any settled place of abode, constantly roaming from place to place, they were not sure that they would find the white men in the same neighbourhood as where they last met with them. When we arrived at the hill we spread our nets and commenced to work, and while we were hunting the old women went to spy out the white men's resting place. They speedily brought me word that they had seen their hut and fences, with red and white blankets hanging on them, and that they heard a dog barking, and the bleating of a sheep or a goat tied up to a tree; they also heard the report of a gun twice, but could not make out whence it came. I there and then wanted to go and see for myself, but my companions were not willing that I should go alone, so the man under whose particular care I was supposed to be sent his gin with me. When we got over the hill, going down in the direction of the hut, we saw sheep feeding in the grass, the sight of which so frightened the gin—never having seen anything of the kind before—she scampered back to what was to her a place of safety. On looking at the sheep I did not see anybody with them, so went on and came to a waterhole, where I washed, to make myself look as much like a white man as possible. I went further on till I came to the sheep pens, and saw the blankets on them as the gin had told me. I also saw the smoke of a fire in the hut, and heard some persons speaking inside. I stood behind the fence some minutes, not knowing how best to attract the attention of those in the hut, and trying to think what I should say. Presently I got up on the fence, to be free of the dogs, that they could not bite me, and called out as loudly as possible, 'What cheer, mates?' There were, it appears, three persons living in the hut, but there were only two at home then. They heard me calling out, and, knowing the voice to be strange, one of them came out and saw me on the fence. Seeming to be neither black nor white, and quite naked, he did not know what to make of me; he was awfully surprised. He stepped back half in the hut again

and called his mate. 'Come out, Bill,' he said, 'quick, here is a red or a yellow man standing on the rails of the fence, naked; he is not a black man; bring the gun.' Being dreadfully afraid they would use the gun, I said, 'Do not shoot me; I am a British object—a British sailor.' I meant, of course, a British subject, but in my excitement, and forgetting the proper word, I hardly knew what to say. One said to the other, 'He says he is a shipwrecked sailor.' One of these men's name was Hatch, the other Wilson; the latter had been a sailor himself. They told me to come round to the stockyard, which I did, they meeting me half way. They cross-questioned me as to how I came there, so I told them all about the shipwreck and our ultimate misfortunes. They asked me if I knew what day and date it was. I told them 'No; all knowledge of such matters had long been lost to me.' They told me it was Sunday, the 25th January, 1863. They reckoned back to 1846, when I was lost, and told me it was seventeen years ago, and asked me if I thought it was so long. I said 'No, not half so long.' After talking some time thus, asking me many questions about the country, the blacks, my mode of life while living with them, my wishes for the future, and much besides, they took me in the hut and gave me a bit of damper, and asked me if I knew what it was. I told them it was made with flour. I tried to eat a piece, but I was so overjoyed that it stuck in my throat, and I could not get it down. Besides, I was not particularly hungry, for we had caught about twenty small grey wallabies during the day, and so we had plenty to eat. They also gave me some tea, asking me if I knew what it was. I said I did, but that it was too sweet—I had not tasted anything with sugar for so long—and so they put some hot water to it. After I had been in the hut some time, and they had tired of asking me questions, the men told me to look out and tell them what I saw. It was a large flock of sheep, and their other companion coming home—he was a Scotchman named Creek. They then wanted to give me some clothes to put on, but I told them I had better go back to the natives, who were on the hills in the distance, where we had been hunting all day, precisely as I was, for the night, to tell them the wonderful news of my reception, and to advise them to go away towards the sea coast, and that they might rely on it that I would return to them in the morning, which they agreed to. I was also instructed to tell the blacks that if they did not interfere with us they would not be harmed. They also told me that if I did not come back in the morning they should conclude that I had told them a lie, and that they would put the black trackers on our trail, and that I would be shot. When I left them I went back to the hills, where I knew my dusky companions were. They immediately surrounded me, and in turn asked me all manner of questions—had I seen the white people, how many there were, were they kind to me, and so on. I told them as I thought for their good, so as to intimidate them, that there were a great many people, many more than themselves; that they had plenty of guns, and that if they went near they would be killed. I told them they had come to take possession of their land. They, among themselves, naturally act on the principle in everything that might give right, and they were, therefore, the more ready to accept it from others. So, believing me, and bowing at once to the force of might, they requested me to ask the white men to let them retain all the land on the north of the Burdekin, also to allow them to fish in the rivers; also to let them have the low and swampy grounds near the sea coast, where they obtain most of their root food, and which would not be so useful to the white people. They asked me what I intended to do. I told them that I was going to stay with them that night, but in the morning I must go back or they would come and track me up and shoot us all. They said 'Perhaps they are doing so now.' I assured them that they were not, but said that we had better move further away, so we went four or five miles further and camped. The next morning they all came round me again, and, finding I was determined to go, they asked me if I would come back in a few days. I told them 'No; I should probably be away three or four moons.' They then said, 'You will forget us altogether;' and when I said 'Good-bye,' the man I was living with burst into tears, so did his gin, and several other gins and men. It was a wild, touching scene—the remembrance of all their past kindnesses came up powerfully before me and quite overpowered me. There was a short, sharp struggle between a feeling of love, I had for my old friends and companions, and the desire once more to lead a civilised life, which may be better imagined than described. I then left them and went back to the hut. The men were glad to receive me, and took me down to a waterhole, gave me some soap and flannel, with which I washed myself thoroughly, brought me back and gave me some clothes to put on. Further on in the day we tried to cross the river to go to the head station to report ourselves and to obtain rations, but it was too

swollen. We came back, and, at night, they killed a sheep, of which they cooked me a chop. Oh! for that supreme moment of my life, with knife and fork in hand once more, and that salt and pepper. Can I ever forget! I remained with them about a fortnight, in case any of the natives should put in an appearance, but none of them ever came in sight. I then gave myself up to Mr. Meyers, who left me in charge of Mr. Salting, on Hiffing cattle station, until the return of the Commissioner's orderly from the Fanning River, who accompanied me safely to the town of Bowen."

It need hardly be said that Murrells was an object of a good deal of curiosity. As he was in stages passed on from Bowen to Rockhampton to Brisbane, he was besieged by interviewers, an experience he by no means appreciated, since he was unable to readily express himself in the mother tongue. He had undergone too terrible trials in the bush, the exposure having given him rheumatism in an acute form, while his body bore marks of rough usage and much suffering. Several subscription lists were opened for him, and he finally settled in Port Denison as a Government servant—in the Customs bond at Bowen. Subsequently he was attached to a coastal expedition organised by the Government, to which he acted in the capacity of interpreter. Later on again he offered his services in connection with an effort put forth to trace the lost Leichhardt. He died at Bowen, where he had acquired a good slice of property, on the 30th October, 1865, the immediate cause of death being an old wound in the knee, sustained while at large with the blacks. He left a wife and one child.

Having digressed, perhaps, too much, let us return to the work of the explorers, and discuss the doings of a man who is still among us.

The exploratory work of Gregory in North Australia has yet to be chronicled. The importance of these journeys warrant lengthened references. The circumstances which led to the expedition are fully set forth in a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle (the then Secretary of State for the Colonies) to Captain Fitzgerald, Governor of Western Australia, and dated August 31st, 1854. In this it was stated that the scheme originated with the Council of the Royal Geographical Society. It was considered, however, by the Imperial Government that the importance of the subject rendered it advisable that the expedition should be made under its direct superintendence, and, accordingly, a vote of money was passed. The difficulties in the way were not easily surmounted. In the first place, the hostilities into which Great Britain was, in conjunction with France, at this time plunged with Russia, proved a disturbing element. England, as a matter of fact, had quite enough to do to look after her interests on the sea without taking in hand Australian interior exploration. And even at the time of which we write, which had virtually seen the conclusion of the active hostilities referred to, considerable trouble was experienced in getting a suitable leader to undertake the journey. As the Duke of Newcastle put it, "of the distinguished Australian explorers then in the country, some were incapacitated by reason of health, and others by the circumstance of their services being required in

other directions from taking command." Among the competent few who were immediately available was Mr. A. C. Gregory, whose interior explorations in Western Australia had attracted considerable notice. To him was offered the leadership. He accepted the position.

The general view of those who gave the subject their consideration was that Moreton Bay would be the most convenient rendezvous for the land section of the expedition; that they would be conveyed by sea to the mouth of the Victoria River on the north-west coast; that it would be advantageous, if possible, that they should act in concert with a Government vessel which might be employed in surveying operations in the Gulf of Carpentaria and neighbourhood, while the land explorers were engaged in the interior. The Imperial Government, however, saw that such a project could best be left to the leader of the expedition, and this was done. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the stores, equipment, and a portion of the party were embarked at Sydney in the barque *Monarch* and schooner *Tom Tough*, and sailed for Moreton Bay on the 18th July, 1855. On the 22nd, the vessels anchored at the bar of the Brisbane River. Here the first difficulties presented themselves. On the 23rd July, the *Monarch* attempted to enter the river, but, being taken fully half a mile out of the channel, she, as a natural consequence, grounded, and remained fast for three days. The steamer *Ballarat* had been engaged to tow the *Monarch* up the river to Brisbane, but she struck on a rock near Ipswich and sank, and the duty devolved on the *Hawk*, which, however, proved to be of insufficient power; and, perforce, the horses and sheep had to be taken on board at Eagle Farm. It was the 1st of August before this had been accomplished, and then the *Bremer* was employed to tow the *Monarch* over the bar. For some unaccountable reason, however, the *Bremer*, without any warning, suddenly slackened the tow-line and then steamed ahead full speed, and, snapping the hawser, went off without any explanation. It was the 12th August ere the expedition quitted Moreton Bay—the last point of communication with the civilised world. The party comprised eighteen persons, namely:—Commander, A. C. Gregory; assistant commander, H. C. Gregory; geologist, J. S. Wilson; artist and storekeeper, J. Baines; surgeon and naturalist, J. R. Elsey; botanist, F. Mueller; collector and preserver, J. Flood; overseer, G. Phibbs; stockmen, etc., R. Bowman, C. Humphreys, C. Dean, J. Melville, W. Dawson, W. Shewell, W. Selby, S. Macdonald, H. Richards and J. Fahey. The live stock consisted of 200 sheep and 50 horses.

Nothing of moment happened during the first weeks of the journey, which was spent examining, first, the Victoria, and afterwards the Plains of Promise of Stokes and the country in the immediate vicinity. The examination made was minute, and added much to the existing knowledge, which was at the time exceedingly scant and unreliable. It was not made with ease either; some of

the horses died, others were bitten by alligators, sheep were lost, one of the vessels grounded, and what remained were in a shockingly poor condition; and the stores gave out, and water became equally scarce. There was some little evidence of insubordination, overseer Humphries having refused to assist in pumping out the schooner. However, this latter could not have been of a very serious nature, since a fine equalling one week's wages was considered to sufficiently meet the offence. There was a difficulty, too, between the man in charge of the schooner and the master of the *Tom Tough*, a trouble which Gregory partly investigated and then abandoned, as the affair appeared to be complicated with some private misunderstanding. Several camps were established, some of them being of a most substantial character, it being necessary to land the stores from the schooner, that she might be repaired. Some of these stores it was found had been spoiled by the salt water. Considerable attention was paid to the country in Beagle Valley—a point some few miles distant from that reached by Stokes—and about the Fitzroy Range. On the 18th December, the wisdom of a division of the party suggested itself, Gregory being then on a watercourse he had named Baines' River. "The country being impracticable for drays," wrote Gregory, "and as the sheep cannot be driven with advantage, owing to the high grass and weeds, it is necessary to constitute the party, so that the whole equipment can be conveyed by pack horses, to accomplish which the party proceeding to the interior must not exceed nine in number, for which the horses are capable of conveying five months' provisions and equipment. The remaining half of the party will have full employment in the repair of the schooner and care of the stores—points of vital importance to the expedition."

Thus the following division was made:—Exploring Party: A. C. Gregory, H. C. Gregory, Barnes, Mueller, J. Flood, G. Phibbs, Bowman, C. Dean and J. Fahey. Party in charge of principal camp: Wilson, J. R. Elsey, Humphries, Dawson, Shewell, Selby, Macdonald, Melville and Richards. At the start some delay was occasioned by several of the horses straying, and from the fact that heavy rain fell. This rainy weather prevailed from 18th December to the 19th January, and, after several fine days, it again fell in a way that made travelling exceedingly uncomfortable. Gregory followed the Victoria, tracing and examining the various tributaries, and in his marching finding much eligible country and likewise some troublous obstacles. On the 21st February, he passed into Western Australia, and the next day named Sturt's Creek, after the explorer who had done such excellent work. It was not until the 10th March that he commenced the retreat, he being then on the banks of the Salt Lakes. "As the whole country to the south was one vast desert," he wrote in his diary "destitute of any indications of the existence of water, it was clear that no useful results could come from any attempt to penetrate this inhospitable region, especially as the loss of any of

the horses might deprive the expedition of the means for carrying out the explorations towards the Gulf of Carpentaria. I, therefore, determined on commencing our retreat to the Victoria River while it was practicable, as the rapid evaporations and increasing saltiness of the water warned us that each day we delayed increased the difficulty of the return, and it was possible that we were cut off from any communication with the party at the depôt by an impassable tract of dry country, and might be compelled to maintain ourselves on the lower part of the creek till the ensuing season." Accordingly, the return march was started on the 11th March, following the creek in a north-north-easterly direction. On the 17th, the desert had been cleared and a large stretch of plain country was met with on the right bank of Stuart's Creek. To this Gregory gave the name of Denison Plains. There they met with a party of natives, who, however, did not occasion them any trouble. He reached Baines' depôt on the 28th March, and found the remainder of the expedition in good health, though the blacks had proved troublesome, having among other things endeavoured to burn the camp. He found, too, that in his absence Baines and Flood had come to loggerheads, owing to the refusal of the latter to carry arms while on guard duty. The result was a caution to Flood. On the 31st March, it was decided that the Valley of the Victoria to the east of the depôt should be examined. Although Gregory recognised that in some respects it would be more convenient to move the party at once to the bank of the Victoria before examining the country beyond, yet as the horses were accustomed to the river near the depôt, and the huts and stockyard rendered the station a more safe and convenient spot than any other that could be conveniently found, he decided on leaving the party there while he had explored the country to the east, and then move the whole down the right bank of the river, by which the number and magnitude of the tributaries from the east would be ascertained. It will, therefore, be observed that the most important of Gregory's explorations in what is now Queensland were about to be undertaken.

This programme was carried out. He traversed the Valley of the Victoria and Roe's Plains, which he said was "the finest part of the country yet examined." He started his return on the 21st April, and, following the course of the Wickham, and crossing the Victoria and Stokes' Ranges, reached the principal camp on the 9th May. How he found things is described in Gregory's journal:—

"May 9.—At 7.30 a.m. resumed our journey down the valley to the junction of the creek with the Victoria River, which we followed down, crossing the ridge at Steep Head, and reached the principal camp at 5.30 p.m., when we were welcomed by Mr. Elsey, who was in charge, Mr. Wilson being absent down the river at the schooner, which had been laid on the shingle bank near the Dome to complete repairs. I was glad to learn that all the men belonging to the expedition were in good health, except Richards, whose hand was still in a very unsatisfactory state (he had at the outset of the journey fallen down the hold of the ship and ran a large splinter into it), though better than when we left in January. The crew of the schooner had not been so fortunate, as the carpenter, John Finlay, had died, and three of the men were so ill that

they had been left at the camp to be under the immediate care of the medical officer. This great amount of sickness is owing to the combined effects of previous disease and the inferior quality of the provisions with which the vessel is supplied. It appears that through damage by salt water and want of good management, the provisions, which should have been sufficient for two years, are now reduced to salt beef of inferior quality and tea, the expedition having had to furnish flour, rice, sugar, peas and pork, as also medical stores for the sick men. In consequence of the reduced number of the crew of the *Tom Tough*, Mr. Wilson had found it necessary to furnish men to assist in working the schooner, as well as to effect repairs. It certainly seemed a trifle hard that troubles which were not legitimately theirs should be forced upon the expedition. However, the difficulties had to be met."

The position is further explained under date the 14th May, as follows:—

"Preparing maps, sifting flour, packing specimens, burning charcoal for the forge, preparing horse shoes. At 6 p.m. Mr. Wilson returned in the boat from the *Tom Tough*. One of the boys belonging to the schooner was brought to the camp for medical treatment, as he was suffering from scurvy. The *Tom Tough* had been moored below the shoals, and was now moored in a secure position below Curiosity Peak. All the leaks had been secured, and she now only made about half an inch of water per hour. The crew of the vessel have been so much reduced by sickness that it will be necessary to send men on board to assist in refitting the vessel and procure a supply of wood and water. As it is necessary to replace the stores destroyed or damaged by salt water, it appears desirable that the *Tom Tough* should proceed to the Gulf of Carpentaria V.A. Company, in the island of Timor, where a supply of rice and sugar can be procured for the expedition, and the vessel will be enabled to complete her stores. It appears desirable that the land party should refit with all possible despatch for the journey to the Gulf of Carpentaria, in order to take advantage of the cool season; and there is reason to expect that the horses will be sufficiently recruited in strength towards the end of June. I am, therefore, in hope that the party will be able to leave the Victoria before the expiration of the ensuing month."

Gregory seemed destined to perpetual worry with his staff. Things at this time had reached a climax, so far as Wilson was concerned. Immediately on his return to the main depôt Gregory had been asked by Wilson to hold an inquiry into circumstances attending the landing of a party from the *Tom Tough*, on the 4th June, to traffic with the blacks, he expressing the opinion that such a course had been imprudent, when so large a number of natives were assembled on the shore, to land with only four persons, though they were all armed. Wilson stated, too, that he considered that evidence of men who were not present, but on board the schooner at the time of the party landing, was more to be relied on than Mr. Baines' statement, which had been made before the officers generally. "As Mr. Baines had minutely detailed the whole transaction to me," says Gregory, "and nothing further was alleged by Mr. Wilson, who appeared to be actuated by no friendly feelings towards Mr. Baines; and my investigation would have only been an expression of a want of confidence in the veracity of Mr. Baines, which I did not entertain, I informed Mr. Wilson that I did not see any necessity for the investigation suggested." But the matter by no means ended here. On the 16th June, Wilson requested to be informed whether Gregory had decided to attach him to the party which was to be organised at the Gulf of Carpentaria for the exploration of the country towards Moreton Bay, and on being told that so many unforeseen circumstances might occur before reaching the Albert River to require Gregory to modify

any arrangements made, and that, therefore, he could not select the party until he reached the Albert River, Wilson then announced his intention, in the absence of a promise, to resign his position as geologist to the expedition. This promise Gregory declined to give, whereupon Wilson refused to perform any further duties except under such conditions as Gregory could not accept, and was, therefore, suspended from any command, and Dr. Mueller superseded him. At the same time Baines was instructed to take charge of the section of the party proceeding in the *Tom Tough* to the Albert River via Coepang (there to obtain supplies.)

Gregory left the principal camp on the Victoria on the 21st June, having with him H. Gregory, Elsey, Mueller, Bowman, Dean and Melville, with seven saddle and 27 pack horses, conveying five months' supply of salt pork and meat, biscuits, and six months' supply of flour, tea, sugar, coffee, etc., and, of course, a supply of ammunition. He proceeded up the left bank of the Victoria, and crossing the ridges at the back of Steep Head eventually left the Victoria and started for the Gulf of Carpentaria, taking an east-north-east direction. By the 2nd July, Gregory found himself on the tableland which divides the waters flowing to the north-west coast from those which fall into the Gulf. Up to this several parties of natives had been met with, but it is to be remarked that they were by no means hostile. They displayed evidences of fright, and, indeed, gave no trouble. Gregory noticed among other things that they practised circumcision, and their front teeth remained. On the 10th, he came across a party fishing at a pool in the bed of a creek, which he subsequently named the Elsey. Their spears were made of reeds, with large heads of white sandstone, and also with three wooden points for fishing. Under date July 13th, Gregory noted:—

"The smoke of bush fires was visible to the south-east and north, and several trees cut with iron axes were noticed near the camp. There were also the remains of a hut and the ashes of a large fire, indicating that there had been a party encamped there for several weeks; several trees from 6in. to 8in. in diameter had been cut down with iron axes in fair condition, and the hut built by cutting notches in standing trees and resting a large pole thereon for a ridge. This hut had been burnt apparently by the subsequent bush fires, and only some pieces of the thickest timber remained unconsumed. Search was made for marked trees, but none were found, nor were there any fragments of iron, leather, or other material of the equipment of an exploring party, or of any bones of animals other than those common to Australia. Had an exploring party been destroyed here there would most likely have been some indications, and it may therefore be inferred that the party had proceeded on its journey. It could not have been a camp of Leichhardt in 1845, as it is 100 miles south-west of his route to Port Essington, and it was only six or seven years old, judging by the growth of the trees. Having subsequently seen some of Leichhardt's camps on the Burdekin, Mackenzie and Barcoo rivers, a great similarity was observed in regard to the mode of building the hut, and its relative position in regard to the fire and water supply, and the position in regard to the great features of the country was exactly where a party going westward would first receive a check from the waterless tableland between the Roper and Victoria Rivers, and would probably camp and reconnoitre ahead before attempting to cross to the north-west coast."

At this time Gregory was near the junction of the Elsey, with what he supposed to be the Roper of

Leichhardt. The river was followed for some distance, and then travelling south-east, the party came upon rock sandstone ridges, which offered some considerable obstacles, which taxed the strength of the horses—so much so that some of the animals were knocked up, and, in one or two instances, disaster was narrowly averted. A few days later better country was tapped, but, according to Gregory's reckoning, he was within 50 miles of the coast and much nearer Leichhardt's track than he wished to be. But however desirable a more inland route might be, it was evident from the small size of the watercourses hitherto crossed, that he had been skirting a tableland which was doubtless a continuation of the desert into which he had followed Stuart's Creek. The general course of the creek, on which he was, being northerly, and the distance from the Macarthur River of Leichhardt some 20 miles by the chart, Gregory steered south-east, but subsequently found himself in the course of that stream at a point almost waterless. His course from there was generally south-easterly, and, after crossing numbers of creeks and the Nicholson River in his march, he found himself on August 30th on the Albert River of Stokes, at a spot which was the arranged rendezvous for the two sections of the expedition.

Although the *Tom Tough* could scarcely have been expected to have arrived, Gregory noticed several small trees, and was somewhat disappointed to find that the marks consisted of several names of seamen who appeared to have formed the crew of a boat sent up the river by H.M.S. *Torch* in '56. In accordance with the arrangements made with Baines, Gregory marked a tree thus, in order to apprise him of his having reached the Albert, and of his prospective movements:—

N A E
AUG. 30
DIG 1 YD
TO E.

Returning to camp, Gregory wrote a memorandum of the visit, and a note to Baines, informing him that he intended leaving other memoranda at the junction of the salt water arm of the river, and then continue without delay his route towards Moreton Bay. These were enclosed in a powder canister and buried. Gregory then ascertained that the Nicholson did not join the Albert. On reaching the junction Gregory buried further memoranda under a marked tree. In a letter to Baines he announced that the party would start the following morning for Moreton Bay, and instructing him to remain at the Albert till the 29th September, 1856, in case any unforeseen circumstance should compel the party to return to the Albert within that period. Five months' flour, tea, sugar, &c., and three months' supply of meat at full ration still remained, and, as the horses would supply the deficiency of meat, if required, Gregory estimated he had sufficient provisions to enable the party to reach the settled part of N.S.W., unless extraordinary difficulties should be encountered. He left the following morning, the 3rd September, taking, of course, a south-easterly

course, and, next day, Elsey while out came across a river 80 yards wide. The river proved to be fresh, and in pools separated by rocky flats, and was considered by Gregory to be the same supposed by Leichhardt to be the Albert—"a mistake," says Gregory, "which has caused considerable error in the maps of his route. As it was not named, I called it the Leichhardt." A somewhat sensational encounter with the blacks added variety to the events on the Plains of Promise, and, on the 9th, Gregory came across what he considered must be the bed of the Flinders. On the following day he struck a creek and camped at a fine waterhole "50 yards wide and 100 yards long, apparently deep and permanent water, with open grassy banks. This waterhole would render a great extent of the fine grassy country around available for pasturage. In passing through the box forest we observed several sleeping places which had been constructed by the blacks during the wet season. They consisted of four stakes 2ft. high supporting a small platform of stakes five feet long and two and a half feet wide. Three to twenty of these frames would be grouped together, and were frequent till we reached the Gilbert River."

The season was such as did not permit of Gregory following the bent of his inclinations. "The course of the creek being from the south, and water very scarce in its bed," said he, "it does not appear that we have yet reached the streams rising in the high land at the head of the Burdekin and Lynd Rivers. It, therefore, appeared expedient to steer an east north-east course till some stream-bed of sufficient size to retain water at this season can be found, and then to follow it up to the ranges where alone water can be expected to be found, to enable us to steer to the south-east." Gregory considered that at an earlier season of the year, with an abundance of water, it would be more desirable to ascend the Flinders and cross from its upper branches to the head of the Clark, but, under his then present circumstances, such a course would be highly imprudent, and no experimental deviations from the most direct course would have been justifiable. Thus when he set out next day he steered an east-northeasterly course. On the 21st September, Gregory struck the Gilbert of Leichhardt, and, following his carefully mapped out course without meat—unless it be the killing of old "Boko," an unserviceable horse, and the drying of his flesh—he picked up, on the 17th October, a fragment of the shoulder bone of a bullock, and observed several trees that had been felled with iron axes. The spot corresponded with the site of Leichhardt's camp of the 26th April, 1845, on the Burdekin River. He traversed the country between the Clark and the Burdekin, and by this time some of his party, as well as his horses, showed signs of fatigue. He passed over much well-grassed and well-watered country, subsequently striking the Suttor River and Mount McConnell, and, on 31st October, came across the first brigalow scrub. Still pushing on towards the south, in due course, Gregory crossed the Belyando, the Peak Downs and the Mackenzie, and, on the 17th

November, landed on the Comet of Leichhardt. Just below the junction of the Comet with the Mackenzie, the remains of one of Leichhardt's camps, when in his second journey, were come upon. The ashes of the fire were still visible, and a quantity of bones of goats were scattered around. A large tree marked with the word "DIG," and a large letter L was found, but a hollow in the ground at the foot of the tree showed that whatever had been deposited had been removed long before. Gregory, however, had the loose earth cleared away, but he found nothing. Gregory camped on the Mackenzie that night, this being his 120th camp since leaving the Victoria River. The party had suffered not a little in their long tramp. The provisions had got perceptibly low—so low that the filly had to be shot and its flesh requisitioned. "We cut the flesh into slices," says Gregory, "and hung it up to dry in the sun during the day and over a charcoal fire at night. The skin was cleared of hair and was thus made into a species of gelatine from which excellent soup was prepared. There was plenty of water in the Mackenzie. It had been slightly flooded this year," he says, "and the previous year had risen 25ft. above its present level."

But the expedition was drawing to a close. On the 20th November, they crossed a dry creek, on the banks of which were recent tracks of horses and cattle, denoting that they were approaching the fringe of civilization and settlement. On the following day, the Dawson was made, and, on the 22nd, they met with a dray track, by traversing which they came to Connor and Fitz's station, where they met with a most hospitable reception. They camped here three days, and travelled thence by the dray tracks past Hay's and Barnes' station, thence on by Rawbelle, Boondooma, Tabinga, Nanango, Colinton, Kilcoy, Durundur and Caboolture stations, reaching Brisbane on the 16th December, 1856.

The successful manner in which the expedition had been carried through at once stamped Gregory as one of the foremost explorers of the day. It was but natural then that, when in 1857, it was deemed advisable to despatch a further search party after Leichhardt, (who had started from the settled districts of N.S.W. in April, 1848, with the intention of proceeding to Western Australia), he should be approached with a view to his undertaking its leadership. The general idea of this trip was to ascertain the fate of the lost Leichhardt, and to, at the same time, connect the exploring surveys of Mitchell and Kennedy with his own. Gregory accepted the trust, and at the same time estimated the cost of the expedition at not less than £4,500. His idea of the search he outlined in a memorandum to the Colonial Secretary. It will be remembered that Hely in 1851-2 had traced Leichhardt to a spot near the head of the Warrego River. Beyond this spot Leichhardt had expressed his intention of proceeding down the Victoria River to its northern bend, and then shape his course along the interior slope of the ranges, which he supposed existed at the sources of the streams

flowing to the northern coast. Gregory stated in his memorandum that the proposed route of the searching expedition would, therefore, be to search for Leichhardt's last known camp, and then to examine the banks of the Victoria River to the junction of Alice River at the northern bend, where a special search would be made, as Leichhardt had intended to leave letters there, and would probably camp for several days to recruit before finally entering the unknown country. The non-existence of marks at this point, he concluded, would be almost conclusive evidence that the party had perished nearer to the settlement. In the search for traces beyond this, it would be necessary to follow such natural features as would probably have influenced the party in the selection of its site, assuming that the general course would be north-west. The investigations having been carried to the fullest extent that time and circumstances would admit, the searching party would adopt such a route on its return as would intersect the greatest extent of unexamined country.

Accordingly, the party was fitted out and a start made early in 1858. "On reaching Ipswich," says Gregory, "forty horses were purchased, and, having despatched the stores to Mr. Boyd's station, on the Dawson River, by drays, the party were collected at the place, but, owing to unforeseen delays in the transport of the stores, the equipment and organization of the expedition was not complete until the latter part of March." The party and its equipment were as follows:—Commander, A. C. Gregory; assistant commander, C. F. Gregory; assistant, S. Burgoyne; overseer, G. Phibbs; stockmen, etc., R. Budman, W. Selby, T. Dunn, W. Von Wedel and D. Worrell. The stock, all horses, comprised 31 pack and 9 saddle. The rations were the dried meat of two bullocks and four sheep, 500lbs. bacon, 1600lbs. flour, 100lbs. rice, 350lbs. sugar, 60lbs. tea, 40lbs. tobacco and minor other articles. There was, of course, a sufficiency of ammunition, and the requisite instruments. For the conveyance of water two leather bags, each holding five gallons, were provided, besides which each of the party was furnished with an india-rubber bag holding three pints. The total weight of the equipment was about 4600lbs., exclusive of the saddles and harness, which gave an average load to the pack horses of 150lbs.

The party left Juanda on the 24th March, and made its way to the head of Scott's Creek, a small tributary of the Dawson, and eventually on 17th April to the bed of the Victoria, which, at the point made, was scarcely 10yds. wide and perfectly dry. Being now on the route which Leichhardt had stated his intention of following, the party was divided, so that both sides of the river were thoroughly examined; but as high floods appeared to have inundated the country for nearly a mile on each bank the year before, all tracks of previous explorers were necessarily obliterated, and it was only by marked trees and the bones of cattle that Gregory could hope to discover any trace. "During the first two days' journey

down the river," remarks Gregory, "only a few small pools of water were seen, and these not of a permanent character, while the rich vegetation on the open downs, which had excited the admiration of Sir T. Mitchell on his discovery of the country in a favourable season, had wholly passed away, leaving little but a bare surface of clay, the deep fissures in its surface giving evidence of long-continued drought." First a flood, then a drought, and the evident hostility of the natives appear, at this date, to jointly suggest a reason for the disappearance of Leichhardt. Certainly Gregory discovered little of the lost people; neither did anybody else for that matter. The first trace that Gregory found was on April 21st, when, having followed the Barcoo River, he came across a Moreton Bay Ash, about 2ft. in diameter marked with the letter \sqcap on the east side cut through the bark about 4ft. from the ground, and near it the stump of some small trees which had been cut with a sharp axe, also a deep notch cut in the side of a sloping tree, apparently to support the ridge-pole of a tent or some similar purpose, all indicating that a camp had been established at the spot by Leichhardt. Commenting on this, Gregory wrote: "The tree was near the bank of a small reach of water, which is noted in Sir T. Mitchell's map. This, together with its actual and relative position as regards other features of the country, prove it not to have been either one of Sir T. Mitchell's or Mr. Kennedy's camps, as neither encamped within several miles of the spot, besides which the letter could not have been marked by either of them to designate the number of the camp, as the former had long passed his fiftieth camp, and the latter had not reached that number in his outward route, and numbered his camp from the farthest point attained on his return journey. Notwithstanding a careful search, no traces of stock could be found. This, however, is easily accounted for, as the country had last season been inundated, though the current had not been sufficiently strong to remove some emu bones and mussel shells which lay round a native camping place within a few yards of the spot."

No other indications having been found, the search down the river was continued, but without success. He pushed on until the 28th April, when the critical position in which he found himself rendered it necessary to change the course. The drought had dried up all the water, and it was scarcely possible to find subsistence for the stock. Under the circumstances he considered it would have meant certain destruction to attempt a north-west route from this point, and the only course that appeared open to him was to follow down the main river (the Alice) to the junction of the Thompson and then ascend that water-course so as to intersect Leichhardt's probable line of route had he penetrated that direction favoured by a better season. Gregory, at the same time, felt that it was probable Leichhardt had, like himself, been repulsed, and might have followed down the river in search of a more favourable point from which to commence his north-west course in order to round the desert interior on its

northern side. Gregory, therefore, continued his search down towards the Thompson. Rain fell and favoured him. He met with natives, but he could get no useful information from them; on the contrary, they showed themselves to be aggressively inclined. The rain was not without its disadvantages, as Gregory narrates. "Had the rain continued," says he "the party would have been annihilated, as our camp was between the deep channels which intersected the plains, and in attempting to extricate ourselves from the plains subject to inundation, found ourselves so completely entangled among the numerous deep channels and boggy gullies, in some of which the horses narrowly escaped suffocation in the soft mud, that after having forded one branch of the river, carrying the whole equipment across on our backs, constructing a bridge over a second for the transport of our stores, and dragging the horses through as best we could with ropes, after three days of severe toil we had scarcely accomplished a direct distance of five miles." The dry weather which followed rapidly hardened the surface of the clay plains, and Gregory attempted to steer due west to the Thompson, but he found the country so destitute of feed, and covered with dense acacia scrub, that he was compelled to return to the plains on the bank of the river. The hostility of the blacks was a trouble added to the others, and an attack at this point was only circumvented by the discharge of small shot among them, a warning shot fired into the air having been received in derision by them. Gregory made the Thompson and pushed on some distance from here, but by the 15th May things were so much against him that he decided to abandon that part of his expedition which had reference to Leichhardt. He succeeded in reaching latitude 23deg. 47min., where the absence of water and grass—the rain not having extended so far north, and the channels of the river separating into small gullies and spreading on the wide plains—precluded his marching further to the north or west. The only prospect of saving his horses was to retreat south as quickly as possible. "This was a severe disappointment," remarks Gregory, "as we had just reached the part of the country through which Leichhardt most probably travelled if the season was sufficiently wet to render it practicable. Thus compelled to abandon the principal object of the expedition, only two courses remained open—either to return to the head of the Victoria River and attempt a northern course by the Valley of the Belyando, or to follow down the river and ascertain whether it flowed into Cooper's Creek or the Darling. The latter course appeared most desirable, as it was just possible that Leichhardt, under similar circumstances, had been driven to the south-west. In order to ascertain whether any large watercourses came from the west, the return route was along the right bank of the Thompson; but only one small creek and some inconsiderable gullies joined on that side. Nor was the country of a better character on the left bank—consisting of barren plains subject to inundation, low rocky ridges covered with dense scrub and sandy ridges producing triodia."

It is scarcely necessary to follow Gregory further. In his march to the South Australian border, and thence on to Adelaide, he and his party suffered many privations; and while it failed to add materially to the knowledge as to the why and wherefore of Leichhardt's mysterious effacement, still the expedition gave to the world much useful geographical and geological information, which assisted very largely in the country's development and prompted considerable settlement. In the concluding paragraphs of the report he makes the following observations on the subject of the Victoria River, mentioned throughout the chapter, and of the natives:—

"Captain Wickham having named an important river, discovered by him in H.M.S. *Beagle*, on the north-west coast, the Victoria, several years prior to Sir T. Mitchell having attached that name to the upper portion of Cooper's Creek, which had also been previously discovered and named by Captain Stuart, I would suggest that the term 'River Cooper' be adopted for the whole of the main channel from its sources, discovered by Sir T. Mitchell, to its termination in Lake Torrens, as, while it does not interfere with the rule that the name given by the first discoverer should be retained, will prevent the recurrence of the misapprehension and inconvenience of having two important rivers with the same designation on the maps of Australia. With regard to the numbers and habits of the aborigines I could collect little information, as only a collective number of about 100 men, a few women and children, were seen, in small scattered parties; but, judging from the number of encampments seen, at least a thousand must visit the banks of the river; and it is probable that the whole of the inhabitants for at least 100 miles on each side are dependent on it for water during the dry season. Neither sex wear any clothing. Their weapons and utensils are similar to those used on the eastern coast. Nor was there any characteristic by which they could be observed to differ from the aborigines of other portions of Australia. Fish, rats, grass seeds, and a few roots constitute their chief food. On the upper part of the river they bury their dead, piling wood on the grave; near the junction of the Thompson they suspend the bodies in nets and afterwards remove the bones; while on Cooper's Creek the graves are mounds of earth 3ft. to 4ft. high, apparently without any excavation, and surrounded by a pile of dead wood. In the last-named locality the number of burial mounds which had been constructed about two years ago greatly exceed the proportion of deaths which could possibly have occurred in any ordinary season of mortality, even assuming the densest population known in any other part of Australia; and it is not improbable that the seasons of drought, which have proved so destructive to the vegetation higher up the river, may have been equally disastrous in its effects on the aboriginal inhabitants of this portion of the interior."

CHAPTER X.

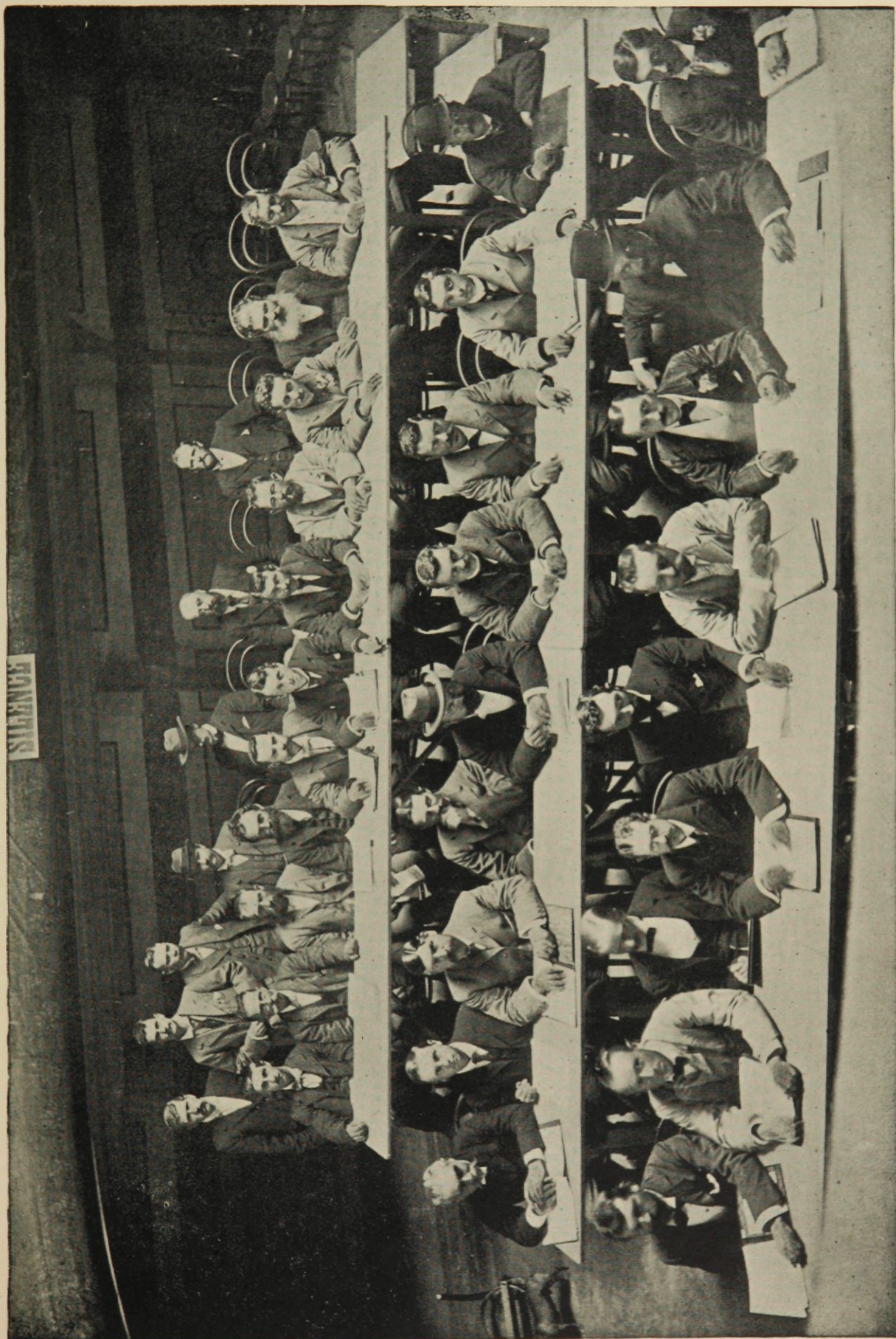
THE ABORIGINES OF QUEENSLAND.

"In no fixed place the happy souls reside;
In groves we live and lie on mossy beds,
By crystal streams that murmur thro' the woods."

DRYDEN'S VIRGIL.



HE life's history of the aborigines of Australia has furnished material for many books and magazine articles; but it is somewhat remarkable that what would otherwise be comprehensive reviews of the etheology of the Continent have very little reference to what may be described as the far northern tribes. Early allusions to a fast dying race are almost wholly



AT THE WOOL SALES, Brisbane.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

limited to the recorded experiences of the explorers, and, generally speaking, they do not do very little credit, and, it is to be feared, as little justice to the natives. There are not wanting details of conflicts with the blacks, but as to the exact circumstances which have prompted the hostility of the aborigines, the reader is left almost in the dark. As a rule he is left in the belief that the party has been proceeding along quietly, pursuing their investigations, when they have been suddenly surprised; and that they have not been wholly annihilated has been due to the shrewdness and wide-awakeness of the explorers. In striking contrast with this, we have the experiences of runaway convicts and castaways, who have lived with the natives for many years, and have not only been found in the means of sustenance, but, through their offices, been eventually restored to civilization. We are told that, in these cases, the preservation of the whites has been due to some superstition, which, as we know, is largely indulged in by the dusky denizens of Australia. In some cases that is so, but we are not without evidence that kindness to the whites is a peculiar trait in the character of the black. We can get no better illustration of this than in the experience of King, the sole survivor of the ill-fated Burke and Wills expedition, who tells us of the unwavering hospitality of the blacks, who not only preserved his life, but assisted in the temporary disposal of his dead comrades, and, further more, respected the white man's reverence for the departed. Then again, we have the records left by Leichhardt and M'Kinlay, and, to come even nearer home, by Davis (a runaway) and Murrells (a castaway), of Bracefield, and many others. At the same time there can be no doubt that the far northern and the far north-western tribes are cannibals. Those we have quoted testify to this. Take one of them, Murrells, who remarks: "My experience with the blacks proves that they are cannibals. Parents eat their own children, and usually they eat the bodies of those killed in fight—from which it becomes apparent that they were savages among themselves." Murrells was spared, so also were the other whites who were cast from the ship with him, and they succumbed, not to any cruelty of inhospitable natives, but of broken hearts and the sense of their own terrible isolation. Much of the butchery—and there was a great deal of it in the early days—may safely be attributed to ignorance of the way of the blacks, unwonted violation of their rites, the kidnapping of their women, and the practice, established into a rule and to some extent legalised by the native police, of shooting them down like dogs, to display the supremacy of the whites, and the improved weapons in their possession. The desire for retaliation thus became a burning one, and a great proportion of the tragedies which paint part of Queensland's history in letters of red may be traced to the low cunning fostered by feelings of revenge. The extermination of the original holders of the territory is significantly suggestive of the fact that due allowance has not been made for their dearth of human attainments. We cannot disguise the fact that frequently the spearing of a few

cattle by the blacks has been made the excuse for raiding a whole tribe and shooting down dozens of their number. Nor can we forget that successive Australian Governments have been criminally remiss in their efforts to succour and protect the savage. M'Kinlay very pointedly remarks that the account given us of the natives, their friendly, mischievous or hostile purposes are somewhat various and contradictory. They had evidently the Japanese quality of dislike to be intruded upon by outside and unknown barbarians, with their sickly unnatural skins, and their uncouth anomalous unkangaroo-looking attendant quadrupeds. "Our travellers," the explorer goes on, "and their temporary camps, it is evident, were repeatedly in the way of the natives, disturbing their fishing and their other arrangements. To conduct amicable intercourse with these sons of Nature much depends upon tact and firmness, and even more upon a thorough mutual understanding of aims and objects. The desire to appropriate is as inveterate in the black, as, according to our police, it is in the white, and the impulse is, perhaps, the most fertile of all occasions of difference. A large property of a nature kindred to blankets and tomahawks, fish-hooks and bead necklaces, and a small party to defend it, forms a sad stumbling block in the way of aboriginal virtues." What could be more pathetic than the supreme devotion of Jacky Jacky to Kennedy? What better evidence have we of the probabilities of conversion than such experience of that, and others we could quote if the proper means had been adopted. Our early methods of "civilization" were sadly at fault; how much so we may learn by contrasting them with those which have, during later days, been followed, say, in Papua, by Sir William Macgregor! In Queensland the Government have, during recent years, manifested a warm regard for the remnant of "the lost race." Protectors have been appointed to guard their interests, and reserves have been created, where the few survivors may be cared for and may follow the bent of their will without the fear of doing wrong or contamination by the "hostile white." A recent writer, whose efforts have the sanction of the Government, since his work has been introduced into the public schools, has delivered himself thusly on the evils of the earlier intercourse by the whites with the natives, in what is now Queensland:—"At this time (1841), the progress of settlement was marred by the deadly conflict between the pioneer settlers and the blacks. It is a very sad story, and shows that the whites were no less savage than the blacks. The squatters, no doubt, suffered many annoyances from the blacks, such as sheep stealing and the theft of other property. But were these offences sufficient justification for the inhuman revenge with which they pursued them? Native troopers, officered by Europeans, were added to the police to cope with the disorder. They displayed a savage joy in slaughtering their countrymen. On one occasion, a tribe suspected of having murdered a white man, were fired upon in the dead of the night, while they were holding a corroboree. After the volley (fired by the military), the police rushed in and completed

the work of destruction. On another occasion, a party of squatters shot no less than twenty-two natives. Wholesale poisoning was not an uncommon method of freeing a run of aborigines. A barrel of flour, in which arsenic had been mixed, was given by the shepherd and hut-keepers of an out-station as a present to a tribe of blacks in their vicinity. Soon all those who had partaken of it might be seen suffering the most frightful agonies until death relieved them. What wonder if the blacks took a terrible revenge for acts so inhuman? The incidents referred to by this writer are still fresh in the memory of Queenslanders, and, although they must not be taken as universal examples of treatment meted out to the natives by the white population, still the record of such occurrences as these help us in coming to a conclusion as to the frequent cause of the native hostility, and go to prove that, under all circumstances, the blacks were not quite as sombre in their characteristics as has sometimes been painted. Indeed, it is a fact that the blacks were often just what their white brothers made them.

The existence and distribution of the Papuan negro, or the black race of the south-eastern hemisphere, is one of the most mysterious facts in the history of man. Most people are aware that the aborigines are black in colour, and bear some resemblance to the American negro, but few, comparatively speaking, are aware of the vast extent of the earth's surface which this ancient and singular race have roamed over from time immemorial, and of which they have been, unquestionably, the aboriginal inhabitants. We know, however, that they run very low in the scale of humanity; indeed, it has generally been taken for granted that the race is not only at the bottom of the scale of humanity, but that no portion of the human race has ever fallen so low. For the most part this latter supposition comes from men whose acquaintance with the aboriginal has been of the casual kind; we are even afraid that the opinion, in some cases, is based on something little better than hearsay evidence. There are men, who, after long experience, made up for the most part of personal contact with the race, hold that the circumstances in which the miserable remnant is found—hunted down like the wild animals of the forest by a superior and more powerful race—are quite sufficient to account for what Crawford in his history describes as "their puny stature and feeble frames, as well as for their abject condition in the social scale." Strzelecki has been accused of often jumping to conclusions, but in the matter of the natives he appears to have exercised care. He says of them:—"Notwithstanding a partial inferiority of shape in some of the details, the native of N.S.W. and Van Dieman's Land possesses on the whole a well-proportioned frame. His limbs, less fleshy or massive than those of a well-formed African, exhibit all the symmetry and peculiarly well-defined muscular development and well-knit articulations and roundness which characterise the negro; hence, compared with the latter, he is swifter in his movements and, in his gait, more graceful. His agility, adroitness and

flexibility when running, climbing, or stalking his prey are more fully displayed, and when beheld in the posture of striking or throwing his spear, his attitude leaves nothing to be desired in point of manly grace. In his physical appearance, nevertheless, he does not exhibit any features by which his race could be classed or identified with any of the generally known families of mankind."

This description of the natives as a race is a tolerably fair and accurate one. Dr. Lang made a somewhat close study of the aborigines. He was in agreement with Helvetius, who remarked of the Africans: "One of the principal causes of the ignorance and sloth of these people is the fertility of their country, which supplies almost all necessities without cultivation. The African, therefore, has no motive for reflection, and, in fact, he reflects but little. . . . The superiority of certain nations over others in the arts and sciences can only be attributed to moral causes. There are no people privileged in point of virtue, genius and courage. Nature, in this respect, has not made a partial distribution of her favours." Of course, we know that the doctrine is one that very few will subscribe to; but does it not seem a rational one? Dr. Lang was one of those who thoroughly believed in it. In a most interesting essay on the subject of the once dominant race of this continent, he wrote: "I conceive we are warranted to conclude from the phenomena of the Papuan race that however abject and degraded may be its present condition, this remarkably singular and widely-scattered portion of the great family of man was originally a comparatively civilised people, strongly addicted to maritime pursuits, and displaying the utmost skill and enterprise in the art or science of ancient navigation. How shall we otherwise account for their wide dispersion over countries separated from each other, not merely by rivers and narrow straits, but by wide seas and tempestuous oceans? Had the Papuan negro never been in a higher position in the social scale than that in which we now find him in Australia, and had he never possessed any other means of conveyance by water than the miserable bark canoe of the black natives of to-day (those of Van Dieman's Land had none at all), it is not only morally certain, but physically impossible, that the numerous and remote lands of which he has unquestionably formed the aboriginal population could ever have been reached by his race. But this abject and degraded savage is, evidently, the descendant of the comparatively civilised as well as bold and intrepid navigator of a long by-gone age, who, with equal skill and daring, trimmed his little galley successfully to the easterly and westerly monsoons of the great Indian Archipelago, when there were no rivals of a different race to dispute with him the empire of the seas, and who, in a period of time, too remote for history, planted his numerous colonies in a thousand isles.

To the average reader this may appear to be going too far back to be of immediate value, but it seems to us to give the key to the mystery. The deduction is, at all

events, not an incredible one, and, as prefacing this short article on the blacks is necessary, we are warranted to conclude from the phenomenon presented in the existence and diffusion of the Papuan race that they were the first portion of the family of man that reached the south-eastern extremity of Asia and peopled the multitude of the isles of the Indian Archipelago, which they appear to have done successively, in the course of ages, from island to island, northward, eastward and southward, as the spirit of adventure or accident, or the event of war, compelling the vanquished to take to their boats, had gradually led to the discovery and occupation of another new land.

All these circumstances reasonably constitute the claim for the race of the highest possible antiquity, reconcilable with the post-diluvian history of man. Among the other phenomena, which warrant the conclusion, is that of language so diversified as to imply a series of ages that cannot be numbered by hundreds, but by thousands of years. On this question of language we have a perfect wealth of local data. We frequently find in the records of Leichhardt's travels the statement that a blackfellow has been sent to such and such a station with a message asking that certain things shall be interpreted to them. We have an interesting fact, too, from the letters of a German missionary (Rev. Mr. Schmidt), who made an expedition through the Bunya Bunya country with an escort of aborigines. This escort consisted of the natives of five different tribes, and in these was presented the strange fact that those living at the greatest distances from each other could hold no communication together except through the natives of the intermediate tribes. Mitchell, too, notes the fact that although the natives of Port Jackson were similar in person and manner, "the language of these people is very different."

Various theories have been advanced to account for the loss of skill in navigation, but, perhaps, that of Dr. Lang is one of the most feasible. He remarks that the first art of civilisation, which an islander in a comparatively low state of advancement, who becomes the inhabitant of a continent, most readily loses is that of navigation, as the boundless extent of the land leaves him thenceforth no further inducement to tempt the sea. The African negro, for instance, is no sailor; neither is the Indian of America in any part of that continent. It follows from the course which the Papuan race has evidently taken in its eastward progress from the continent of Asia that it must have originally reached the coast of Australia from the northward; probably from New Guinea, from Timor, or from some other island still farther to the northward. A few hapless individuals, who had, in all probability, been overtaken by an unexpected tempest when passing on a short voyage, maybe, from one of their well-known islands in the Archipelago to another, and been driven far beyond their reckoning into an unknown sea had reached an unknown land. This, at all events, is the generally accepted theory of the introduction of the race to this continent.

Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, one of the earliest Surveyor-Generals of N.S.W., and a man who had particular opportunities for studying the question—he made at least three expeditions into the interior of eastern Australia—makes some interesting observations on the subject. He records it as worthy of observation that the aborigines of that portion of the northern coast of Australia, which, on his hypothesis, must have been the first reached and inhabited by man, still construct their canoes in a much superior style to those of any other tribe of natives that had hitherto been observed on all the other coasts of Australia. Whether, Sir Thomas goes on, the island from which the first sable Columbus and his party found their way to the unknown land was as far to the westward in the Indian Archipelago as Timor—from which a north-westerly monsoon blows in the direction of north-eastern Australia six months every year, and which is only about 250 miles distant altogether—or as far to the eastward as New Guinea, from which the passage across would be much easier, as there are islands intervening, the landing must in all likelihood have taken place somewhere between Melville Island or Port Essington to the westward, and Cape York to the eastward of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Now, at Port Essington and Blue Mud Bay, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Captain King found the native canoes constructed of a single sheet of bark, with short cross pieces at the bottom within to preserve the strength and shape of the vessel, and measuring no less than 18ft. in length by 2ft. in width, and capable of containing as many as eight persons, being neatly and even tastefully constructed. And at Bloomfield Rivulet, at Endeavour River, and Cape Tribulation, near the northern extremity of the land on the east coast, the canoes seen by the same navigator were each hollowed out of a tree, and of a different construction from any previously found. Now, these must have been respectable vessels compared with the miserable bark canoes used by the natives on all the other coasts of the vast island, as well as in any part of the interior hitherto discovered; and it would be quite practicable, at any time during the prevalence of the north-westerly monsoon, for a canoe of the description and dimensions first mentioned to perform the voyage from Timor to Australia. A large fishing canoe of this description, driven unexpectedly to sea from the south-eastern coast of the former of these islands, may have peopled all Australia and Van Dieman's Land.

It is not at all necessary to suppose that the aborigines of Australia, who migrated to the southward, had retained their ancient knowledge of navigation from the fact of their having crossed over Bass's Straits, when they reached the southern extremity of the larger island, and peopled Van Dieman's Land; for the islands in mid-channel in the Straits are visible from the high land near Wilson's Promontory, the southern extremity of the mainland, and the passage thence would be comparatively easy to the opposite shore. But this supposition probably taxes the native intellect and enterprise to a much greater extent than is absolutely necessary; for it appears

extremely probable that the extent of land in Bass's Straits was much greater two or three thousand years ago, and the passage across to Van Dieman's Land, consequently, much easier for an aboriginal navigator, than at present. There are soundings the whole way across, and the prevalence of strong westerly winds for at least eight months every year, and the consequent rush of waters to the eastward from the great Southern Ocean through the Straits, evidently, disintegrated the existing land in that locality. Besides, here are the strongest evidences of volcanic action along the southern coast of Australia for 500 miles to the westward from Cape Howe; and it is not improbable that, in one or other of those mighty revolutions of nature, of which that whole extent of country must at one time have been the scene, a large extent of land may have been submerged in the region of Bass's Straits, and the southern extremity of the island continent cut off from the mainland and formed into a separate island.

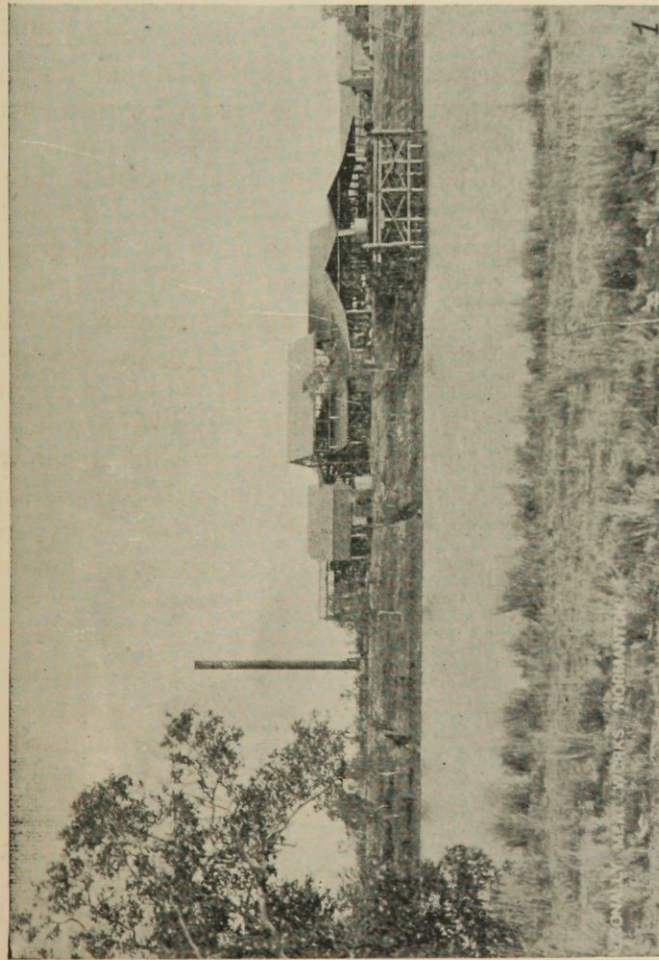
Under the circumstances, it is not difficult to reconcile ourselves with the contention of early writers, when they say, "Are the aborigines of Australia to be set down as a radically and hopelessly inferior race, merely because they have not only managed to subsist, it may be said, for three or four thousand years, but to rear an infinity of tribes, speaking an infinity of languages, where Britishers, in precisely similar circumstances, uniformly perish of hunger?" The criterion by which we are to estimate the intellectual capacity and resources of the black native of Australia is, as Dr. Lang once put it, to ascertain what he has done in the very peculiar circumstances in which he has been placed. And on this point Ludwig Leichhardt offers some interesting information. Writing to Mr. Lynd, one of Leichhardt's earliest Sydney friends, the lost explorer once remarked:—

"The blackfellow in his natural state, and not yet contaminated or irritated by the white man, is hospitable and not at all devoid of kind feelings. We had a striking instance of the honesty of these men. A native dog, which they had tamed, came during our absence and took our meat provisions. When we returned, one of the blackfellows came and brought back a piece of bacon and the cloth in which it was. The ham had been devoured by the dog, but the black brought even the bones which still remained. For about three figs of tobacco they provided us for two days with oysters and crabs. They are a fine race of men, tall and well-made and their bodies, individually, as well as the groups which they formed, would have delighted the eye of an artist. Is it fancy? but I am far more pleased in seeing the naked body of the blackfellow than that of a white man. It is the white colour, or I do not know what, which is less agreeable to the eye. When I was in Paris, I was often in the public baths in the Seine, and how few well-made men did I see! There is little fat in the blackfellow, but his muscles are equally developed, and their play appears on every part of the body, particularly on the back when you are walking behind him, and he is carrying something on his head. The Bunya black, who lives on the food which the brushies yield to him, is shorter but sturdy and thickly set. As much as I was able to observe, there is nothing in the nature in which they live which they have not discovered. They make fine baskets of the leaves of xerotes, and ropes and nets of the bark of Hibiscus; they make vessels of the sheath of the leaf of *Seaforthia*, or hollow out pieces of wood. They are quite as particular about the material of their "wommerangs?" their spears, nullah-nullahs, and helimans as a European artist. They make little canoes of the stringy-bark tree, which they call "Dibil palam." Some of their discoveries are very singular. They prepare for food, for instance, the

tubers and the stem of *Caladium*, which is so hot that the smallest bite chewed will produce a violent inflammation and swelling. How is it that they were not frightened by the first feeling of pain, but went on experimenting? Some particular circumstance must have assisted them in this discovery. Their resources for obtaining food are extremely various, they seem to have tasted everything, from the highest top of the Bunya tree and the *Seaforthia* and Cabbage Palm to the grub, which lies in the rotten tree of the brush, or feeds on the lowest stem or root of the *Xanthorrhæa*. By the bye, I tasted this grub and it tastes very well, particularly in chewing the skin which contains much fat. It has a very nutty taste, which is impaired, however, by reason of the rotten wood upon which the animal lives. They are well aware that this grub changes into a beetle, resembling the cockchafer and that another transforms into a moth. Particularly agreeable to them is the honey with which the little stingless native bee provides them amply. You have no idea of the number of bees' nests which exist in this country. My blackfellow, who accompanies me at present, finds generally three or four of them daily, and would find many more if I gave him full time to look for them. They do not find these nests as the blackfellows in the Liverpool Plains; they do not attach a down to the legs of the little animal; but their sharp eye discovers the little animals flying in and out the opening—even 60 and more feet high. "Me millmill bull" (I see a bee's nest), he exclaims, and so saying he puts off his shirt, takes the tomahawk, and up he goes. If in a branch, he cuts off the tree and enjoys the honey on the ground. If in the body of a tree he taps at first with the tomahawk to know the real position and then he opens the nest. The honey is sweet, but a little pungent. There is, besides the honey, a kind of dry bee-bread, like ginger-bread, which is very nourishing. The part in which the grub lives is very nourishing. The blackfellow destroys every swarm of which he takes the honey. It is impossible for him to save the young brood."

Sir Thomas Mitchell also refers to the natives' work of bee catching, as well as the blacks skill in fishing, for which latter they are particularly noted. Sir Thomas remarks:—"We were now (in the valley of the Bogan River to the westward of the Blue Mountains) in a "land flowing with honey," for the natives with their new tomahawks extracted it in abundance from the hollow branches of the trees, and it seemed that in the season they could find it almost everywhere. To such inexpert clowns, as they probably thought us, the honey and the bees were inaccessible, and, indeed, invisible, save only when the natives cut it out and brought it to us in little sheets of bark; thus displaying a degree of ingenuity and skill in supplying their wants, which we, with all our science, could not hope to attain. They would catch one of the bees and attach to it with some resin or gum, the light down of the swan or the owl; thus laden, the bee would make for the branch of some lofty tree and so betray its home of sweets to its keen-eyed pursuers, whose bee-chase presented a laughable scene. Touching their skill as fishermen, Sir Thomas said, "Unlike the natives on the Darling, these inhabitants of the banks of the Bogan subsist more on the opossum, kangaroo and emu, than on the fish of the river. Here fishing is left entirely to the gins, who drag every hole in a very simple and effectual manner, by pushing before them from one end of the pond to the other, a moveable dam of long twisted dry grass, through which the water can only pass while all the fish remain and are caught, thus not a fish escapes; and at the holes where any tribe had recently been, when my men began to fish, any native near would laugh most heartily at the hopeless attempt."

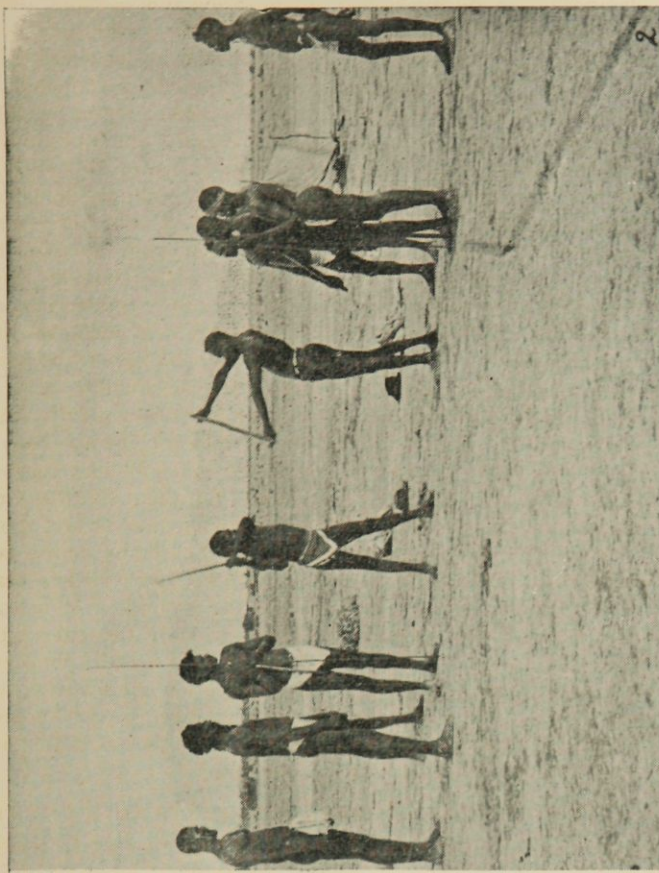
The social life of the aborigines is representative of much that is of interest, and indeed there is much in it to



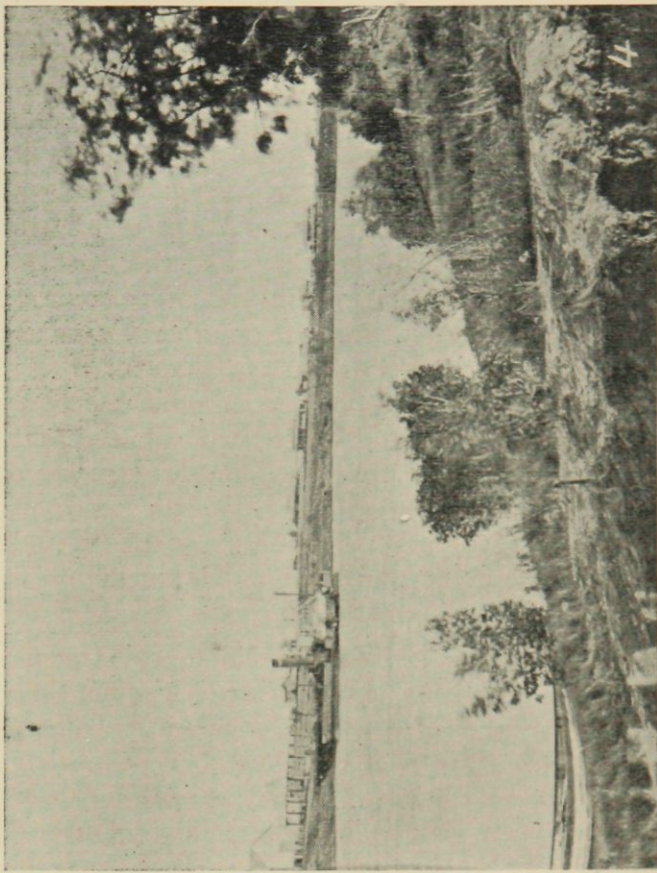
1. Dalgonally Meat Works, Normanton.



3. The Wharf, Albert River, Burketown.



2. A Group of Gulf Aborigines.



4. View of Burketown.

commend the principles which would appear to govern it. The greatest insight we have had into this life has perhaps been given to us as the result of the experience of levanted convicts and castaway mariners. From what has already been written it will have been observed that the natives were universally split up into distinct and separate tribes. The hunting ground of each, were, as a rule, as well defined as are the boundaries of a freehold in the present day. The means employed to obtain this were generally prominent natural features of country or scenery, and were thoroughly well recognised by all. Dr. Lang likens the position of the blacks to that of the early day pastoralists, for whom it need hardly be said he had little love. "The division of territory," said he, "seems to have proceeded on much the same principles of those of the present division into runs or squatting stations, under the European colonists; the tribe in actual possession of any favourable locality obliging the super-numeraries or weaker members of its body to swarm off from time to time and find new country for themselves." War and the spirit of adventure may, doubtless, have contributed to the speedier and more extensive occupation of the country; but when actual possession was secured in any of these ways, the right which it was supposed to imply was universally respected by the natives, except in cases of actual hostility.

And not only was the subdivision tribal in its character, but, as a matter of fact, there were individual rights which were equally as religiously respected. These rights included the decision on the part of the proprietor as to when it should be hunted over, the grass burned, or the animals destroyed; and it has been pointed out by those who have made a close study of the question that although there were at times tribal gatherings on "privately owned" territory, the tribes invariably met at the invitation of the owner, who was master of ceremonies. The only articles to which they attached the notion of personal property were their land, their wives and children, their arms and their implements for hunting and fishing. We are given a most excellent instance in support of this principle of land ownership, in the experience of a runaway convict in the earliest days of Moreton Bay. The runaway was named Baker, who, to rid himself of the terrible rule of Commandant Logan, faced the terrors of the bush and the ferocity of the blacks. Baker got among the tribe of the Upper Brisbane, with whom he lived for a long time. One of the superstitions of the blacks was that when a blackfellow died he would "jump up white fellow," and it so happened that some time before Baker's advent on the Upper Brisbane, one "Boraltchou" had passed away. When Baker appeared, they fancied they saw points of resemblance in him of the departed "Boraltchou," and they immediately took him to their collective bosom, ignoring the astonished Baker's protest to the contrary. It was sufficient that they thought he was "Boraltchou," and allotted to him, as his own property, the portion of land that had belonged to the real "Boraltchou!" Davis, or as he is even now remembered as "Duramboi,"

had a similar experience. His quandom parent, "Namby Pamby," saw in him his defunct son, "Duramboi," "jumped up white fellow," and gave to him that parental protection which rather staggered him, as it staggered Baker.

Dr. Lang was personally acquainted with both Baker and Davies and to the interviews he had with both, must be acknowledged much that follows. Each of the tribes were under a distinct chief, whose dignity, however, was rather equivocal, and whose position, as well as the way in which it was obtained, resembled pretty much that of the chiefs of the ancient Germans, as described by Tacitus. Heroism and successes in battle, and not supposed hereditary rights, constituted the only title to chieftainship recognised by the aborigines, and the influence and authority of the chief were acknowledged only in the time of war. When Moreton Bay was a penal settlement and the country at some distance from Brisbane but very little known, "Moppy" was the chief or influential native of the tribe of which the convict Baker had been naturalised. Now "Moppy" happened to visit Brisbane, and in order, as he conceived, to conciliate the tribe of which "Moppy" was the head, the Commandant at the penal establishment had a brass plate made for him, to be suspended on his breast by a chain of the same material hung round his neck. On this was inscribed "Moppy, King of the Upper Brisbane tribe."

This plate, "Moppy" proudly bore back to the tribe. The other natives could not, of course, read the inscription on the plate, but they were shrewd enough to know that it had a meaning, and accordingly the supposed "Boraltchou" was ordered to interpret it. When he told them that it signified that "Moppy" was their master, and they were all his servants they got into a prodigious "taking" at his supposed usurpation of kingly authority and insisted that Baker should carry back the plate to the commandant under pain of death. It would seem, therefore, as Dr. Lang remarks, that their form of government was rather democratical than patriarchal or kingly. Their internal policy however, was far from arbitrary, being largely regulated by traditional law and institutions, of which the obligation was imperative upon all and the breach of which was uniformly punished with death.

It would seem that the conjugal relation was maintained by them with great decency and propriety, every family having its own separate hut and fire. They are spoken of as being remarkably fond of their children. The wife indeed, was rather the slave or drudge than the companion of her husband, and however much this may be condemned at the present day it is to be feared that the practice is one not wholly peculiar to the blackfellow. The lending of wives to one another, too, was occasionally practised, and the prostitution of their women to Europeans was an institution rather too frequently practised during the latter days of their history. Marriage was generally contracted with the consent of the relatives of the parties and the sanction of the tribe, and was never

contracted between near relatives. Custom varied with locality and tribe. During recent years, a good deal has been written on the subject of aboriginal rites and ceremonies, and, therefore, it is but necessary here to briefly refer to them. In some parts, the joining of hands in the presence of the tribe would constitute marriage; sometimes a blackfellow would steal his bride from a neighbouring tribe and thus precipitate a war; but the idea that courtship among the aborigines of Australia, consists generally, or even frequently, of simply knocking down the female and dragging her away by the hair is characterised by Dr. Lang and others, as a mere calumny on the race, as silly and incredible as it is injurious. "Instances of savage cruelty" remarks the doctor, "to their females are by no means rare, especially when under the influence of European rum; but instances of warm and deep affection are not unfrequent."

Their feelings towards the white race was touched on in the first sentences of this chapter. But the doctor alludes to this phase of their character in language which makes its repetition but a fair tribute to their history. Generally speaking, he says, they exhibit a good disposition towards white men and the instances in which they have received and treated in the kindest manner solitary Europeans, who were completely in their power, are numerous and unquestionable. Pamphlet and his two shipwrecked companions, the real discoverers of the Brisbane River, had been about five months among the natives of Flinder's "Pumice Stone River," or Bribie Island passage—to put it more correctly—and Pamphlet observed in the conclusion of the narrative of his shipwreck "their behavior to me and my companions had been so invariably kind and generous, that notwithstanding the delight I felt at once more returning to my home, I did not leave them without sincere regret." Like all other barbarous nations they are very revengeful, and, considering all white men, as they uniformly do, as of the same tribe, they not unfrequently visit upon innocent persons, in the way of reprisal, injuries they have received from other white men, perhaps, at a great distance off. In this way the aborigines are frequently charged as the aggressors in cases in which they conceive they are only taking the requisite satisfaction for injuries committed either on themselves or on others of their nation. A person of the name of John Brown, a half-cast Anglo-Indian, from Calcutta, who had been for some time at Moreton Bay, being bound on an expedition along the coast to the northward, seized and carried off with him in his boat, two black gins from the neighbourhood of Brisbane. The circumstance, as well as the place of Brown's destination, was immediately reported to the natives of Amity Point on Stradbroke Island, and by them to those on Moreton Island, some of whom carried the tidings across the northern entrance of the Bay to Bribie Island, whence the report was conveyed along the coast towards Wide Bay. At this place, Brown and his party, with the exception of the black women, were all murdered as soon as they landed."

A further example is given in Mr. J. J. Knight's work, "In the Early Days." "Chronicling a conversation the author had with one of the old convicts, who afterwards became a reputable citizen of Brisbane and a man of wealth, this "old hand" said; "What did I think of Dunwich? Well, we used to think we were well off if we could get down there, for, as a rule, we got better treatment and easier times. Then the blacks were a very civil lot on Stradbroke and would do lots of things for us for a few rations. There were two kings there—one at each end of the island—the one at our end, Amity, being a bit independent, but who would do no one harm. Somehow—I think it must have been because he would not receive food or gifts from them—the soldiers got frightened of him. One day some of the soldiers made it up to go fishing on Moreton Island and persuaded the king to go with them. After some difficulty, they got him in the boat, and had got some little distance out, when one of the soldiers drew a pistol and shot the blackfellow. The hutkeeper, who was with the soldiers, cut off the poor fellow's head, and this was sent on to the settlement to show the Commandant that they had been successful in 'shooting a desperate blackfellow.' Well, the blacks weren't long before they heard all about it, and they watched the hutkeeper. They seized the first opportunity that presented itself to attack this man and decapitated him. The soldiers were, of course, mad, and searched for the niggers, but finding none they set out one night for Moreton Island and shot every blackfellow they came across. How many did they come across? As near as I can remember there were between fifteen or twenty. Nothing further was heard for a while, but the blacks vowed they would kill every 'diamond'—that was the name we gave the soldiers, you know. Some time afterwards, Chief Constable M'Intosh—oh! he was a regular caution, I can tell you—and two men were sent out for runaway prisoners. They were unsuccessful in their search, however, and were returning along the beach, when a mob of blackfellows attacked the chief constable and his men, killing the three. By jove! there were ructions over this. A detachment of military was sent out to Point Lookout, which was the great fishing ground of the aborigines, with instructions to shoot every black that was met with. Well, the blacks somehow got wind of this, and, one night, some of them came to us at the Pilot station and told us not to go with the 'diamonds' in the pilot boat, because they intended fighting, and did not want to hurt the 'croppies'—that was our name. But you know some of us had to go. I am glad to say I wasn't one of those chosen for the job, for it was a terrible fight, in which the soldiers got the worst, and three of our men were among the killed. After things had quietened down a bit the blacks came about again, and I can't tell you how sorrowful they were when they were told they had killed some of the 'croppies.' It's all rot, to say the blacks were of a treacherous nature. It was the other way about. If the soldiers had done the right thing by them, as the majority of the convicts did, there wouldn't have been any trouble at all."

We are not without evidence, corroborative or otherwise, of their methods of living, mentioned by Mitchell. Like most barbarians, as Dr. Lang and others have pointed out, the natives were remarkably indolent, seldom exerting themselves in any way unless when forced to do so from the pressure of hunger; and, as they uniformly feasted till all was gone, when they had an abundance of food, they were not unfrequently put to their wits' ends, especially in the interior, where, at times, food was comparatively difficult to procure. The native stomach was, however, by no means fastidious. "Fish of all kinds," we are told, "including the turtle, the yangan, and various kinds of shell fish, kangaroos and wallabies, opossums, iguanas, birds and snakes, wild honey (which is very abundant), the native fig, bunya fruit and several kinds of berries, roots of different kinds, particularly one called the "bangwall," and another called the "tam," being a species of the yam and the root of the common fern, all contribute to furnish out their multifarious bill of fare; and, when none of these articles can be procured, they have only to pull up the stem of the *Xanthorrhæa*, or grass tree, at the decayed root of which they are sure to find a whole colony of fat grubs, of which they are never at a loss to make a hearty meal.

Their medical practices, the same authority points out, were very simple, yet by no means ineffectual; and the known instances of speedy and perfect recovery in frightful surgical cases, in which Europeans would be sure to lose either life or limb, are truly remarkable. Baker, the supposed "Boraltchou," had rheumatic fever when living among the aborigines, for which he was first shampooed in pretty much the same way as is done in India, then immersed in a water hole, and afterwards laid out in the sun to dry. After this he walked about a little, and then felt quite recovered. A virulent disease, somewhat similar to the smallpox, which had occasionally prevailed among the natives in various parts of New South Wales from its very commencement, happened to prevail among the tribe in which Baker was domiciled, and proved fatal in many instances. The natives ascribed this disease to the influence of Budyah, an evil spirit, who delighted in mischief. Baker, however, had been vaccinated, and did not take the disease; for, although, the medical men of the colony were of opinion that it was a different disease from the smallpox, that wonderful specific appeared to be equally effectual in preventing its access. The natives, however, could not be aware of this, and, accordingly, observed that Budyah had no power against "Boraltchou," and could do him no injury. In this disease also the natives practised hydropathy, or the water cure. Internal diseases were uniformly ascribed to witchcraft or sorcery. Some blackfellow, it was alleged, ill-disposed towards the patient, had swallowed a stone or bone, and vomiting it up again had spit it out at him, a process that is sure to make him ill, if not to kill him. The wizard was supposed, moreover, to possess the power of conveying himself underground to the object of his deadly malice; and when the charge of witchcraft

was thus fixed upon a particular individual by the supposed injured party, he was given up to death by his own tribe, and no injury was inflicted on the avenger of blood, who might put him to death. A native of "Boraltchou's" tribe having died, his brother fixed the supposed crime of causing his death upon an old man of a neighbouring tribe, who, in his quest for blood, he found up a tree. Waiting until he came down, he seized him, placed his head between his own legs and twisted it round until he died. He then placed the body in a sitting posture with the back towards the tree, and went and told the rest of the tribe what he had done, and where they would find the old man's body to be disposed of as they may think fit. Nothing was done to this murderer, who was permitted to return to his own tribe as a matter of course.

The skin of a dead man, placed either under or over the patient is supposed to be a wonderful specific against sorcery or witchcraft, in cases of disease. A few months after Davies, or "Duramboi," the run-away convict before alluded to, had joined the tribe, of which he was for fourteen years a member, he was seized with some slight ailment, and lay extended for some time in considerable pain in the hut of the native family to which he belonged. The natives sympathised with him in his illness, and an old damsel in particular, in the height of her sympathy, brought out from her repository the skin of a deceased native, and extended it over him. But the sight of this object, which it seems he had never seen before—the ears being still attached to the black hairy scalp, and the very finger nails adhering in horrible order to the skin of the hand—struck such horror and afright into the mind of Davies, that he immediately forgot his ailment, and started up perfectly recovered.

But the most frequent specific employed by the natives in the case of internal diseases is the following:—Proceeding on the supposition that the patient is under the influence of sorcery on the part of some hostile or ill-disposed blackfellow of some other tribe, his wife or sister, or mother, or other family relative (for it was generally a female who officiated on such occasions) undertook to deliver him from the malign influence after a sort of incantation, in the efficacy of which they had unbounded confidence. For this purpose, the patient was extended on his back, and a narrow belt of opossum or flying squirrel's skin, which the natives usually wear round their body, partly for ornament, and partly as a girdle to fix some implement or weapon in, being bound round his body or head, according as either the one or the other was affected, and a pitcher with some water in it being placed beside him, the operator took a mouthful of water, and seizing the end of the belt with both hands would rub it violently along her gums until the blood flowed, ever and anon spitting out the blood either into the pitcher or into a small hole dug in the ground to receive it. Under this process the disease or malign influence is supposed to pass out of the body of the patient along the belt into the

mouth of the operator, who spits it out with the blood; the attendants chanting a dirge-like song all the while.

The one ceremony of which the greatest secrecy has always been manifested by the blacks, was that which accompanied the initiation of the youth into manhood. The details of this were never, at any time, easy to ascertain, but Dr. Lang, thanks to the information of Davies and Baker, was able to glean some particulars which have been amply verified by subsequent investigators. He says the ceremonial observed in Queensland in making Kippers, so it is called, or initiating youth into the society of men was nearly identical with that described by Captain Collins, as having been practised by the natives of Sydney, shortly after the first settlement of the colony. The identity of the ceremonial may be inferred even from the name given it by Captain Collins, viz.:—"Kebarra," from Kebah (a stone); although the initiated in Queensland had not to submit to the loss of one of their front teeth (this is not generally correct) as was the case in New South Wales. It was a trial of patience, of strength, and of endurance, and reminded one not a little of the ceremonial of the Middle Ages, practised at the admission of Knights. It occurred to the doctor, as indeed it has to others, that there may have been some common origin for the mystery which the Australian aborigines attached to a particular stone, or "kebah," which no female or European was allowed to see, and the mysterious Casha of the idolatrous Arabs, previous to the era of Mahomet.

There is pretty good reason to believe that the mysterious ceremonies in use among the aborigines for the initiation of young men into the society and ceremonies of their elders—ceremonies which it was death for any female to witness—were nothing more or less than the Australian edition of the ancient institution of Freemasonry. Even to this day we see it frequently recorded that some man or other has come across one or more—sometimes a series of—signs familiar to the craft. One of the earliest of these records is by Stuart, the explorer, who, in Central Australia, came into contact with a tribe of natives, and with whom, to his own utter astonishment, he exchanged the Masonic sign, and established the bond of common brotherhood which they imply.

This is an extract from Stuart's journal, on the occasion:—

"June 23rd, 1860. In about half-an-hour two other men approached the camp. Thinking they might be in want of water, and afraid to come to it on account of the horses, I sent Ben with a tin dishful, which they drank. They were very young men and much frightened, and would not come near. About an hour before sundown the first that came returned, bringing with them three others. Two were powerful, tall, good looking young men, and as fine ones as I have seen. They had a hat or helmet on their heads, which looked very neat, fitting close to the brow and rising straight up to a round peak, three or four inches above the head, and gradually becoming narrower towards the back part. The outside was net-work; the inside composed of feathers, very tightly bound with cord, until it is as hard as a piece of wood. It may be used as a protection against the sun; or armour for the battlefield. One of them had a great number

of scars on him, and seemed to be a leading man. Two only had helmets on; the others had pieces of netting bound round their foreheads. One was an old man, and seemed to be the father of the two young men. He was very tall and active, but I could make nothing of him. I endeavoured to obtain from him where the next water was by signs and so on. After talking some time, and he talking to his sons, he turned round and astonished me by giving me a Masonic sign. I looked at him steady, he repeated, it as did also his two sons. I returned it, which seemed to please him much. The old man then patted me on the shoulder, stroked my head, and they took their departure, making friendly signs till out of sight."

Are the aboriginals cannibals? This is a question that has been very much debated, and variously decided. It would, perhaps, be the best answer to reply, that it depends very largely on locality. We have it on the authority of explorers that, in some parts of the continent, the hostility of the natives is as emphatic as their friendliness in others. While, for instance, Stuart was thrice driven back on his transcontinental journey, practically through the hostility of the tribes, with whom he, unfortunately, came into conflict, Leichhardt and Burke and Wills were befriended, the latter being absolutely at their mercy. It would be, generally speaking, unfair, therefore, to assert that the aboriginals practised cannibalism on the whites just for the sake of the dainty morsels the body of the white supposedly makes for them. That they did practise it extensively in respect of their own dead is, nevertheless, a fact beyond dispute. There is much evidence of a horrifying nature in support of this statement. Some of the more gruesome, if also some of the most ghastly examples are to be gleaned from the experience of men, who have been out in the Queensland bush. Not the least useful experience in this respect was that of Davies, or "Duramboi"—to give him his native name. He asserted, and there is much to corroborate his statement, that in the part of Queensland where he roamed at large so long, the bodies of the dead, whether they fell in battle or died a natural death, were, with the exception of the bodies of the very old natives, eaten by the survivors. It follows that the fights of the blacks were frequent, and that many fell in battle; and Davies asserted that those who succumbed on such occasions, whether they were on their own side, or on the side of their opponents, were carried off, skinned, roasted, and eaten by their respective friends. Davies had seen as many as ten or twelve bodies brought off by one of the parties engaged in the slaughter, all of which were treated as above stated.

He explained the process in words to this effect:—"When a body was to be dealt with in the manner referred to, it was stretched on its back, and a fire lighted on each side of it. Firebrands were then carefully passed over it until its entire surface was thoroughly scorched. The cuticle, consisting of the epidermis and the *reticulum mucosum*, in which the colouring matter of the skin is contained, was then peeled off, sometimes with pointed sticks, sometimes with mussel shells, and sometimes even with the finger nails, and then placed in a basket or dilly to be preserved. And as the true skin is, in all varieties of the human family, perfectly white, the corpse then



THE LATE HON. T. J. BYRNES' MONUMENT,
Toowong Cemetery, Brisbane.

appeared of that colour all over. It may be that it is this ghastly appearance which the corpse assumes when under this treatment that has suggested to the aboriginal mind the idea that the white men are merely their forefathers returned again to life. The firebrands having done their work, the body became so stiff as almost to be capable of standing upright by itself. If the corpse happens to be that of a male, the subsequent part of the process is performed by females, but if that of a female, it is performed by males. The body would be then extended upon its face, and certain parties who have hitherto been sitting apart in solemn silence (for the whole affair is conducted with the stillness and quiet of a funeral ceremony) step forward, and with a red pigment, which shows, of course, very strongly on its groundwork of white, would draw lines down the back and along the arms from each shoulder down to the wrist. These parties will then retire, and others, who have also been sitting apart in solemn silence, step forward in like manner, and with sharp shells cut through the true skin along these lines. The entire skin of the body would be then stripped off in one piece, including the ears and the finger nails, as well as the scalp, but not the skin of the face which is cut off. This process was usually performed with startling expedition, and the skin which was usually stretched on two spears to dry, would sometimes be more hastily prepared by the lighting of a fire under it. It should be mentioned, however, that prior to this operation, the skin was restored to its natural colour by being anointed all over with a mixture of grease and charcoal.

The body having thus been completely flayed, the dissectors would step forward and cut it up. The legs are first cut off at the thigh, then each arm at the shoulder, and last of all the head, not a drop of blood appearing during the process. The larger sections are then subdivided and portioned out among the expectant gathering, each of which then takes his portion to one of the fires, and, when half-roasted, devours it with great apparent relish. The flesh of the natives in the northern country was regarded as being very fat, particularly that of children. Davies avowed that he had often seen a blackfellow holding his portion of his fellow creatures' dead body to a fire in one hand on a branch or piece of wood stuck through it like a fork or skewer, with a shell or hollow piece of bark under it in the other to receive the melted fat that dropped from it, and drinking it up, when he had caught a sufficient quantity to form a draught, with the greatest gusto. In this way the body disappeared with incredible rapidity, the bones being very soon cleaned of every particle of flesh.

These bones constituted the relic of the departed to be mourned over. They were carefully collected and placed in a dilly, and then forwarded by a trusty person to all the neighbouring tribes, in each of which they were mourned over successively by those to whom the deceased was known. This over, they would be returned to the tribe to which the defunct native belonged, and carried

about by his relatives for months, or even years, till at length they would be deposited permanently in the hollow of a tree, from which it was esteemed an unpardonable sacrilege to remove them. Want of knowledge of the importance of this fact led to the death of the man who fled the settlement in company with Davies.

As has been stated, the exceptions to this method of treatment are the old men and the old women. Their bodies are sometimes burned, at others buried, and not unfrequently suspended on trees. Duramboi denied that the northern blacks practised infanticide, or that the old people were put to death. On the contrary, they held their elderly relatives in the greatest reverence, and, as a rule, provided amply for them in their declining years. He also declared to Dr. Lang and others that they never put anyone to death merely for the love of human flesh; but the customs of their country and their race, from time immemorial, rendered it incumbent on them—nay, it was a sacred duty—to devour the dead bodies of their relatives and friends in the way described. Even the dead body of an enemy slain in battle was never eaten by the enemy, but by the fellow's own tribe and friends. And there can scarcely be a better authority than Davies on this question, as applying to a very large portion of the Queensland blacks, for it must be remembered that, during the many years he spent with them, he did not remain with one tribe for any considerable length of time. Of course, these were not exceptional cases, but, generally speaking, Davies' remarks may be held to apply generally to the Southern coast tribes, and to those some distance inland. The Rev. K. W. Schmidt, who was one of the German missionaries at what is now Nundah, had two experiences, which he has handed down to history, and which, in one instance, at least, strongly support the statements of Davies. In the other the body was not eaten, for the reason, apparently, that the blackfellow had died of some odious disease. Mr. Schmidt says:—"There are different modes of disposing of the dead. As one instance, a man who had died of an odious disease was wrapped up in tea-tree bark, and, after being brought to a solitary framework, which was erected for this purpose, about eight or nine feet high, the place underneath was carefully cleared, and a large fire made close by. Before the corpse was put thereon, three men took it on their shoulders, and, after an old man had made a hole in the bark, near the ear, and spoken a few words to the corpse, the men ran away in the greatest hurry a short distance, and, before leaving the place, cried and rubbed their eyes till tears ran down their cheeks. The meaning of the words the old man spoke to the corpse, was literally translated, "If thou comest to the other blackfellow, and they ask thee who killed thee, answer 'None, but I died.'" This was taken by Mr. Schmidt to plainly indicate that they believe in immortality. "At another time," goes on Mr. Schmidt, "I witnessed the following ceremony:—A boy of about 12 years of age had died of liver complaint; the corpse was carried by the father to an open place in the forest, a large number of

the tribe being in attendance. Three mourning women cleared the place on which the father put the corpse, and, after the women had made a fire close by, six old men placed themselves round the corpse and touched it carefully with firebrands. The whole party had placed themselves in a semi-circle, and the mother stood at a distance of four or five yards, howling and leaping.

"The six men then plucked off the thin skin and put it into a small bag, which was handed over to the father. Thereafter the whole corpse, which naturally now looked quite white, was blackened with charcoal, and then properly skinned with great expertness, except the hands, feet and head. The whole skin was likewise put into a dilly and handed over to the mother. After the shoulders and legs were carefully roasted, the men left the belly, and the father, on opening it and taking out the entrails, observed that the lungs were covered with sores, which he recognised at once as the cause of death. The ribs and some parts of the entrails were roasted; the rest were put into a little hole, upon which a few sticks were erected with flowers betwixt them. During this ceremony all present got up several times and beat their heads with tomahawks in such a fearful manner that the blood was streaming down their shoulders. The mother stood all the while—about three hours—leaping and howling. The branches of the surrounding trees were then broken, in order to let other people know what had taken place there. Then they returned to the camp, and the parents feasted on the flesh of their own child, as I was informed next morning by other natives. The skin was afterwards dried on a spear over a fire."

As indicative of how general this proceeding is, we may, in closing this necessary relation of somewhat ghastly facts, give a brief extract from a report made by Mr. R. Mitchell, one of the first—if not the first—Commissioners of Crown Lands for the Liverpool Plains pastoral district, which is interesting. He had made an excursion to the Balonne River, and, having observed the customs of the natives he found camped there, he was able to state the following regarding the particular matter referred to:—

"The habits of the natives of this river are of the most disgusting character, involving a refinement upon cannibalism almost too sickening for publication. Suffice it to say that this tribe of blacks carried with them two bodies, from which they had extracted and consumed what is termed the adipose matter. When a party dies, a stage is erected immediately, consisting of a sheet of bark, drilled with holes like a sieve, fixed upon three posts. The body is placed upon this, and an opossum cloak being closely wrapped round the upper portion of it, small fires are kept burning at the two ends of the stage, and one underneath it. A large colaman (shield) receives the matter thus extracted by the heat, and the tribe gather round and greedily consume and rub their persons with this horrible extract. After this the bones and skin are closely wrapped in an opossum cloak, and then rolled in a sheet of freshly-stripped bark. The whole, covered with net work, is thus carried about by the tribe for a considerable time, and is ultimately deposited in some hollow log. Numbers of these stages are to be found on the Balonne and high up the Mooni Creek."

The ceremony ends all remembrance, apparently, of the defunct. At all events, the blacks never mention the names of the dead, nor do they appreciate any reference

to them. Dr. Lang points out that at Moreton Bay the blacks usually carved the emblem or coat-of-arms of the tribe to which he belonged on the bark of a tree close to the spot where he died. "The first of these affecting memorials of aboriginal mortality, which I happened to see," remarks the doctor in one of his articles, "was pointed out to me at Breakfast Creek by Mr. Wade, on our return to Brisbane from the Pine River. The rain was pouring down in torrents at the time, but I immediately reined up my horse to the tree, and remained fixed to the spot for a few minutes, till I fancied I could identify the rude carving on the bark, with the raised figures on the breasts of the aboriginal tribe of the Brisbane district. So very interesting a circumstance naturally gave rise to a peculiar train of thought, and I endeavoured to embody in the following epitaph the intelligence and feelings which this simple monumental emblem of the Papuan race would doubtless convey to the wandering aborigines:—

Stop, traveller, and drop a tear!
Here died,
Of wounds he had received in battle,
When fighting gloriously for the honour of his district,
YELLAMUNDY,
A free born, independent, Australian brave,
Of the tribe, whose distinctive emblem, or armorial bearing,
Thou beholdest engraven on this tree.
His flesh
Was consumed in sorrow by his kindred around the funeral fires,
In accordance with the ancient and hallowed custom of
The children of Cush.
His bones
Were duly mourned over by the neighbouring tribes,
And then borne along with them by his kindred, in all their
Migrations,
For many a moon;
Till, the days of appointed mourning being ended, they were
Deposited at length
In their last resting place—
A hollow tree.
But his skin,
Dried and tanned, after the manner of his country,
Is still preserved by the warriors of his tribe,
As a cherished memorial of their once faithful companion,
As well as a powerful spell
Against withcraft and sorcery.

CHAPTER XI.

THE GENESIS OF GOLD DIGGING IN QUEENSLAND.

"Stronger than thunder's winged force
All powerful gold can speed its course;
Through watchful guards its passage make,
And loves through solid walls to break."



HE discovery of gold in New South Wales, coming as it did shortly after the breaking out of the Californian diggings, had a strange effect upon business. The unearthing of Nature's treasure brought disaster upon many, although it rescued the mother colony from a

serious plight. The news of Hargreaves' discoveries at Bathurst was brought to Brisbane by the old *Eagle* early in '51. The news was not appreciated in the little settlement, where, under ordinary circumstances, it was difficult to obtain population and retain it. The Sydney people, the *Courier* said, seemed to have gone half-mad at least over the find, "which only showed how excitable they were." When a few years afterwards Queensland had another similar experience, it was realised how easy it was to lose one's mental balance over such things. Man is but mortal, however, and if the residents of Moreton Bay did fall victim to the infatuation, prompted by the finding of large nuggets, the fall was but natural. The Bathurst discoveries had, as has been stated, a wholly curious effect on the place, since it diverted attention from these shores, as had the Californian outbreak in respect to Australia generally. Brisbane was well nigh depopulated, and so were the runs in the outside districts. Sailors deserted their ships and made for the diggings, and the mercantile interest was endangered; no fewer than sixty-six people left Brisbane in one day for the South. Working men, who preferred to remain, took advantage of the shortage and demanded higher rates of pay; and, of course, they got what they asked. Labour had been priceless before, but it was at least worth its weight in gold now. Of course the business man, though he was only in a small way, was rooted to the place, and he consoled himself with the belief that those who left were bound to return if they lived—therefore, if successful, he would be useful in business, if otherwise his experience would at least prove of advantage to others! The position at Ipswich, which was the next important centre to Brisbane, was thus described by the *Courier* correspondent of the day:—"Business is at a standstill. The auctioneer's bell is often heard; but it is perfect labour in vain; not a single buyer can be found, for they are all sellers." In view of the forlorn appearance of the place, it is not surprising to find the irresistible tide, which hurried on its course the inhabitants of Sydney, Bathurst, and the adjacent district of the Ophir diggings, drifting the few who remained in search of a goldfield on their own account. Dozens of expeditions were organised, and soon news of finds were received, only, however, to be quickly contradicted. The residents were, nevertheless, "firmly impressed with the opinion that the goldfield of New South Wales extends to the districts of Stanley and Darling Downs," and subscriptions, amounting to nearly £1000, to form the basis of a reward fund, were raised in a little over a month in Brisbane alone. It follows that the "gold committee" had a particularly lively time of it, for the claims of the prospectors were legion. Certainly a few specimens were obtained, but the fund was not largely drawn upon. Some of the stories told of these and the alleged discoveries are humorous in the extreme. The gold finds in Victoria, added, of course, to the excitement, and caused a further exodus to the South, so much so that in several instances station holders were unable to get the fleece off their sheep. Among other things, it was

advocated that Mr. Hargreaves, whose name was at the time so famous in the South in connection with the gold finds, should be sent by the Government to Brisbane. This desire, of course, became known to that gentleman in Sydney, and his advice to them was to bide their time. At the same time he assured the residents that the Moreton Bay district was rich in auriferous deposits, and he promised to visit the place soon with a view to making an investigation. This had a satisfying effect on the residents, although it must be confessed that the fact of one man at Bathurst finding 1cwt. of gold made patience almost impossible. However, things did settle down somewhat, but the odds were terribly heavy. Presently the words of Hargreaves were to be verified.

The gold fever set up by local symptoms set in in Queensland towards the close of '57. Even New South Wales was startled by the reports which came from Port Curtis, and which declared that large quantities of gold had been unearthed there. The locality indicated as the place in which the precious metal was to be found, was Canoona, to the north somewhat of the Fitzroy, about 100 miles beyond Gladstone, which town at once sprung into prominence. Queensland was gratified—although it was not yet Queensland—by seeing the population which had so ruthlessly deserted her return greatly augmented. In the course of a month or two the mania had affected multitudes, and a tremendous rush set in from all parts of Australia. A return called for in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in '58, is particularly useful, as showing the extent to which the people of the continent were affected. This return sets forth that over 6000 people landed at the port of Rockhampton alone. The extraordinary wave of excitement was soon followed by corresponding depression, for although it was confidently maintained that there was an extensive auriferous region in that part of Australia—and in the light of more recent history we are able to appreciate the truth of the prediction—the majority of the diggers did not give the country a fair trial, but returned, in those cases where they had sufficient money left to enable them to do so, to Sydney or Melbourne, not unfrequently in the very vessels in which they had made the voyage to Rockhampton. The local correspondent of the *S.M. Herald*, writing in November '58, described the position thusly:—

This feeling of hope in the ultimate success of this country as a goldfield is very much more widely extended than would be believed after the numerous scenes of disappointment and panic that we have beheld. Many of those who have left here, some of them old diggers who have worked over the diggings of New South Wales as well as of Victoria, have assured me that they were certain gold would be discovered here some day; and on my asking why they left, they answered that the some day would probably be a very distant one; and that they had no means of hanging it out till then, even if they were inclined to lose their time."

The scenes enacted, as the result of keen disappointment and actual suffering for want of money and provisions, were among the wildest in the history of gold digging in Australia. So serious did matters become that the Government had to step in and relieve large

numbers. Men, where gold is concerned, are not unlike a mob of sheep; it only needs one to break away and scores follow. So it was at Canoona. No sooner the impression gained currency that the field had duffered out, and one or two made their way back to the south, than the majority wanted to follow suit. As has already been indicated, there were hundreds, who, having gone to Canoona, were seized with the feeling of disappointment, and desired so return, but had not the money to do so. A state of riot was the result. The Victorian Government were reputed to have paid the passages of no fewer than 2000 persons, at an average of £5 10s. per head. In addition to this a large quantity of rations were doled out; therefore the Canoona rush cost the Victorian Government a tidy sum. Upwards of £1700 was contributed at the time by the people of New South Wales, and to this the Government added a similar amount, to enable any of the returned diggers, that chose to do so, to proceed to the different goldfields of that particular colony. It will readily be understood, then, that our first gold experience was not only a costly one, but a disastrous one. As a matter of fact, the Canoona field was not what it was alleged to be. The Government representative, Captain O'Connell, who was land commissioner at the time, allowed his excitement to run away with his judgment in the matter. At all events that is what was thought at the time. Reports of a sensational nature had been made to him, and without sifting the matter before making these reports public, he succumbed to the contagion of fever so prevalent in other parts of Australia, and gave the reports to the world. Before he knew where he was, Canoona had been rushed, and every available steamer was put on to run. His life was threatened, and so was that of the original "discoverer." The means to protect him from the anger of the multitude, were indeed remarkable. The advertisement was a particularly bad one from a gold point of view, but it gave to people, who would otherwise never have thought of coming to what is now Queensland, an insight into the country, and it carried settlement to a further point towards the northern end of the continent, than might have been expected for some years. Certainly it established Rockhampton. By the beginning of 1859, the excitement had subsided, and the remaining capital and labour were converted into other channels. An official report to the Colonial Secretary, by Captain O'Connell, dated July of that year, is most interesting at this date, and portions of it at least are worth historically recording. His first reference has to do with the gold fiasco. He says:—

"The first blaze of excitement, consequent on the discovery of gold, with its attendant inrush of population, having died away, there succeeded to it a slumbering fire of expectation, which has alternately threatened once more to burst out into flame, and then with a greater or less interval of time, has sunk into almost total extinction, so that it has only been within the last four weeks I have been enabled to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, as to the probable development to the colonisation of this portion of New South Wales, which the events alluded to are likely to give rise to. There are, at the present time, symptoms making themselves apparent, which indicate a great impulse given to the permanent

pastoral occupation of the country; and there are lately discoveries of gold in fresh localities, which promise to be equally attractive to mining operations. The present condition of this settlement is indicative of greater prosperity than has at any time characterised its previous history; the impulse given to its growth by the events of last year having fostered and increased all species of industrial occupation in a much more remarkable degree than had been done before. Nor is the prospect of continued increase in the pastoral occupation of the country without great encouragement at the present moment. During the present year a great and beneficial change has come over the progress of this important interest. Unoccupied runs to the northward have suddenly acquired a high value, many settlers from Port Phillip—having been convinced either by their own observation, or from the reports of those who visited it last year, of the value of the country for pastoral purposes—have acquired properties in it; and altogether there is said to be at the present moment, at least, one hundred thousand sheep arrived, or arriving, to occupy country to the northward of the Fitzroy. The countries of Pelham and Raglan, also to the westward of Port Curtis, have, this year, for the first time been taken up, and this occupation will fill a gap which has hitherto very injuriously existed between the coast and the stations of the western and south western interior. At the same time that this extension of pastoral occupation has begun to make itself apparent, there has likewise been a further discovery of a deposit of gold in a locality hitherto untried, about fifty miles to the eastward of Port Curtis. No portion of the colony of New South Wales holds out greater inducement to the colonists, than that portion of it, upon which this report is based. All the advantages given by a fertile soil and luxuriant pasturage, which in some other parts are abated by an expensive and irksome land carriage for supplies and produce, are here brought to the very verge of the coast; and a coast, moreover, so indented with creeks and rivers, as to scatter facilities for water carriage along the whole extent of it, from its southern extreme to the river Fitzroy. Throughout this country, and generally within some very moderate distance from water carriage, there are, in many localities, considerable tracts of rich soil capable of growing every product that a nearly tropical climate will allow the agriculturist to cultivate. As yet, little has been done to determine the description of cultivation, which is likely to be most profitable; but one experiment on a small scale has shown with reference to cotton, an article the production of which is of high national importance, that the yield so far, at least, as one year's trial may be depended upon, is here more than double that of the average of the same crop in America, and a quantity of samples sent home has been pronounced equal to any imported into England. . . . But in addition to the attraction to colonization offered by a genial climate and fertile soil, the opinion is strong that the district of Port Curtis will prove to be of importance from its mineral resources. Gold has been discovered in so many localities, and scattered over such a large tract of country, that its search may be looked upon as one of the permanent occupations of the district; and, although it is impossible to pronounce with any positiveness on the probable productiveness of this metal, I cannot but believe, from its widespread diffusion, and the rough, heavy character of many of the deposits found, that its search will for many years yet to come give employment to a considerable occupation. Whereas there were, at this time last year, but three persons so engaged, there may be now presumed to be about 200 in different places, using their endeavours to develop the resources of the district in relation to its productiveness in gold. Besides gold, however, there is reason to believe that as the country progresses in population, and more persons are enabled to examine its resources, it will prove to be rich in other metals requiring the aid of capital in their extraction for their ores."

Whatever may have been the shortcomings of Captain O'Connell in respect of his action which prompted the rush, there can be no doubt that care characterised his subsequent investigations. He had, as will have been observed, a great opinion of the possibilities of that particular part of the country, and experience of the present day plainly shows that the basis of his conclusions as to the capabilities of the place were wholly sound. His notions were the loftiest. "I am led to this opinion, he said, "from the geological formation of many portions of the district, where

porphyries, clay slates, and lime stones present a close analogy in geological structure to those parts of Mexico and South America, which have long been famous for their mines, and also from knowing that indications of copper and lead have been traced in several places in these rocks. There are also in this district extensive deposits of marble lying within easy distance of water carriage, and which must eventually become valuable both for home use and for exportation. I have always looked upon the occupation of the harbour of Port Curtis in advance of interior settlement, as a politic seizure of one of those high natural capabilities, presented by the coast, with a view to the establishment of another great centre of Australian colonization, and a seat of exterior commerce for the extent of country it would drain of its trade, whenever population and capital multiplied sufficiently to call for direct intercourse with distant portions of the globe; and increased knowledge and experience of the resources of the country have confirmed me in a belief in the wisdom of this measure, for, independently of the original object of the formation of their settlement, it is now evident it has advanced by many years over its ordinary progress, the march in the occupation in that direction, in which it is of most importance to New South Wales to establish it—namely, towards the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. This occupation once completed, it will not be long ere a railroad follows, to bring New South Wales on its shortest possible line of communication with our Indian Empire and with the mother country, thus avoiding the boisterous passage round the southern shores of New Holland, and reducing by several days the period of the time now required to communicate with Great Britain.”

There is a wonderful amount of propnety in these remarks, made more than forty years ago. We see foreshadowed in them, not only the remarkable amount of mineral development that has gone on in that particular district, and right on towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, but we have probably the earliest references to the northern mail route, which has since been established, giving direct communication with the mother land; and the transcontinental railway schemes, which have in subsequent days wrecked Governments, yet is gradually nearing consummation. Sir Charles Nicholson, during the latter part of '60, made a short visit to the Fitzroy River, as a result of which he published a report. In it he had a brief reference to the geology of the country. His opportunities of observation were limited to an excursion from Keppel Bay to Canoona; consequently, he did not pretend to speak with any degree of precision of the geological character of the district generally. The fundamental rocks appeared to him to consist of early stratified deposits, such as mica slate, clay slate, and compact grey limestone. The latter he found in existence between three or four miles of Rockhampton, at Glenmore. The whole of these early metaphoric deposits had been broken through by eruptive rocks, of which he said were constituted the various peaks and hills extending

from Broadmount westward, and including Mounts Archer, Bersacker and Nicholson. Associated with these rocks, and in the alluvial deposits formed by their debris, gold, he remarked, was found in every direction. At that time, however, none of the precious metal had been found in veins. He further observes with respect to Canoona:—“During the very short period that the gold diggings were carried on at Canoona and Glenmore, 45,000 ounces of gold were exported, of which 40,000 ounces were derived from the first-mentioned place. When at Canoona (now nearly abandoned by the diggers, however), we found, on washing the soil, specks of ore on every basin of earth. It is difficult to understand why these diggings have not continued to be worked, as the precious metal undoubtedly exists in quantities sufficient to pay for the labour of its extraction. The disappearance of the mining population can only be accounted for by one of those sudden impulses—the effect of violent reaction. When the diggings were first discovered, thousands of people rushed towards the spot. Many never reached it, but returned after getting to Keppel Bay and Rockhampton, in consequence of the unfavourable accounts of those who, having failed to realise the most extravagant expectations, were not content with moderate success. The surface of the country, generally, along the banks of the Fitzroy consists of a rich alluvial deposit of a chocolate-coloured earth, clothed with high grass, and spreading out into open prairie or lightly timbered forest land, with occasional clumps of thick scrub, rendered almost impenetrable by the matted vines and the dense foliage of the trees that are found in them. One striking peculiarity of this region is the prevalence of large and deep lagoons in every direction. . . . At Rockhampton a whinstone dyke crosses the bed of the river, evidently forming a bond of connection between the eruptive rocks of Mount Archer and those of Gracemere.” If the people of those days had only known of the unparalleled richness of Mount Morgan and the other gold-bearing centres which make the Crocodile Creek goldfields the wonder they undoubtedly are!

There was little in this gold find to recommend Moreton Bay—or to be more correct, Northern Australia—to the man who was doing tolerably well out of gold mining in other quarters. Things soon settled down into a jog-trot style, out of which the people were not moved until hard times virtually forced them to stir about with more energy. These times of reverses came with the early sixties, and the climax was reached in 1866. It was prompted by a rush on the English banks, and ended in bringing down the Bank of Queensland, with the consequent ruination of many Queensland people. The sequel gave rise to many complications. Railway construction had just been started upon, and the men employed on the works, being unable to get their wages, at once rebelled, and, seizing the trains, indulged in many questionable and dangerous freaks, including the marching on to Brisbane, where they occasioned somewhat serious riots, and wound up by getting the

revolutionary leaders, whose cry had been "Bread or Blood," into gaol. They set out to take Government House, but were themselves captured. All railway works were, as a matter of course, stopped, and, as a temporary salve to those who comprised a formidable array of unemployed, instructions were sent to England to cease despatching immigrants, and, as soon as possible, relief works were started. Then there followed a plethora of floods, terrific storms, and many fires. It was an advantage to Queensland that her neighbours were in an even worse plight. Thus those who would otherwise have been tempted to move south concluded that they would be no better if they migrated; so they settled down to make the best of a bad job. Many went out fossicking, and, generally, gold mining came to be looked upon as a really good stand-by. As a matter of fact, Queensland's one immediate hope lay in the discovery of a payable goldfield. Up to now the only thing which prompted the presumption that such a field would be found (outside of Canoona, which nobody cared to remember) was the unearthing of nuggets in various parts in the vicinity of the duffer field. These were notoriously scarce, and but poor consolation; but the Queensland people were not of the stuff that constitutes despair. As an inducement to prospectors the Government offered a reward of £3000 for the discovery of a goldfield, the main conditions stipulated being that it must be no nearer an existing field than 20 miles, and that "it shall have attracted and supported for six months a population of not less than 3000 persons." This did not long go a-begging, for, on the 20th October, '67, sensational finds of gold were reported to have been made somewhere near Maryborough. Nuggets, pounds in weight, were brought to Brisbane from the mysterious El Dorado, and to say that the sight of them created intense excitement, is to state the case mildly. Even the *Courier* trembled, and, fearing lest the news be too good to be true (and also remembering, no doubt, Canoona), withheld the most extraordinary part of the information it had unearthed concerning the find. However, the fact that the gold could be seen with one's own eyes, and that the locality was vaguely hinted at, was sufficient for a populace who were, vulgarly speaking, "on their uppers." They rushed this "somewhere." Brisbane was once more deserted; so were the northern towns. But Brisbane this time reaped the reward, for the find was no further distant than Gympie, the richness of which eclipsed the expectations of the most sanguine. Its discoverer was Nash.

The discoveries of James Nash must always stand out boldly in Queensland history. Nash had been out, like many others, prospecting in the vicinity of Nanango, some 120 miles distant from Gympie, but which was then included in the nameless tracts. His success was not, however, worth mentioning; so he shifted, proposing to make Calliope. He had been five days out from Nanango when he camped on the bank of a watercourse, now known as Nash's Gully, and on which portion of the

present town, including the Post Office, is built. Thinking the ground likely, Nash fossicked and got colours. Next day, however, he got a little higher up the gully nearly an ounce and a quarter of gold. This told the practical miner that the place was worth further trial; but first he journeyed to Maryborough for rations and tools. Returning and resuming digging, he obtained in a few days about 75 ounces. This time he took his gold to Brisbane, sold it, got back to Maryborough with all despatch and, taking out with him a companion named Malcolm, he resumed operations in the gully. But he did not long remain. At the same time there was, as has already been stated, a standing reward of £3000 offered to the person who might discover a goldfield at least 20 miles from an existing field, and complying with certain other conditions. Nash felt he was that person, and he reported the find at Maryborough. His claim was pegged out, and then began one of those wild rushes which the finding of nuggets, varying from a few ounces to 67lbs. in weight, would always promote. In a week there were over 500 people on the field, and in three months this number had grown to 15,000 or 16,000. Fortunes were quickly made; for the gold was plentiful and heavy. The weight of some of the nuggets astounded the whole world. The largest (804ozs.) was found somewhere near the present post office. It was no uncommon thing to get an ounce to the dish, and the pot-holes, which are everywhere even now to be seen, testify to the thoroughness of the search. Nash received £1000 as a reward (why he did not receive the £3000 puzzles many people to this day), and to this he added £7000 of his own gold winnings before 1868 had passed. It was but natural to find, when at last the alluvial gave out, an attempt made to locate the sources of these rich deposits. Some of these have been found, and others are still being unearthed. The scores of poppet-heads and tall chimney stacks, which stand out like sentinels on the undulating tree-clad country, and the heavy thump thump of the stampers, tell how some of these veins have been found and turned to account.

During recent years there has been a systematic attempt to test the deep ground, with gratifying results. In a report of a year or two ago, the Under-Secretary for Mines expressed himself thusly:—

"Numerous plucky ventures of a more or less formidable nature have been initiated with a view of developing the resources of the (Gympie) field. . . . The unabated enterprise thus displayed may be clearly accepted to demonstrate the unaltered confidence in the future of this important goldfield by those who from their long connection with it should be the most competent judges of its intrinsic merit; and that such is the case, may be seen at a glance at the firmness with which shares are being held. . . . The splendid results of Charters Towers mining may be said to be chiefly due to the confidence inspired in the investor of capital by clearly demonstrating the actual capabilities of the deep ground."

There have been since then most important developments at deep levels, not only in the eastern ground—in which it was popularly supposed the quartz veins would be found to continue—but also in the western area which, years ago, was supposed to have been worked out.

A report of the Government Geologist, published some years ago, is interesting, as locating the field and describing the prevailing formation:—"Gympie stands next to Charters Towers in importance among the gold-fields of the colony," he remarks, "although the auriferous rocks occupy a very limited area. The country round is a series of strata, which dips at an average angle of 22deg., a little to the north of east. The uppermost bed of the auriferous veins is a limestone. The grey shales and sandstones above the limestone appear to be entirely out of the goldfield. The auriferous rocks beneath the limestone consist of grey shales, black pyritous shales, grey wackes, sandstones, grits and conglomerates. The sandstones are often slightly calcareous. The conglomerates are masses of pebbles, or boulders of all sizes, up to one foot in diameter. The boulders and pebbles are generally well rounded, but in many cases the angular condition of the fragments in the grits and conglomerates suggest a volcanic origin. It is remarkable that the strata of the field present alternations of sedimentary rocks which have undergone no alteration, with others which have become indurated and semi-crystalline. The richest deposits of gold occur in the reefs where the latter intersect the pyritous black shale or slate country. Gympie in this respect presents the clearest case known to me of the segregation of the gold from the adjacent rock. The matrix of the gold is generally quartz, but not unfrequently calcite. The limestone, shales, and calcareous sandstones have yielded an abundant fossil fauna, sufficient to prove that the Gympie goldfield is a locally metamorphosed portion of the Bowen River beds (Carbonifero-Permian), the equivalent of the Newcastle (New South Wales) coalfield."

The greenstone of Gympie has long formed a subject of controversy. There are some intrusive dark green crystalline rocks on the field, which were probably once dolerites or diorites, but even in microscopic sections these rocks are much altered and 'masked' by viridite. A good deal of the greenstone is probably derived from the metamorphism of sedimentary or ashy rocks, while a considerable amount of confusion has been caused by the habit of calling any greenish rock a "greenstone." The majority of the principal reefs, such as the Great Eastern, Glanmire, Columbia, Wiltshire, Smithfield, Wilmot, Phoenix, Golden Crown, Maori, Alma, Lady Mary, Caledonian, California, Nil Desperandum, Louisa, Perseverance, Excelsior and Alliance, have general north or north-west bearing, and underlie to the east, with an inclination which is nearly at right angles to the dip of the strata.

Without going into details as to the produce of the various mines, it may be of interest to briefly review the field since reefing operations became firmly established. The Lady Mary was the first quartz reef found, it having been discovered in November, '67, by Messrs. Pollock and Lawrence. A few days afterwards this find was followed by the exposing of the Caledonia; exceedingly fine specimens were taken from these near the surface. As a

result further prospecting took place, and, as a consequence, others were unearthed, thus suggesting the permanence of the field. How rich these were may be imagined from the fact that ten tons from Dodds' Caledonia yielded 998 ounces; 3 cwt. from No. 1 California gave the magnificent return of 367 ounces. Dodd himself extracted 1100 ounces from ten tons; and three crushings from the Caledonia p.c., aggregating 3164 tons, yielded 75,936 ounces, or 24 ounces to the ton. Of course, these were not average yields, but they indicate the sort of stuff which lay buried under Gympie. Since then some remarkably rich veins have been opened up, and most of these have been found in conjunction with three well-known and much-sought-for beds of black slate. Among these were notably the Phoenix, Smithfield, Monkland, Glanmire, Great Eastern, New Zealand, Wilmot, Ellen Harkins, Golden Crown, St. Patrick, March and Perseverance. The renowned No. 1 North Phoenix, which has turned out dividends with clock-like regularity, was for some years the backbone of the field. The mine has indeed a phenomenal history, since not one penny of its capital has been called up yet; it has put down costly machinery and otherwise paid for itself, while paying dividends aggregating over £21 per share! Some big finds were made in the seventies at Monkland, then the extreme end of the field. In 1872, for instance, Nos. 7 and 8 Monkland crushed 1514 tons of stone for a return of 10,105 ounces, and, in the following year, 1480 tons from Nos. 2 and 3 South Monkland, gave the handsome return of 11,269 ounces. The North Glanmire—on the same line—in '88 crushed 6541 tons for 12,528 ounces; while its immediate neighbour, the No. 1 North, and the Nos. 2 and 3 North Glanmire, turned out some splendid stone a year or two later; the last mentioned mine gave in '85—6 nearly 37,000 ounces. The year '84 will be famous in the history of Gympie, for it witnessed the sensational discoveries on the Wilmot and Ellen Harkins lines of reef. Many of the shareholders were struggling miners, who had become impoverished by the payment of calls over a long period. In the face of poverty on the one hand and ridicule on the other, their fight was a hard one, but in the end they won and became rich men. No wonder excitement ran high; for in March '84, Wilmot Extended put through 470 tons, and got 10,994 ounces—a return of which enabled them to pay the record dividend of £1 per share, equal to £36,000. In the same year, a second batch of 3775 tons of stone yielded 28,050 ounces; then No. 1 South Wilmot crushed 1100 tons for 13,328 ounces, and the Ellen Harkins 2177 tons for 14,728 ounces, the first 70 tons yielding the extraordinary return of 70 ounces to the ton! It may be mentioned, in passing, that Jones' Caledonian in October of '94 yielded the same average, 23 tons of stuff giving 1606 ounces of gold.

With slight intervals since 1873, the No. 1 North Glanmire has been a good gold producer. Rich finds have caused a sensation there as in other parts of the field. Particularly was this the case in the late eighties. The

Gympie Great Eastern, a claim situated near No. 1 North Glanmire, struck it rich towards the end of 1886, 483 tons of stone yielding 4606 ounces; and the next year 31,843 ounces were got from 8063 tons. The Phoenix Golden Pile was for a long time regarded as a misnomer for a mine, which returned for years no more gold than would pay expenses. But the precious metal was at last come upon with characteristic suddenness, and during recent years the mine has paid good dividends—as much as £20,000 in one year.

The Phoenix mine, itself, adjoins the Phoenix Golden Pile, and has among its close neighbours, No. 1 North Phoenix, and the North Smithfield. It may really be classed among the sensational claims of the day. In 1894 it was the principal contributor of the increased yield which marked that year in Gympie. Although its record is not altogether without parallel on goldfields, it has been truly stated that the history of the Phoenix reads more like fiction than solemn fact. In the early days of the field, the claim was taken up by Mr. Alexander Pollock, but the difficulties in working, consequent chiefly upon the inrush of water, led to its abandonment, and to its being designated "Pollock's folly." Eventually, it was included in and taken up for the Smithfield United Tribute Company. Nothing practical was, however, done with it by this company, which fell upon evil times. In April 1892, an attempt was made to float it into a company, which was asked to pay £3000 cash, and allot 12,000 shares out of a share list of 48,000. This seemed an easy enough thing to do, because the mines in the immediate vicinity were on good payable stone. But the old prejudice was much stronger than had been anticipated. This flotation was almost concluded when the Phoenix company, whose lease adjoined, secured it and commenced operations on it in October. The latter company concreted the shaft, erected a good winding plant, and then resumed sinking where Alexander Pollock had knocked off. The enterprise of the new proprietary was soon rewarded, for at 415 feet, an excellent reef was cut. No time was lost in opening up the treasure, and towards the end of 1893 the shareholders were given a Christmas box in the shape of a substantial dividend. The reef proved to be phenomenally rich, for in twelve months no less than 12,396 tons were put through for 31,571 ounces of gold, being equal in value to £101,719, which, after all expenses were paid, allowed £80,416 to be distributed at the rate of £1 12s. 2d. per share. Nor was this the only good haul the lucky shareholders had. For instance, in 1894, one small parcel of two tons gave 2000 ounces, and later again one ton gave a return of 1160 ounces.

Gympie has, of course, had its periods of depression; but somehow, just at the crucial point, prosperity dawns again. It is a peculiarity with Gympie that, although there are always some mines doing well, when gold is struck it is struck rich. During recent years the prospects have been unusually encouraging. The explor-

ation of new ground, and the results therefrom, have stimulated enterprise. The most important events latterly recorded in this respect have been in connection with No 1 North Smithfield, No. 1 North Columbia and Smithfield, No. 1 North Oriental and Glanmire, Australasian (the property of an English company), Smithfield and Golden Pile, No. 2 Great Eastern, and the Gympie Gold Mines (which topped the list of producers last year.) The two latter are located on the most southerly end of the field. The Gympie Gold Mines is worked on Scottish capital, and was previously known as the Eastern Monkland. It is on the Inglewood line of reef, and has peculiarities entirely distinct from the features which mark the other portions of the field. The chief characteristics are the immense bodies of quartz that can be worked, the pureness of the gold, and the black shaly slate, so indispensable elsewhere, as well as the depth of the workings. The depth of the Scottish Gold Mines is about 1500ft. Perhaps one of the most remarkable features about Gympie is that up to recent years few outsiders have seen their way to investing their money there. But golden fame cannot always be hid, and gradually intercolonial and foreign money is flowing in. As has been shown, the extremities of the field are now being payably prospected by English and Scottish capital. This change of condition is not to be wondered at when the stability of the field is considered. It has been urged that Gympie is patchy. So it is; but the patches are exceedingly rich; and we are not without evidence in abundance that some of the mines are nearly always on gold of a more or less payable nature. At all events, up to the end of '98 it had yielded no fewer than 2,309,111 ounces of the precious metal, with a value of £8,081,888. Apportioning this off into years, we get the following annual tallies:—

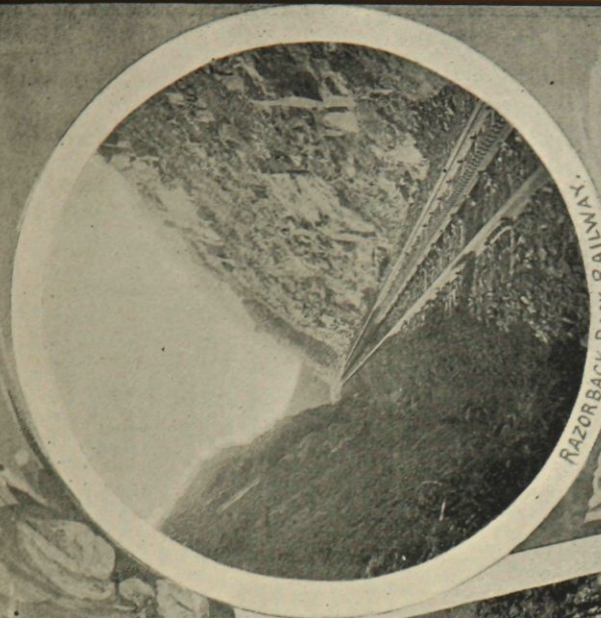
To end of	Oz.	To end of	Oz.
1877	625,000	1888	107,119
1878	41,564	1889	115,590
1879	38,483	1890	78,366
1880	43,072	1891	60,714
1881	67,861	1892	82,939
1882	50,312	1893	78,978
1883	64,818	1894	111,168
1884	112,051	1895	78,026
1885	89,600	1896	73,189
1886	88,600	1897	95,422
1887	102,149	1898	104,538
Total yield		2,309,111	

A study of these figures emphasises the uncertainty of things on Gympie, but they just as surely illustrate the statement that, particularly in the case of the poor field, the poor men of to-day are the rich men of to-morrow. The people have learned to stick to a mine when once they have caught hold. The experience attendant on the repeated rich finds taught them this. There are very few miners on the field who are not also shareholders in some concern or other; not unfrequently they are found sitting as directors of boards to control their "boss"—the manager. The extent to which this is carried is, perhaps,

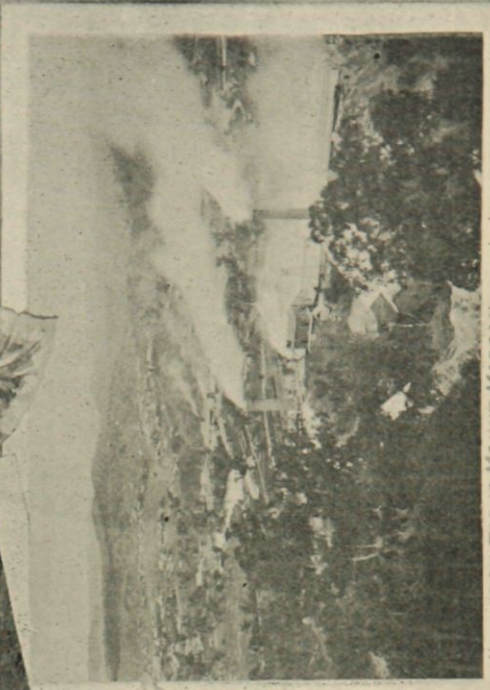
THE WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD MINE

MOUNT MORGAN

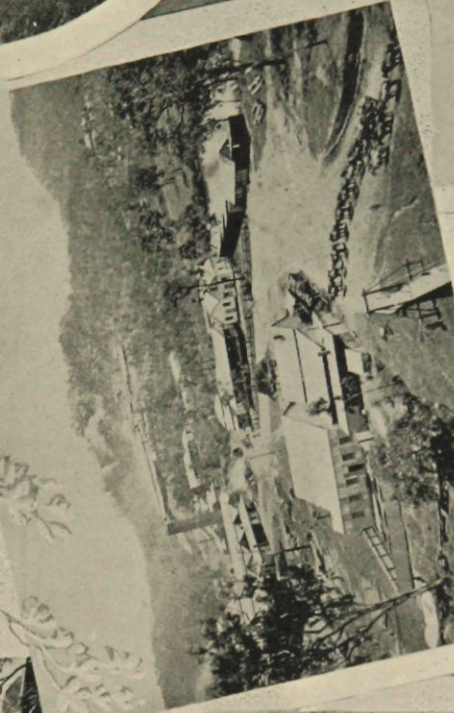
QUEENSLAND.



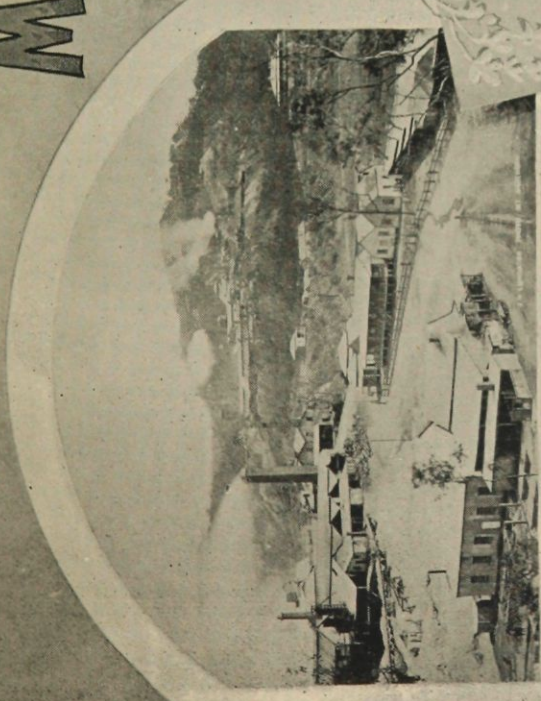
RAZORBACK RACK RAILWAY.



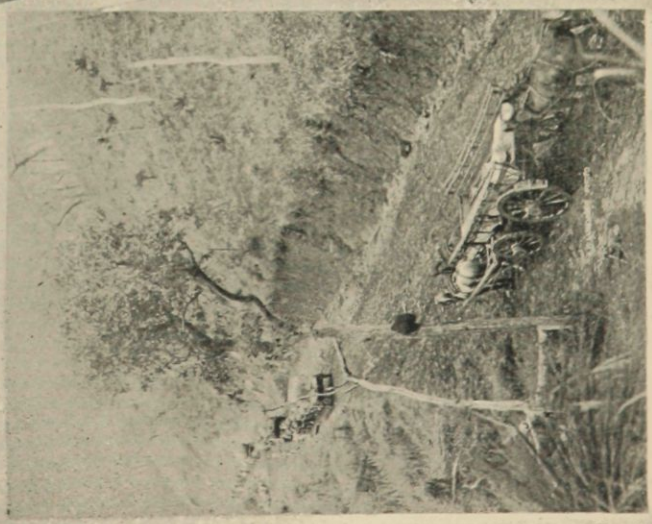
VIEW FROM TOP OF MOUNT MORGAN.



VIEW FROM JUBILEE HILL.



GENERAL VIEW OF WORKS.



RAZORBACK BEFORE THE RAILWAY.

unique in the case of Gympie. It is significant, too, that notwithstanding this intermixing of interest, trouble rarely occurs. Miners have a very fine perception of where their duty as wage earners begins and ends in a mine, in which they may also be sleeping partners or active directors. Dealing with this phase of the subject, a writer, during the period of the depression of '93, wrote:—

"The spirit which animates so many on Gympie is the true bond of fraternity, and to this may be ascribed the freedom from labour disputes, which the field has enjoyed for so many years. The greatest harmony has always prevailed between employer and employee, for the simple reason that it is hard to tell where one leaves off and the other begins. Even to those unacquainted with the field, it will readily be observed how the interests of one are bound up with those of the other, and how promptly this fact is realised on both sides. This was exemplified in a practical manner in '93, when the financial crisis took place. Three men in several months signed agreements releasing their directors from the liability of paying them wages, agreeing to take the proceeds of gold raised up to their usual wages, and above that, of course, going to the credit of the company; and, in the event of there not being sufficient to pay full wages, to have pro rata division. And here was where the uniqueness of the position came in, for some of the men who signed the agreement, being directors in other companies, submitted a similar agreement to their employees. To the credit of the miners, be it said, that in no instance was there a refusal. Gympie is greatly indebted to its mining managers, for, taken on the whole, it would indeed be hard to find on any goldfield in the Australasian colonies a body of men containing within themselves so much ability, integrity, and honesty of purpose."

Departing somewhat from chronological order—for, after all, the aim of this chapter is more to sketch the principal fields than to give detailed particulars of their output, or even their annual growth—let us glance at the "sow" mine of Queensland—Mount Morgan. It is not possible to write much that is new about Mount Morgan. The cleverest pens have recorded its glories, and learned geologists have wrinkled their foreheads in a vain endeavour to account for its unexampled richness. That it contains gold in very unusual quantity they have all agreed, and this deduction is one which from all their theories the common folk gladly accept. Mr. Jack, the Government geologist, gives as a result of careful consideration the opinion that nothing but a thermal spring in the open air could have deposited the material of which the mountain is composed. Would that several thermal springs could be found! for that which has raised Mount Morgan has produced millions of money, and is still producing millions, and has given constant work to many hundreds of men. Another geologist thus describes the fundamental formation of the Rockampton fields, of which, of course, Mount Morgan is the centre:—

"In my opinion the formation of Central Queensland was a deep bed of quartz. There was a superabundance of silica in our system in this part of the world, for which there was not room in the threefold mixture of the granite. . . . This bed was torn by earthquakes, cracked by heat, tossed and pounded by tumultuous waves in rounded and oval seashore pebbles of all sizes. . . . These are sorted and sifted by strong currents of the first impetuous tides, spread out into a stratum and cemented together by an oxide, and now form the most obdurate, stubborn stuff man ever put a tool on. It extends from Keppel Bay to Morinish, and from the Fitzroy River at Lilymere to Clermont, a distance of 300 by 60 miles. It was subsequently torn and rent into a thousand gaping fissures, canted on its edge in parallel slices with a general north and south trend, and now forms the great conglomerate dykes of Central Queensland."

But let us leave geology, and, eschewing all the

theories as to how the gold came to be deposited, glance at Mount Morgan, which gives so much prominence to a district covering some 140 miles by 100 miles, and which includes the fields of Crocodile Creek, Ridgeland, Morinish, Rosewood, Cawarral, Rannes, Raglan, and the much-despised Canoona.

The history of the mine savours of the romantic and makes one admit that after all Alladin's wonderland may have had some foundation in fact. Briefly the story of its discovery and development runs thus:—The land which is known as the "Company's Freehold" was originally taken up by a man named Donald Gordon for grazing purposes in the year '64, being situated on an outlying position of a cattle run known as Calliungal—the aboriginal equivalent for thunderstorm. Donald only met with indifferent success in his pastoral venture, and, after losing most of his cattle in the big drought of '76-7, he abandoned his holding. Meanwhile a brother of his, Sandy Gordon, was working for the Morgan brothers at Mt. Wheeler, a newly-developed mining centre to the east of Rockhampton about 53 miles from what was to be the future Mt. Morgan. The Morgans, an enterprising family hailing from N.S.W., were three brothers, Edwin, Thomas and Fred. How the mine was discovered and took its name from them is best told in the words of Mr. Edwin Morgan to the writer:—

"So far as I am aware, there has never been a true report published in any of the papers. Some I contradicted, and others I did not think it worth while bothering about. I have a record of everything that transpired in this connection, so that what follows may be taken as absolutely true. In July, '82, my brother Tom and I decided to go out on a trip prospecting, the reason being that Sandy Gordon, who was working in our employ at Mount Wheeler, had promised to take us to a place where he said he knew there was a silver lode. I provided horses, etc., and we started from Rockhampton on Thursday, 13th July, taking Gordon with us. The first place he took us to was a mountain peak of sandstone known as the 'Pigeon Box,' where there was a copper lode on one side of it. We intended to have a day or two prospecting there, but when we arrived at the top and saw nothing, we came down and searched round for a spot with water to camp at for the night. I said the best thing to do under the circumstances was to go back to Jones' selection—the nearest water handy—or to get on the other side of the range. It was then dark. Sandy said he knew of water three miles away. We went over the range at the Razorback that night, and camped on Dairy Creek, a tributary of the Dee. Next morning we started off for what he called the 'Nine-mile Creek,' down towards Cullungal head station. This was where the silver lode was supposed to be—some 18 or 20 miles from Mount Morgan. We arrived at the Nine-mile in the afternoon, and camped that night on the point of a spur, having a good prospect round the creek and ridges before turning in. On Saturday morning we went where he thought the silver lode was, but found nothing. We put down two shafts on the spots he pointed out, and I think there were five or six reefs we cut trenches across. We prospected all day till sundown, never getting more than a few specks of gold to reward us for our labours. The night brought with it a very heavy downpour of rain—it might almost be called a waterspout—lasting for two hours or more. The creek came down in a torrent, and every gully was a banker. Nearly everything was washed out of the tent. I got up in the night and put the horses out of the angle of the creek on to the top of the range for safety. Having covered the fire with a sheet of bark, I put another over myself and awaited daylight. Next morning (Sunday) everything was in such a soddened condition that we thought it the wisest thing to pack up and clear home. This was easier said than done, with the river and all the blind gullies running a banker. However, we packed up and left the camp at 8 a.m. Before leaving I cut my initials on a big gum tree. We swam a number of blind gullies, and at length arrived at the junction

of Dairy Creek with the Dee. There was drizzling rain all the time. Sandy Gordon told us there was an old hut on the opposite side of the creek, and directed us to it. It was the hut of a Chinaman who kept some sheep. I was riding a little chestnut pony named Bravo. I swam across to the other side, and was followed by my brother and Sandy. We eventually got everything landed by means of the pack horses. This was about 1 p.m. on Sunday. It was bitterly cold and still raining. We got some dinner as well as we could, and, making a big fire, dried our clothes. After we had finished dinner, I said to Tom, 'What do you say if we take a dish and go up to the head of the gullies, just to put in the evening?' He was not strong or feeling very well, and therefore seemed disinclined to join me; so I said, 'Well, if you are not coming, Sandy and I will go up to the head of these gullies and see what we can do there.' So we went. We travelled two miles north of the hut, fossicking as we went along in the gullies and ravines. After prospecting several places we got over on to the range, which we crossed in a westerly direction. We then came down the gully, neither of us at the time knowing exactly where we were. About a quarter of a mile along the gully I saw a big black boulder. Sandy Gordon was then some 20 or 30 yards away from me. Having a pick, I knocked a piece of the stone off. I saw there was something in it, and put it into my pocket. Going on a little further I noticed some similar stone and took a piece of it as well. I saw numbers of these black boulders, which appeared to have come down from the mountain. I now suggested that we should endeavour to gain the high ground, so as to discover the position of our camp. The whole of the mountain was covered with a dense scrub—dogwood, wattles and ironbark. When we arrived at the top we were no better off, as we could not see our camp, owing to the fog and mist. Before starting down for the river, which was just discernible, I picked up some of the black stones on the top of the mountain. After making in various directions to find the whereabouts of our camp, I came in sight of it from the top of a ridge, and coo-ed to Gordon, who then joined me, and we returned to the hut together. When we had talked the matter over for a while, we took a pick, shovel and dish, together with the stone, down to the creek, where, after crushing it on a shovel, we washed it. We were still doubtful as to what it was, for in panning off there was apparently more gold than stone—if gold indeed it was. I felt certain it was gold. My brother was inclined to ridicule my conviction, he basing his assertions on the large quantities in which the gold presented itself, while Sandy Gordon would have it that what we found was native copper, a mineral he had been accustomed to work. My brother was, however, a bit excited over the matter, and suggested returning to town at once to have some of the stone tested properly. But, as it was now late in the evening, I counselled waiting until morning, then going over the mountain and thoroughly prospecting the place. This course we followed. At about six o'clock on the Monday morning we shifted our camp to the mountain. We could not easily find the place, by reason of the dense undergrowth. We went to the north side, where I had been the day before, thinking the stuff might have come down the gully, as it was there below us all the time. We went all round the place and got a few pot-holes, getting colours now and again. We worked up the gullies on the north side of the mountain until dinner time, reserving an inspection of the south side until the afternoon, when we followed up one of the gullies from the south as far as we could. We had to cut away the grass trees and dog-wood to pitch our tents on what is now the south claim. Next morning we went over the mountain prospecting, finding any amount of good stone, some of which we took to the creek and tried in the dish. On Wednesday we again prospected, and on Thursday we sent Sandy to Mount Wheeler to my brother Fred with samples for him to test. This was with the idea that we should all meet in Rockhampton on Saturday, when we could learn the result. Sandy accordingly started off with some stone in a bag. On arriving at Rockhampton at the end of the week we found that Sandy had not reached Mount Wheeler at all, and that, instead of doing so, he had stopped at Wyatt's Hotel, about half way, on the drink. My brother Fred was surprised on Saturday night when we told him. On Sunday we set to work and crushed every sample we had brought from the mountain. Just as formerly, we discovered that each sample was literally charged with gold. There was so much, even then we actually had doubts whether it was really gold. On Monday we went out again, taking rations, etc., with us, and continued the work of prospecting until Wednesday night. On Thursday we took up as much of the ground as we could. We continued to camp in the same spot for several months, no one outside ourselves knowing we were there. Everything was carried on in the name of 'Morgan Brothers.'

The next trip from Rockhampton my brother Fred came with us. We rented a buggy and horses at Rutherford's. The journey up Razorback was at that time no light undertaking; our horses were fairly exhausted when we arrived at the top. We did some more prospecting, and took back samples from all places known to us. My brother, I believe, gave a couple of pieces of stone to T. S. Hall, then manager of the Queensland National Bank, who tested them. A few days after T. S. Hall and W. K. D'Arcy came out to the Mount, and stopped there a night or two in tents. All were perfectly satisfied with what they saw. Some stone was sent for assay by Hall to Gympie and other places, the return being about 3700 oz. to the ton. Arrangements were then entered into to go halves, namely, the Morgans on the one hand, and Hall, D'Arcy and Pattison on the other. Following this, definite steps were taken to get machinery on the ground, Burns and Twigg, of Rockhampton, receiving the order to supply a battery (No. 1.) In the meantime men were engaged and mining operations entered upon. The results were, for obvious reasons, kept as secret as possible."

The original shareholders in the Mount were Fred, Edwin, and Thomas Morgan and a nephew, who reserving one half in the family, sold the other half to Messrs. T. S. Hall and W. Hall, and W. K. D'Arcy and W. Pattison. Afterwards the Morgans subdivided their half into five shares and Mr. T. S. Hall became the possessor of one fifth of their half. Mr. Edwin Morgan sold his share to his brother, Mr. Fred Morgan, for the sum of £10,000. Thus Mr. Fred Morgan with his own original share, that of his son, and that purchased from his brother Edwin, possessed three-tenths of the whole mine. This interest he eventually sold to the original shareholder of the second half for the sum of £62,000. On the same day as the sale the purchasers sold one-tenth interest in the mine for £26,000 to Mr. John Ferguson, and he afterwards split up portion of that interest among a number of Rockhampton people, who invested various sums from £500 to £1000 and upwards. Finally, the original shareholders of the second half bought out Thomas Morgan's one-tenth for £31,000. A limited company was then formed with a capital of £1,000,000 shares of £1 each. The total area of ground held by the company, including the freehold, leasehold, and the consolidated claim which embraces 30 men's ground, is about 730 acres; the last-mentioned leasehold and consolidated areas having been subsequently taken up adjoining the freehold to the west, and thus including the whole of the mountain, as the original selection had its boundary line running almost through the summit of the mount, which is the most valuable part of the property. The company was registered in the Supreme Court of Queensland on the first day of October, '86. A great deal might be written of the law cases which the fight for Mt. Morgan has entailed, of the rush for shares, of the wild speculations which made the fortunes of few and ruined the many, of the part the Mount has played even in the politics of the country and much besides; but skipping this and coming to the further development of the mine, it was soon discovered that the ordinary crushing and amalgamation process saved but a small percentage of the precious metal which was and still is worth £4 4s. per oz., or finer than the minted sovereign. After many experiments indefatigably conducted by the very able manager, Wesley Hall, a process of chlorination was perfected whereby 97 per cent

of gold was saved, mills capable of treating 80 tons daily were erected, the result being so satisfactory that shares ran up to £7, and it was thereupon determined to erect another plant capable of treating three times 80 tons. In a very short time shares ran up to £14, giving a money value to the mine of about £14,000,000. Since that time the latest and most approved appliances have been added, and the whole workings extended and revolutionised in a way that a few years ago was thought impossible. This, with many new discoveries, has enabled the directors to declare a monthly dividend with clocklike regularity. In fact it has been proved that the mountain is one of gold. So much is this so that the whole mountain is now being quarried away and every bit of it put through the process.

There is much that interests in the history of Mt. Morgan, and particularly in respect of the Morgan Bros., whose method of working when they had struck it so rich has frequently formed the basis of many stories. As a matter of fact, they were always out prospecting before and after they had found the Mount, they having some times as many as 300 men working shows for them in different parts of the country. They lost a deal of money before they made any. There was never any hesitation with them about building dams, erecting machinery, or otherwise engaging in those preliminaries which are necessary if country is to be thoroughly tested. The way they built shoots and carried on operations at Mt. Morgan generally caused the epithet of "fools" to often be applied to them. Even when they were getting gold by the bucketsful, men who were regarded as experts would visit them, stay for days, examine the stone they were putting through, and, being told that they were working to get to a copper lode, went away firmly convinced that the three Morgans were not in their right senses. It paid the Morgans to observe secrecy in their operations. The very men who worked with them were actually ignorant of the fabulous wealth that was being extracted from the stone they quarried. The amalgam was left lying carelessly about in bags, the men not knowing its value, but, satisfied that if the Morgans liked to keep them on digging out stone, the loss was the Morgans and the gain theirs. For over eighteen months the Morgans went on extracting the precious metal, while their visitors and their workmen went unrestricted about the place, seeing everything as they thought, yet knowing absolutely nothing of the real success which was rewarding the Morgans. When the value of their find did leak out, people, of course, talked of the luck they had; few spoke of the years of labour, the thousands of pounds they had spent in prospecting, or their enterprise generally. The figures presented by the operations of the Mount Morgan Company are formidable. It may be said, however, that since '86 the value of the gold won has amounted to about eight millions sterling and the dividends to something like five millions.

But although Mt. Morgan is the show mine of the colony, the Crocodile field (of which Mt. Morgan is the centre) is by no means the most important one in the

colony as some people might imagine it to be. Still it is asserted, and by none more persistently than the Morgans, that the central district is one of the most valuable mineral areas in the whole colony. It at all events claims distinction for two things—it may boast of the richest gold mine ever discovered and it must plead guilty of producing the first duffer so far as this colony is concerned. The one more than counterbalances the other. Canoona was the duffer which in the closing fifties created a prejudice which nothing short of the breaking out of Gympie dispelled. The year '65 saw Crocodile Creek supporting a population of upwards of 2000 and witnessed the opening out of the first reef in Queensland—the Hector. The place was essentially alluvial, however, and as such has at various times proved highly remunerative, the gold being easily obtained, and when got was found in rich patches. The same may be said of Morinish, Ridglands (£14,000 being obtained there in a very few months) and Rosewood. Mt. Wheeler, too, is a place (17 miles north-east of Rockhampton) where in '68 gold was found in the hollow spur of the mountain. This field, with which it will be remembered the Morgans had much to do, was remarkable for many things, notably the finding of one of the largest nuggets—247oz. in weight. This find is thus related by an old resident:—"In a claim, which one of the miners had pegged off near the top of one of the spurs of Mt. Wheeler, early one Sunday morning, a little boy took up his father's pick to try if he could use it, and, standing at a point just within the boundaries of the claim, drove the tool into the black volcanic soil among the grass roots and felt it stick so that he could not lift it. The father came to release it, and, to his utter astonishment, found that it had stuck into a weighty nugget of the value of about £1000. It was an oblong piece of pure gold. On the upper side it was dark where the black volcanic soil had covered it, but on the other side it was of a bright yellow. It appeared like a splash of molten metal suddenly cooled when brought into contact with the surface." Among the numerous strange discoveries made in this district was a "mullocky leader" or decomposed lode, which was worked and treated in every way as an alluvial patch would have been. As this was sunk upon it "petered out" until nothing remained but a clear black streak which carried no gold. From Mt. Wheeler the miners radiated in every direction, the result being the prospecting of the large Cawarral field where some good reefs have been and still are being worked. New Zealand Gully close by has also furnished some excitement in its time, and not a little gold, which, in some cases, however, carried a high percentage of silver. At the present time there are many good shows being worked within the Rockhampton mining area; indeed, a considerable amount of capital has been sunk in putting down up-to-date machinery, and the output is by no means small.

Coming to a consideration of the Northern goldfields, first attention is commanded by Charters Towers, which holds premier place as a gold producer, which leads in the matter of deep sinking exploration and development, and

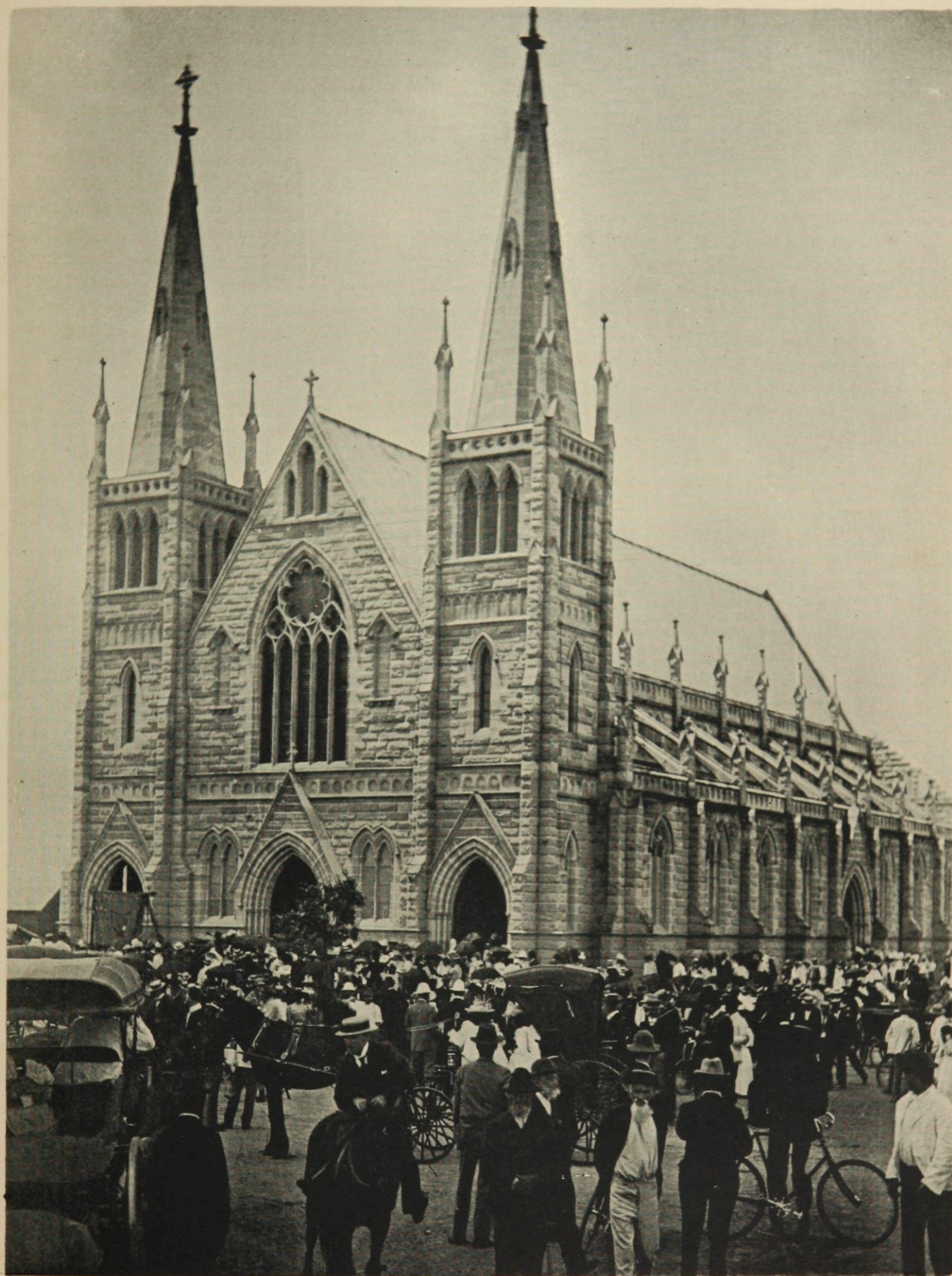
which, generally speaking, is the most progressive and go-ahead field in the colony. When mention is made of the Towers, its population, its unequalled gold production, and its commercial standing, one almost overlooks the fact that the wide-a-wake goldfield of the north is not a quarter of a century old. In that short time no less than 4,402,617ozs. of gold have been taken out of the quartz reefs on the northern spurs and alluvial flats of the Towers mountains. About fifteen millions sterling set in circulation by the Towers in a period of less than a quarter of a century. Truly it is a wonderful record. Surely something is owing the discoverers of a field which has proved so marvellously rich in results. From the very outset the Towers has marched onward. True, there have been years worse than their predecessors, but there has seldom been a low level year that has not been compensated for later on. There have been periods indeed when the small yield has prompted feelings outside that the field was played out, and predictions have been indulged which tended to show that the next stage was abandonment. Other places have been deserted for no more apparent reason than that the surface gold had given out, and it seemed in the very nature of things (as they were always understood until the Towers people demonstrated the fallacy of the belief that there was no second auriferous strata) that what is now the great northern centre should be another of them. However, the plucky ones there did what those elsewhere neglected to do; they prospected and found that below the presumably worked-out shafts there were other deposits equally rich, if more difficult to obtain. If then there are periods in the gold records of Charters Towers which show declining yields—and there are—the chief reason is found in the enormous amount of development entailing dead work, commanding pluck and perseverance in those who performed it with but slow return. The yield in '93 stood at 457,850ozs., giving the amount as standing to the credit of the field as 4,402,617ozs.

The field was discovered in '72 by Mossman, Clarke, and Fraser, three men who were alluvial mining at the time at a place known as "the Seventy Mile"—that is 70 miles from Ravenswood. The party were one day attracted by the appearance of a number of small peaks showing in the distance, and these they determined to explore. After riding about 17 miles through well-grassed, lightly timbered country, they reached the tallest of the hills, and, prospecting round its base, they discovered quartz in considerable quantities thickly impregnated with fine gold. Each at once marked out a claim and reported the discovery to the nearest warden, Mr. Charters, who visited the locality, and, being satisfied that the find was a valuable one, granted the prospectors such reward claims as were at that time allowed. From the name of the warden the field partly took its name, the word "towers" or "tors" signifying the peaks. The field, which at the outset was largely worked for alluvial, was proclaimed on the 31st August, '72. Originally it had an area of 1700 square miles, but at a later date, on its being found that

much of the outlying district was not auriferous, it was reduced to 600 square miles. The goldfield occupies the western edge of an area of granite and syenite bordered by little altered slates and grits. As has been stated in the early history of the field, the gold found was alluvial, but for many years past the supply has almost wholly been derived from the numerous true fissure lodes that, running in nearly every direction and dipping at almost all angles, are found scattered over the length and breadth of the field. These lode formations are principally situated on granite and syenite and are often of large size. They are composed of diorite, slate, flucan, quartz, and fragmentary gangue. The ore deposits are met with at irregular intervals throughout these veins, and generally occur in shoots. There are one or two peculiarities attached to the lodes not often observed on other fields; and these are that neither the dip nor the strike seems to affect the productiveness, payable lodes having been worked at various angles of dip from 25 deg. to 70 deg. and striking almost to every point of the compass. The mode of working is usually by a shaft following the underlie of the lode, which owing to the small quantity of water in the mines and the softer ground on the course of the veins, is found to be the quickest and most economical way of getting out the gold. The quartz from the shallow levels being impregnated with iron oxides, is locally known as "brown stone." The gold is easily extracted from this by the ordinary crushing battery and mercury tables, but, at a depth of from 50 feet to 100 feet, varying according to the compactness of the rock and the depth of permanent saturation, the ore changes its character. The sulphides, which usually consist of iron pyrites, galena and blend, are undecomposed, and of course require considerably more treatment to extract the gold.

The progress of the field since its opening in '72 has, except perhaps at odd intervals, been most marked and satisfactory. The character of the working has much changed since the earlier times, when the auriferous quartz was easily obtained from the shallow depths. What were at one time regarded as "deep" workings called for more systematic mining, and this has been followed by the tapping of gold-bearing strata at still lower levels, which again revolutionised the methods employed. During these transitionary stages the yield naturally fell off, but the introduction of more modern appliances demonstrated that frequently depth means richness, and since this began to be recognised the returns have gradually kept up. Science, too, has added greatly to the Towers yields in another direction. The introduction of cyanide has enabled vast heaps of tailings to be profitably treated, and the returns from these now form a considerable item in one's calculations.

Another northern field which has claimed considerable attention at the hands of the outside investor is Croydon, which enjoys the distinction of being the third gold-producing centre in Queensland. It may be said to have attained the position by sheer worth and in the teeth of



NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, Rockhampton.

many lively prejudices. That it always was a rich field is evidenced by the returns of gold won, but it was the victim of a boom which placed many mines on the market irrespective of merit or actual value. One or two good things were proved, and, on the strength of these, a multiplicity of "cronk concerns" were foisted upon the too credulous investor. The rottenness of these eventually became apparent, with the natural result that for years, and even to this day, Croydon has been given a wide berth by many. The discovery of the field has been well told by Mr. William Chalmers Brown, the late owner of Croydon station, who with two brothers named Aldridge, then in his employ, shared the £1000 reward paid by the Government. Mr. Brown says:—

"In December, 1881, I took up back country to the east of Vena Park run, and, in the month of April, 1882, I started for stock, purchased it, and arrived at the Gilbert River telegraph station on the return trip the latter end of September. I left my cattle at this point in company with my overseer, and struck across the country for Vena Park, my intention being to select a suitable site for a home station, but I was unsuccessful, being too far south, and the country very low. On my return trip I kept further to the north, and struck the creek which is now called Belmore Creek. I camped there two days, and had a look up and down the creek, and on this occasion I remember making the remark that there was plenty of quartz about and likely-looking country for gold. But my companion, an old resident on the Etheridge, said that there might be, but that all the country in the neighbourhood had been prospected years ago by Etheridge miners. I decided I would settle there, and arrived with 2700 head in November. There being abundance of grass and water, and the cattle being quiet and steady, instead of tailing them, as usual, I decided to let them go for a few weeks. I left for Normanton, discharging all my drovers but the overseer and two men. The cattle remained quiet, and were apparently satisfied with their new home until the blacks got among them and drove them all over the country. On my return I had to increase my hands, and with them I started mustering. It was while riding about in the ranges that I saw quartz reefs innumerable, and I used often to break stone and look for gold, but was never fortunate enough to 'spot it.' The worry I had with the cattle made me unable to give the matter much attention. In the meantime, I had, after returning from Normanton, put on four men to make and build the necessary station improvements. These four men turned out to be miners, two from Woolgar and two from Charters Towers, and the first colour of gold found on Croydon was obtained by them while sinking a well for me. The gold was washed out of a blue sort of wash-dirt, but the sight of a colour did not excite them. I told them there were any number of reefs out in the ranges, and it ended in my making arrangements with them to go out prospecting, I finding the tools and tucker and all other necessary outfit for a three months' trip. After the men had finished their contracts with me they were to make a start, but it was not to be, for I sold out, and the man who came to take delivery of the cattle prevailed upon the men to go with him to effect some improvements. What with the worry with the cattle still going on, and other business matters, prospecting went clean out of my thoughts for a time. At the end of 1883, however, two brothers, James and Walter Aldridge, paid me a visit, looking for employment. Both were old miners from the Etheridge. I gave them some work to make some alterations to my stockyard, and to get to which they had every day to cross a large reef, but whether they ever tried to find gold in it or not I cannot say. The next job I gave them was to ringbark a horse-paddock. In doing this, while working on a stony hill in which the station is now built on, they found a leader of gold carrying quartz, but, like the other miners, they took no notice of it, and I laughed when they showed me the stone, because the speck to be seen was just visible to them, and, my eyesight being bad, I could not see anything. Their next job on the station was the erection of 16 miles of fencing, and they made such a good cheque out of this that they decided to go South for a trip. This was in August, 1884. Again the prospecting was put off, although during the last twelve months several miners had been backwards and forwards from the Etheridge looking for work, and, on nearly every occasion, walking or riding over what is now one of the best reefs on Croydon—the Golden Gate. The road to the Etheridge

and Green Creek crosses over this reef. In fact, no one ever came from Croydon in that direction without crossing the Golden Gate line of reef, well defined, and cropping on the surface for 300 yards in a sand flat. In the year 1885, Walter Aldridge returned, bringing with him another brother named Dick, a very old fossicker and miner on Copperfield and Peak Downs. I put them to work erecting outsheds. In August of this year I had occasion to visit Cloncurry, and while up there I went to look at the copper mine and the Gilded Rose gold mine, and the country between the two mines so resembled the country close to Croydon, that I said to them in Cloncurry, 'If there is gold here, there must be gold in Croydon; there are hundreds of reefs up there like these, and, on my return, I will have a try to find gold.' On my return to Normanton, feeling confident from what I had seen at Cloncurry, I told a few friends (in a manner which they took as a good joke) that I would open one of the biggest rushes on record. They laughed, and said, 'Old Brownie is blowing.' In the meantime I had received a message from my overseer (Mr. W. Davis), saying the Aldridge Bros. had finished their contracts, and that if I had no more work for them he would pay them off. I replied to this, 'Give them tools and tucker, and start them out prospecting,' naming Tableland as a likely locality, because I knew that the reefs were larger and more plentiful in that direction. Between the time that my overseer wired me to know whether or not he should pay them off, they, while waiting my reply, had, when out shooting one Sunday morning, found quartz carrying gold in the very same reef which Walter Aldridge and his brother James used to cross over every morning going to work at the stockyard two years previously. Walter Aldridge then sent me a wire, saying that they had found a good reef, and wanted to see me. My wire to the overseer had by this time reached him, and he, with others, said I was going mad, but little knew that they had at that time found gold. When I got back I sent all hands out mustering, and, when all was clear, went out myself to see the new find. From what I saw I was convinced that a mine existed, and I took Aldridge Bros. to what is now known as the Iguana Hill. We did nothing else from that date till the date of reporting the discovery but find new reefs carrying payable gold—discovering in all twenty payable lines. Matters now began to get too risky to continue prospecting further, so we concluded to report to Warden Samwell." This was in October, 1885.

The field during the first year of its existence made but little progress, a fact generally set down to its out-of-the-way position, though it must be admitted that distance or isolation does not usually count where gold is concerned. However, it is a fact that during '86 only 2,145 ounces of gold were got, and the smallness of the yield is no doubt due in a measure to the old time "dollying" that had to be resorted to, for there were no means by which the miners could get their stone crushed by battery at any point nearer than Georgetown, 100 miles distant. Many of the men soon got full up of this, and betook themselves to what appeared a more attractive spot—Kimberley. It is a poor compliment to their foresight that while Kimberley quickly died, Croydon still lives and flourishes. The first reefs discovered were the True Blue, the Iguana, and the Lady Mary, and the first claim laid off was the Lady Mary Reward. These were soon followed by the King of Croydon, Highland Mary, Queen of Croydon, Homeward Bound, Content and Golden Gate Reefs; while reefs at the Twelve Mile, Tabletop, Golden Valley, and the Carron succeeded. The stone obtained at or near the surface was, as usual, very rich. The average yield during the first year was 40zs. 12dwt. 8gr. It was not until December, '86, that the sound of the first stampers was heard on the field, when the Pioneer and Croydon Quartz Company's batteries commenced operations. That faith was manifested in respect of the place, is evidenced by the fact that at the end of '87 there were 55 head of stampers at work; at the end of '98 there were

239. The advent of the first battery gave increased returns, and these in turn attracted population, which at the end of '87 was roughly 6000. The other extreme was then manifested, for the yield of gold did not increase in ratio with population, and to add to other difficulties a protracted wet season was experienced, and this again was succeeded by two years of drought. The increased yield of '80 (58,000 oz.) did not prevent depression in trade generally, nor did the stoppage of the flow of outside capital improve matters. About the middle of '90, however, things began to mend perceptibly. The change was all the more encouraging since it was almost entirely due to the increased output of gold. The opening of the railway in '91, of course, rendered the field more easy of access, and as a result population once more began to flow in. The output again showed a marked increase, notwithstanding that the field was again afflicted with a second unusually wet season, which rendered, for some months at least, the carting of stone to the batteries impossible. Up to '95, in spite of the depression which affected the whole of the colony, Croydon kept forging ahead in the matter of yields, and '94 witnessed the erection and starting of four cyanide works for the treatment of the heaps of tailings which lay at the different batteries, and these have since been added to. Croydon's contribution to the golden wealth of the colony had up to December, '98, totalled 760,690 oz.

The history of the Etheridge and Woolgar, the Hodgkinson and the Palmer, has been very much that of every other field, and to-day may be said to be in a state of nature. The operations at them all amount really to little more than earth scratchings. Yet, the Etheridge and Woolgar have yielded to date 601,034 oz.; the Hodgkinson has tallied 224,073 oz.; and the Palmer has the grand total of 1,356,365 oz. opposite its name. Both the Hodgkinson and the Palmer are historically of importance. Both have had their palmy days, and, if the veiled predictions of geologists of repute may be taken to mean anything, are destined to again spring into prominence. Taking first the Hodgkinson, it may be said that Mr. Jack, who up to recently was the geologist to the Queensland Government, and who has a world-wide reputation, has a remarkably good opinion of it, and this opinion is evidently shared by practical men, who, realising the importance of capital in respect of the deep leads, have bestirred themselves. The yields of the late seventies and early eighties betoken that the field has belonged to the most promising of its time—the increasing richness so lately demonstrated rather proves that it is by no means played out. In a recent work, Mr. Jack has described the field as an undeservedly neglected field. He remarks:—

"The crushings from the Hodgkinson have averaged as well as those from any other field in the colony, and yet the mines, one after another, were abandoned, in spite of a yield which anywhere else would have stimulated the holders to a feverish activity. In a great many of the instances the only possible excuse for the abandonment of the mine must surely have been that no more stone was to be had. The fortunate holders must certainly have made every effort to be sure of this. Strange

to say, they did nothing of the kind. Of real prospecting for further shoots of payable stone by the sinking of deep shafts, for the driving of exploring levels, there were scarcely any. The field was taken up at first by miners who contributed nothing but muscle. Now, a muscle is an admirable and enviable possession, but it is not capital. The miner endowed with muscle alone has all the time to live on the proceeds of the mine. It is only with the surplus of earnings over living and working expenses that they can do any 'dead work.' In other words, the development of the mine has to be carried on out of revenue instead of out of capital. That scores of Hodgkinson miners did so for years, in spite of every drawback, is an achievement to be proud of. As a matter of fact, the first check, the first sign of diminution in the yield, such as is common in all mines, was the signal for the desertion of nearly every show on the Hodgkinson. The profits already made had been otherwise disposed of, and there were no funds available for prospecting work. Many mines seemed to have been thrown up while in the full tide of prosperity, or what should have been prosperity, under favourable conditions. It may be accepted as a fact that all the large yields recorded were won from very small areas of ground, such as could have been economically opened up simultaneously with sinking shafts and driving exploration levels by the judicious employment of small capital. The exploration work was not done. When the party had done what it could with windlass, whip or whim, the money was rarely forthcoming for winding machinery. On the other hand, the expense of everything was excessive. There was no railway from the coast, and the carriage of machinery and the necessities of life was almost prohibitive. Crushing was, in consequence, three times as costly as it would be now. Carting to the nearest mill was too costly, except for the richest stone. The carting of firewood and mine timber was very expensive. Food for men and horses was sold at prices suggesting a city in a state of siege. Finally, the cost of labour was ruled by the cost of living. Disheartened by these drawbacks, the miners, as one after another they exchanged the 'flush times' of 40z. stone for the poverty of 1½ oz., became stricken with the conviction that 'the Hodgkinson reefs don't go down,' and began to think of clearing out. It was a most unwarrantable conclusion, as no attempt was made to prove the imagined negative. Many mines were abandoned in spite of the fact that poor crushings had been succeeded more than once by rich."

But many of the disabilities referred to have been removed. A railway has been constructed to within 35 miles of the centre of the field, thus defying the "coast range" impediment. Every form of mining and gold saving machinery is cheaper and more efficient, and the expense of putting it on the ground is but a fraction of what it cost in the old days. The agents of capitalists are running all over the world looking for mines such as have been abandoned by the score on the Hodgkinson. Had the field been a later day discovery, there would have been no half-hearted working of the mines, and the Hodgkinson would probably take front rank as a gold, producing centre. However, the evil days are passing away, and gradually capital from outside is being introduced and good development work performed.

The Palmer belongs to the realm of past sensations—the good old days of rushes and extraordinary finds. The field has an area which may be roughly estimated at 23,000 sq. miles. How much of this has actually been worked it is impossible to say. It reached its zenith in the seventies. Immense quantities of alluvial were then got, the record year being 1875, when the return was 250,400 oz., of which 250,000 oz. were alluvial. It is estimated that since its discovery in '73 that 5½ millions sterling of gold has been yielded. It is now, however, a fact patent to everybody that the alluvial is worked out, and that the future of the field depends on the reefs. According to the official experts, these reefs have never

been fairly tried although many of them more than deserve it. It is indeed a further exemplification of the old story of surface scratching and desertion. The field, although it has occasionally showed some signs of revival, is now but a miserable shadow of its former self; and, when one considers its former history and its present prospects, the thought of how fickle men really are, and how they prematurely leave a field after all its fulness, cannot but obtrude itself. In the earlier times men thronged steamers to overflowing; they lined the track and swarmed the mountain pass; they faced the terrors of hunger and the ferocity of the blacks in their mad rush to secure the treasures which Nature concealed on the Palmer, only to rush away before they had obtained all they might have got. It is on record how one man actually walked from Melbourne to the Palmer. The Palmer has indeed a history entirely its own; that history has not yet closed.

Reefing may be said to have been commenced in '76, when a return of 15,000 oz. was got from 4,766 tons of stone. This was additional to 185,000 oz. of alluvial. But this was not the record quartz-crushing year; thus the then prevailing assumption, that the permanency of the Palmer was assured, was not an unreasonable one. From such figures as are available, the question as to how the field came to be abandoned suggests itself, and a reply that it must have been because the ground was worked out, is prompted. The fact that such immense quantities of gold was obtained makes the plea of want of capital somewhat ridiculous, until it is remembered that the whole of the gold was got at shallow depths, that no attempt was ever made to wrest gold from the lower levels, that the cost of everything, by reason of its isolation and the primitive means of transport, was excessively heavy, and that, just when the yields were falling off, other places offered attractions. Thus its abandonment is easily accounted for, though perhaps not so easily justified. Why operations have not been resumed, is not either so readily explained. Mr. Jack thus summed up the position:—

"In the early days, when alluvial gold was plentiful, and flour sold at 2s. 6d. per lb., and horseshoe nails for their weight in gold, it was but natural that nobody would ever turn aside to look at a reef. Later, when there was a prospect of a railway to the field, and before the European diggers had cleared out, a few of them took up reefs, but the same difficulties which wrecked the Hodgkinson were against the Palmer in an exaggerated degree. Timber was scarcer and poorer in quality than on the Hodgkinson, and food and other necessities of life were still more expensive. It may be mentioned that carriage from port was £40 per ton for part of the short time when reefing was seriously carried on. The reefs proved rich at the surface, but want of capital for pumping and winding machinery forced the original holders to abandon their claims. When water became too heavy to be coped with by windlass and bucket, the mines were thrown up. A few years elapsed, and small companies were formed, still with insufficient capital, and, after they had distributed all their earnings in dividends, their mines gradually fell into the hands of lending institutions. The latter were compelled to hold the ground for the purpose of retaining their security through the medium of caretakers or shepherds until the financial crisis of '93 forced them to write off the securities, which had proved nothing but an expense to them, and to release the locked-up mines."

As he points out, the scarcity of timber is a drawback, the result of the law of Nature, and beyond remedy

except such as is to be found in improved means of transport. These improved means have to some extent been provided for. The railway has now been extended from the harbour at Cooktown to within fifty miles of the centre of the field, and a coach covers the remaining distance in two and a half days. Living is scarcely more expensive than on the coast, and carriage from the port only costs about £5 per ton. Climatic conditions, too, are particularly favourable, and civilisation has removed that danger which was so real in the first days of the field—the savagery of the blacks. The town centre is Maytown. The Palmer was one of those fields which were rushed by the Chinese, and the scenes, almost if not actually marked by bloodshed in the effort to disperse the Mongolians, were of the most animated character. But, although the field was eventually retained to the white miner, many hundreds of Chinese made piles of money, which they religiously carted off to their native land. As many as 500 and 600 Chinese have been known to leave in one month with many thousands of ounces of Palmer gold.

And now a few words about the Ravenswood field. Ravenswood is in reality a continuation of the Charters Towers auriferous country. Its existence dates from '68, a year later than the Towers. Since that time it has suffered numerous fluctuations and severe reverses, disparagement and desertion. But, somehow, always when things got to their worst, they began to mend. It was so in '82, in '86, and again in '93. At the present time, as indeed it has been at intervals between the years mentioned, it may be described as a valuable contributor to the gold returns of the colony. Messrs. Jessop, Buchanan and party may be said to have been the discoverers; they at all events received the Government reward. The site of the first working was Middle Camp, and the prospectors worked their way by degrees to Plum Tree Creek. In 1879, operations were extended to Connelly's Creek, then to Nolan's and Jessop's Gullies, the prospectors settling down eventually at Top Camp, the site of the present town of Ravenswood. Jessop and Buchanan Gullies were the real start of the goldfield. They produced a large quantity of surface gold, and were altogether of a more permanent character than previous workings. There were, too, unmistakeable signs of large reefs in the vicinity. At the time, however, the only mines being worked in the neighbourhood of Top Camp were at Mount Wyatt, but a rush took place from here in '69 to Elphinstone Creek. This creek was and now is a very inconsiderable stream, but it was found that water could always be obtained sufficient for domestic purposes by sinking in its bed. Washing was to some extent retarded though, during the first year, for want of water. But a flood came down in '70, which enabled the accumulated heaps to be washed up with satisfactory results. As rich specimen stone was found on all the hills about Jessop and Buchanan Gullies, attention was early directed to reefing. The first mine found was the General Grant, closely followed by the Sunset, Melaneur, La Prouse,

Overlander, Lady Marian, and others of more or less importance, some of which in their time produced good payable stone. One of the greatest difficulties was the want of suitable machinery for treating the ores, and the chary action of capitalists made it extremely likely at one time that the new-born hopes of the miners would be dashed to the ground. The tide was turned by Mr. W. O. Hodgkinson, who, after visiting the field, decided to put up a five-head battery, the principal mine-owners agreeing to certain conditions as to the price to be paid per ton for crushing and the amount of ore to be supplied. This mill (the Lady Marian) was erected at Burn Point, and was ready to work in '70. The first month it put through 450 tons for the satisfactory yield of 1,983 oz. of gold. This crushing really decided the fate of Ravenswood. A rush to the place set in, with the result that very soon the output of stone was too much for the Lady Marian. To meet the demand the Vulcan and Enterprise mills were put up. All the time population was, of course, increasing, prospectors were distributing themselves over a wider area, stores, banks, and, of course, public houses were jointly forming a big township. Then followed Government offices, and a gold escort was established—in fact Ravenswood rapidly became an important centre. The Central mill started at Middle Camp, treated large bodies of stone in three years, but at the end of that time the supply of ore began to fail. Concurrently with this came the mundic stone, difficult and expensive to treat, and Charters Towers booming just about this particular time attracted much of Ravenswood's population. 1872 was perhaps one of the most depressed periods in its history. Men with enterprise started to treat the accumulated heaps of tailings, but the results were often disheartening and a partial desertion of the field succeeded. However, other companies were formed, and, after the lapse of a year or two, the place began to forge ahead again. The discovery of silver helped matters. The first place tried was Dreghorn, on the south side of the Burdekin, about 20 miles from Ravenswood proper. In 1880, the place was thoroughly prospected by a Southern gentleman of experience. The ore got was good in class, but was not always found in payable quantities. Thus he left Dreghorn to try Mount Wright, and again Totley, about a mile out of the town, where large bodies of silver ore were got and treated profitably. Other silver mines were found round about—on Charlie's Creek, on Sellheim River and elsewhere. Then came tin and copper finds; indeed, it has been proved that few fields are richer in minerals than Ravenswood. Up to '87, the silver raised had a value of about £150,000, and tin nearly £9,000. But in later years attention has been almost wholly devoted to gold, notwithstanding that it has been demonstrated that in other parts of the colony both tin and silver pay handsomely when treated economically. It may be said that extraordinarily rich gold finds have been found at different times at Rochford, Argentine, Sandalwood Creek, Kirk River, Sandy Creek, and a dozen or more places. All these centres have been useful contributors to the gold

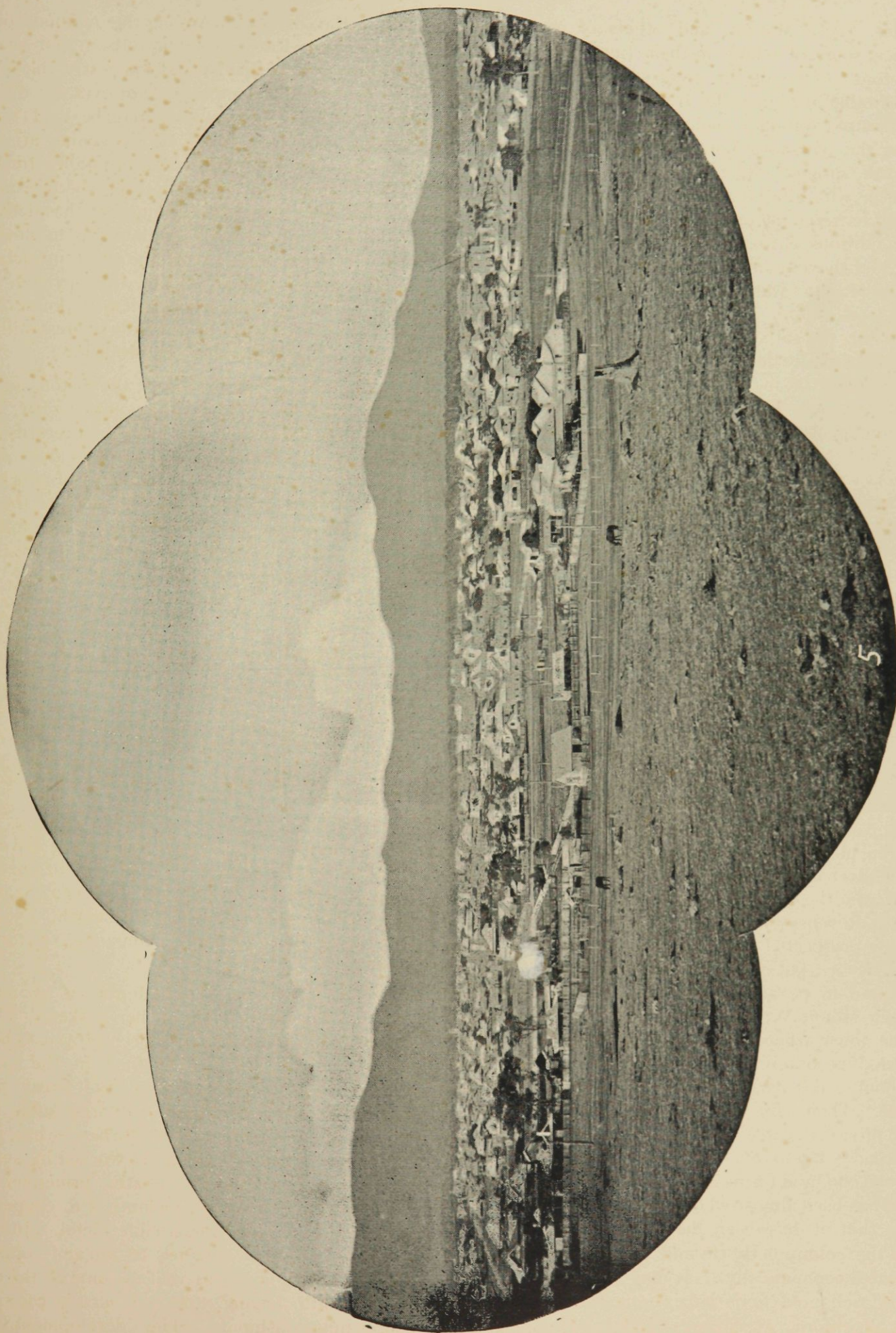
yield of Ravenswood. Among the methods of extraction resorted to on Ravenswood have been first roasting, then smelting, and, as that proved too costly, then chlorination. But even chlorination has not got over the difficulty. In the meantime, Ravenswood may be said to be merely existing until such times as the genius arises who will show how to effectively and profitably treat the great bodies of stone which have been proved to exist. Certain it is that the "Ravenswood mundic" has defied profitable treatment by all methods available up to now. The ore in some of the mines is of the most intractable nature, containing zinc blende, copper, iron, pyrites, arsenic and much besides. Men who profess to know a great deal about the treatment of refractory ores still urge that smelting is the solution of the problem.

And now having looked at the history of the leading gold fields from an historical point of view, let us focus the results as shown in the individual returns from them, which in the aggregate represent a value of no less an amount than £45,244,381. The area of proclaimed gold-fields is 18,658,010 acres, and the area of the proclaimed mining districts 33,168,616 acres. The following have been the yields of the fields stated from the time of their discovery to the end of 1898:—

FIELD.	Oz.
Palmer	1,356,365
Ravenswood	497,726
Charters Towers and Cape River ..	4,402,617
Hodgkinson	242,075
Etheridge and Woolgar	602,054
Gympie	2,312,662
Cloncurry, Calliope, Clermont, Paradise, Normanby and other small fields..	607,755
Eidsvoll	104,709
Rockhampton (including Mount Morgan) ..	2,011,325
Croydon	760,690
Coen	30,031

In addition to the gold yield there have been other minerals won as follows:—Copper, £2,022,927; silver ore, £697,418; antimony, £35,258; coal, £2,282,692; tin ore, £4,448,800; opal, £107,945; bismuth, £58,369; gems, £8937; wolfram, £4047; manganese, £4160; and lead, £30,781.

Thus it will be seen that gold is by no means the only egg Queensland has in her basket. The colony is spoken of as, and indeed has been proved to be, one of the richest and the most diversified in the matter of her mineral wealth. Apart from the great fields, which necessitate the expenditure of large sums in extensive mining plants, there are everywhere what is known as "poor man's fields," which are worked by small bodies of men generally on the co-operative principle. Then there are manganese, wolfram, bismuth, tin, copper, opal, coal, silver—indeed, every imaginable metal. Just now public attention is largely directed to tin and copper, the large deposits in the north, as well as some of the old workings in the south, having attracted outside capital in a most astonishing fashion. The development of the unprecedented Chillagoe fields, and their opening up by railway, as well as the attempts which are being made



ROCKHAMPTON FROM THE RANGE.

in the Gulf country to similarly extract the precious metals which exist really in mountains of pure copper, have been the startling events of the past two years. It has, indeed, altered the whole face of the country, and has given trade and industry generally such a stimulus that was certainly not expected from such a source. For our copper and tin experiences have sometimes been attended with disastrous results. Under the circumstances of this welcome revival it may not be out of place to refer to the earlier times of the industry—when it boomed as it has never before boomed until the present. The copper centre was undoubtedly Mount Perry, although there was much money sunk in the Gulf. Mount Perry has lived and died, and is showing signs of life again. Years ago, in the seventies, Mount Perry was one of the most thriving towns in Queensland. Copper in marvellous abundance was dug out of the hill slopes, was smelted at huge furnaces, shipped to England, and sold at prices varying from £70 to £90 per ton. These were the days when the township which sits in authority as it were over Mt. Perry was crowded with stalwart miners, and business was swinging along with a merry, prosperous and profitable stride. Six thousand people were on the field; £40,000 had been spent in the erection of smelting works; fortunes were within the grasp of thousands of people; £16,000 was being paid away in wages every month; and in sight were, as now, immense masses of rich copper-bearing lodes. A railway from Bundaberg found its way to the field, and property round about became very valuable. Just when everything was wearing a rosy hue, the crash came—sudden, terrible, and absolute. In one short week prices in the English and French markets fell from £90 to £30 per ton. The future of Mt. Perry was based upon nothing more lasting than the carefully built-up calculations of French monopolists. Mt. Perry was thus born amid unhealthy surroundings, for people were led to regard the high prices as permanent, and acted accordingly. These calculations arrived at in Paris were shattered to atoms, and the vibrations of that colossal fall were sufficiently intense to cross the seas and shake Mt. Perry, not as they shook Paris, but nevertheless to such an extent as to stagger the biggest copper-field in Queensland and a number of the smaller ones. The field was speedily forsaken. Men poured out quicker than they had poured in; the well-appointed smelting works were deserted; the furnaces became cold; the sound of the pick was unheard; the voice of the stranger was hushed; even the printing press of the local newspaper was carried away to a spot where its owner, let us hope, was less troubled by the shortcomings of defaulting subscribers, and where advertisements were not so widely apart. Of course all this is becoming changed again. The boom times of old are upon us again, and everything is beginning to smile again. We wonder whether those engaged now in the industry remember Mt. Perry. The experience was a bitter one, but nevertheless useful.

In a somewhat similar position was the tin industry.

Tin and copper seem to go hand in hand. The towns which sprung up under the rise which affected both metals similarly collapsed in sympathy. Take Stanthorpe. Stanthorpe now sleeps calmly enough 'neath the protecting eminence, Mount Marley. At her feet Quart Pot Creek still trickles, not as did the Quart Pot of old, but now with a death-like stillness in keeping with its surroundings. Nothing is active there now. Silently does Quart Pot, Broadwater, Spring Creek, and Pike's Creek meander thro' the pot holes delved years ago by hundreds of men, and round the sun-dried mullock heaps so suggestive of a faded glory and a busy past. The people themselves have sunk into a deep sleep—into a state of chronic inertness that almost betokens hopelessness of revival, and a spirit of pessimism prevails which is painful to contemplate. Perhaps it is the contrast of the busy Stanthorpe of a few years ago with the Stanthorpe of to-day which makes the present appear so unfavourable; but in any case the effects of a boom were never more indelibly stamped upon anything than they are on the border township. The tin boom made the people dissatisfied with everything that had not the merit of bigness. It is truly a town of rapid rise and equally speedy fall. At the same time it cannot be said that the fall has not had its compensating advantages. It has at least taught the people that to live wisely is to live long. The days when the creeks supported a population of 1800 alluvial miners; when no fewer than 30 "pubs" and "shanties" did a roaring trade, and men rolled into town to "knock down" their big cheques—to roll out again when their cash was done to make more to float down the same channel of extravagance, have certainly passed. Such a time could hardly be expected to last. The trouble was that while tin held out nothing else was sought, with the result that when this was done they had no stand-by.

Prior to '72, Stanthorpe—which derives its name from the stanniferous wealth which gave rise to its settlement—was not in existence. Where the township now stands was a sheep station, belonging to the old Folkstone run, with a single bark hut on the bank of the creek, now known as the Quart Pot (so named because the manager of the adjoining station, Maryland, lost a quart pot at the crossing there.) An old character, by name Joe Creer, was the first to discover the presence of tin. He found specimens quite 15 years before it was known exactly what they were. These were found in the creek on Nundubbermore run, and it is on record that Joe and an aged relative fought a battle over some tin country they began to work with a neighbouring squatter of gigantic size and strength. They supposed the field to be a vast mountain of wealth, obtainable by the mere scratching of the ground; but in the end the squatter gained the victory, and the search for tin was abandoned for a time. Needless to say, the legend bears the Joe Creer stamp. In February of '72, A. Ross, of Paddock Swamp, took the first sample of stream tin to Warwick, the nearest town and the then railway terminus. His efforts to obtain land to work were, however, futile.

Presently the news of the find leaked out, and Greer and others returned to Nundubbermore, and, procuring samples, they also exhibited them in Warwick, with the result that Jones and Greenup secured an area of 640 acres and started operations. A start was all that was required. Others were quick to follow the example thus set, and very soon the creeks were swarmed with miners. A rush took place in April, '72. Cobb and Co. were kept uncommonly busy, for they ran a bi-weekly service between the new centre and Warwick. Hundreds of men, unable to obtain transit, tramped the distance. The scene at the new centre was suggestive of "Ye English countrie fayre." Flags floated in the breeze above the tents, and bark huts with goods of all kinds exposed for sale around them. The principal shanty consisted of one large apartment, with wide benches fixed around the walls, and straw and grass for bedding, with a blanket for covering. It is related how an enterprising individual made a fortune by hiring out blankets to lodgers, receiving on their return in the morning half-a-crown for each one used. The post-office, which was really a store and shanty combined, was kept by a worthy son of Erin, who, on arrival of the letters, would mount a cask and, calling the addresses, deliver them to those who answered to the name that the correspondence bore. In those days, too, there was an old landmark known as "The Roll-up Tree." This forest king stood in what is now the main street, opposite the genial Paddy Tevlin's hostelry (the old gentleman still sticks to the business.) This tree, around which the miners would meet at night as a silent witness of much and varied eloquence—for here it was that men would crowd to discuss their good or bad luck, their grievances warmed and lighted by a huge wood fire, to which each new-comer was expected to add a log. This tree disappeared with the march of civilization—indeed, it was the victim of some political trouble which led to the burning in effigy of the late Ratcliffe Pring; it was in fact destroyed with the effigy.

Mr. F. T. Gregory was appointed first Commissioner. While residing there he made a detailed examination of the country immediately in the vicinity of the field, and indited a report as to the extent of the deposits. He described the stanniferous area as far as was then known as being comprised within the following limits:—"Commencing on the main dividing range, between the eastern and western waters, at Lucky Valley Goldfield, near the head of the Condamine River, the northern boundary extends in a west-south-westerly direction for about 25 miles, passing 15 miles south of the town of Warwick, to the head of Pike's Creek on the Pikedale run. From this point it is bounded by a slightly curved line extending south about 20 miles to the Severn River, three miles below Ballandean head station, where it trends south-east for 12 miles further, meeting the boundary of N.S.W. at the Tenterfield run; thence the crest of the watershed which forms the boundary between the two colonies

embraces it in a north-easterly and easterly direction back to Lucky Valley, the area comprised being in round numbers 550 square miles in extent. Of this area, however, only about 225 square miles have hitherto been found sufficiently rich in tin ore to pay for the working."

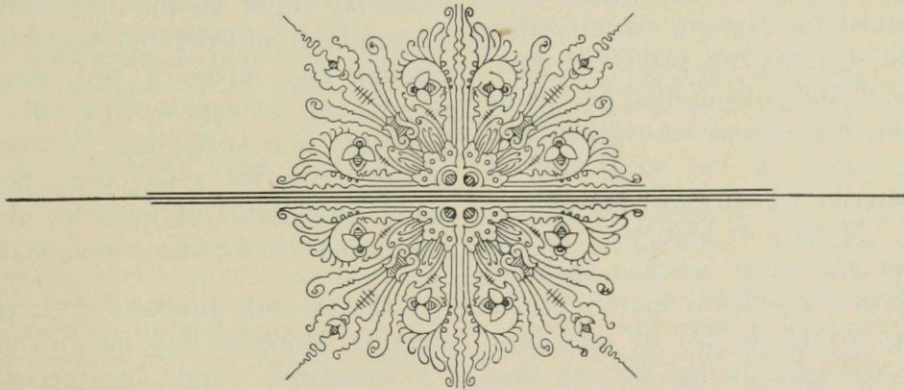
Experience has shown these conclusions to have been extremely accurate. With the whole of the lines mapped, tin has been found in payable quantities. From the opening of the workings in April, '72, to the end of May, '75, 14,165 tons of tin ore, of a value of £715,330, were raised. For the following five years the exact quantity obtained is not known, but in round numbers it may be estimated at 16,000 tons, having a value of quite £800,000, the latter figures being based on the average price ruling during the period. From '80 to '87 the yield fell off, only 6496 tons being got with a value of £314,245. Since then, however, the returns have gradually diminished, until now "digging" is almost solely confined to old men, women and boys, and these do very little. Locally it is believed that the tin deposits are worked out, and, certainly, present indications support this view. The extensive finds of alluvial would, nevertheless, suggest that the source of the deposits would be in lodes higher up the mountains, but, strange to say, the supposition is generally scouted. At the same time it is a fact that a rather extensive tin lode has been found, and if it has not been worked it is because of the low price of tin which ruled so long, and the exorbitant demands of the discoverers, rather than to any absence of the mineral. Perhaps the richest of the rich was the field of 400 acres held by the Brisbane Tin Mining Company on Quart Pot Creek. In 13 years ('73 to '86) no fewer than 6377 tons were taken out, the deepest find being 14ft. from the surface, and the bulk of it just under the grass.

Stanthorpe has now by comparison quite a substantial appearance. It is at one point only three miles from the N.S.W. border, and the salubriousness of the climate makes it a favourite resort for the metropolitan folk when the heat of the sun in the city is such as to make living uncomfortable and a change almost necessary. One or two of its hotels are really well appointed. It has several public buildings, including a School of Arts. The courthouse, too, is conducive to reflection. In days gone by the police magistrate, who succeeded the mineral commissioner, literally "pitched his tent." He held his courts in a tent occupied by the sergeant of police, whose bed served as a bench. In this primitive fashion the law was administered for some time. The prevailing method of securing a prisoner was to chain him to a tree until he could be dealt with. In course of time, too, a Masonic Hall was built and utilised as a public hall. This made the loss of the "Roll-up Tree" the easier to bear. In May, '83, the railway was extended to Stanthorpe, and since then, as we know, it has been carried to the border, there meeting the N.S.W. system.

The Stanthorpe district has been proved to be rich in

both silver and copper, and several finds of gold have been unearthed which carry good prospects. The silver mines at Pikedale on the Texas road, and those at Silver Spur, some 70 miles further on, and especially the latter, are particularly fine properties, the ore being rich and plentiful. With advanced prices these mines have attracted a considerable amount of attention. But, of course, the districts which are attracting the most attention are those of Chillagoe, in the Northern part of the colony, into which capital from what may be termed the outside world is flowing in liberal streams, and which are undergoing a process of development altogether unknown in our history. Shortly Chillagoe will be connected by rail with the Cairns railway, and those who have experience in such matters declare that the district will be one of the

richest in the world. Of course, a great deal depends upon the tin and copper market, but there does not appear to be any immediate danger of a slump, although we know how impossible is the hope for a permanent boom of the nature we are now enjoying. There is a large amount of development, too, going on in the Cloncurry district, where copper abounds in mountainous quantities. An effort is being made on behalf of a wealthy English syndicate to obtain similar concessions to those enjoyed by the Chillagoe combine, when a railway will be built, and that district, so extraordinary rich in metal, will be tapped and worked. It is expected that the Government will give the necessary concessions, in which case two years should witness a big change.




POLITICAL.

"She called men to Her, and they came,
Whose deaths have given the desert name;
Their fame is written with her fame.

The trust is ours—to us alone;
We are the strong foundation-stone,
The seed from where the flower is grown.

What shall it profit her if we
Make gold our God, and strength our plea,
And call wild licence liberty?

What though Her sword unconquered be,
Her armoured navies sweep the sea,
If still her people are not free?"

O our poet, George Essex Evans, sings in his fine apostrophe to "Australia;" and as he sings of a Continent, a vast element in the composition of Great Britain, so might he sing of each integral portion. It is leaf and branch, and trunk and root which make the tree; and in the growth and development of the Nation, whose drum-beat throbs round the world, Queensland plays her part. Her commerce, her political and social life, her great areas of mountain and plain, her shores sea-washed and gleaming, and the strong arms of her sons are all component parts of the material which gives power and strength to the irresistible "Mother of Nations," as she stands fearless and free in the glory of her splendid isolation. There is no step in the political history of the young giant of the Empire which is not of boundless interest. Men have come and gone in her service, and have carved their names upon her records; have left in her remembrance works which shall stand imperishable for future generations to honour and emulate. The political life of Queensland is young as years go; it bears lessons to the whole of the race. It is a brilliant exposition of the virtues of free institutions, of the capacity of the British people as nation builders, of the preservation of integrity in the turmoil and strife of a battle which Nature wages in the subjugation of great unpeopled tracts and amidst all the feverish influences of a great race for wealth. It may be said that the records of the political life of our land bear no indelible stains. The great strong words which in the heat of contest have been used, the accusations which in the excitement of the day smarted and were bitter, have passed into the realms of a thousand

littlenesses; time has numbed the sting and healed the wounds, and distance has made dim the sounds of strife. Our struggles in the past, and our contests of to-day, are but as the labours of the coral insects which build up from a spray to an atoll, and from an atoll to a continent. They are the tests which have strengthened our work, the natural outcome of the critical faculty. Looking back, there is little to regret, and less to be ashamed of. In the past, a prologue has been said which the future will do well to take as a guide. It has not been Nature learning how to write, but men building up under new conditions the system of government which has preserved British liberties from the County of Middlesex to the remotest bush hamlet. Our laws have largely been experimental. That which in the old land was found successful was not necessarily applicable to the conditions of Queensland life. Our political ancestors had to feel their way. In the ever changing conditions of the country, the failure of yesterday might be the success of to-day, and *vice versa*. The children of federated Australia, looking back, perhaps, through the mists of the century, may unfavourably regard our extensive array of Amending Acts in the Statutes; but Australians of to-day know the difficulties of legislating for a few years hence, and appreciate the ready admissions of need for change, which our Legislators from time to time have made.

On the 6th June, 1859, Letters Patent were issued, erecting Moreton Bay into a colony, under the name of "Queensland," and appointing Sir George Ferguson Bowen, K.C.M.G., to be Captain-general and Commander-in-chief of the same. For the issues of these Letters Patent, authority is given in an Imperial Act of 16th July, 1855, entitled, "an Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to the Bill, as amended by the Legislature of New South Wales, to confer a constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a civil list to Her Majesty." Section 7 of the Act says:—"It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Letters Patent, to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect into a separate colony or colonies any territory which may be separated from New South Wales, by such alterations as aforesaid of the Northern boundary thereof; and in and by such Letters Patent, or by Order in Council, to make provisions for the

Government of any such colony, and for the establishment of a Legislature therein (in manner as nearly resembling the form of Government and Legislature, which shall be at such time established in New South Wales, as the circumstances of such colony will allow), and full power shall be given in and by such Letters Patent or Order in Council to the Legislature of the said colony, to make further provisions in that behalf. It may be mentioned that the portion of the clause quoted, which is in brackets, was later on repealed.

The Letters Patent, forming as they do the birth certificate of the colony of Queensland, might well be quoted in any history of the state. Omitting the formal title of the Letters Patent, and the greeting, the text is as follows:—

Whereas by a reserved Bill of the Legislature of New South Wales, passed in the seventeenth year of our reign, as amended by an Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of our reign, entitled, "An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill, as amended, of the Legislature of New South Wales to confer a Constitution on New South Wales, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty," it was enacted that nothing therein contained shall be deemed to prevent us from altering the boundary of New South Wales on the North in such a manner as to us might seem fit, and it was further enacted by the said last recited Act that if we should at any time exercise the power given to us by the said reserved Bill of altering the Northern boundary of our said colony, it should be lawful for us by any Letters Patent to be from time to time issued under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to erect into a separate Colony or Colonies any territories which might be separated from our said Colony of New South Wales by such alteration as aforesaid of the Northern boundary thereof, and in and by such Letters Patent or by Order-in-Council to make provision for the government of any such separate colony, and for the establishment of a Legislature therein in manner as nearly resembling the form of government and legislature which should be at such time established in New South Wales, as the circumstances of each separate colony would allow, and that full power should be given by such Letters Patent or Order-in-Council to the Legislature of such separate colony to make further provision on that behalf. Now know you that we have in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the said Bill and Act, and of all other powers and authorities in us in that behalf vested, separated from our colony of New South Wales and erected into a separate colony so much of the said colony of New South Wales as lies northward of a line commencing on the sea-coast at Point Danger in latitude about 28 degrees 8 minutes South, and following the range thence which divides the waters of the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers from those of the Logan and Brisbane Rivers westerly to the Great Dividing Range between the waters falling to the East coast and those of the River Murray, following the Great Dividing Range southerly to the range dividing the waters of Tenterfield Creek from those of the main head of the Dumaresq River, following that range westerly to the Dumaresq River, and following that river (which is locally known as the Severn) downwards to its confluence with the McIntyre River, which lower down becomes the Barwon, downward to the twenty-ninth parallel of south latitude, and following that parallel westerly to the one hundred and forty-first meridian of east longitude, which is the Eastern boundary of South Australia, together with all and every one of the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances in the Pacific Ocean; and do by these separate from our said colony of New South Wales, and erect the said territory so described into a separate colony to be called the Colony of Queensland. And whereas we have by an order made by us in our Privy Council bearing even date herewith made provision for the government of our said Colony of Queensland, and we deem it expedient to make more particular provision for the government of our said colony: Now know ye that we, reposing special trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint to, do by these presents constitute and appoint you the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen to be during our will and pleasure our Captain-General

and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Colony of Queensland, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within our said Colony or in its members and appurtenances. And we do hereby authorise, empower, require, and command you the said George Bowen in due manner to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and trust we have reposed in you according to the several powers, provisions, and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of our present commission and of the said recited Bill and according to our Order in our Privy Council bearing even date herewith and to such instructions as are herewith given to you or which may from time to time hereafter be given to you under our Sign Manual and Signet, or by our Order in Privy Council, or by us through one of our principal Secretaries of State, and according to such laws and ordinances as are now in force in our said Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and as shall hereafter be in force in our said Colony of Queensland.

2. And whereas it is ordered by our said Order, made by us in our Privy Council, bearing even date herewith, that there shall be within our said Colony of Queensland a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to be severally constituted and composed in the manner in the said Order prescribed, and that we shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of our said Colony in all cases whatever. And it is provided by the above recited Act that the provisions of the Act of the fourteenth year of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-nine, and of the Act of the sixth year of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-six, intituled "an Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," which relate to the giving and withholding of Her Majesty's assent to Bills, and the reservation of Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and the instructions to be conveyed to Governors for their guidance in relation to the matters aforesaid, and the disallowance of Bills by Her Majesty shall apply to Bills to be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly constituted under the said reserved Bill and Act, and by any other legislative body or bodies which may at any time hereafter be substituted for the present Council and Assembly. Now do we by virtue of the powers in us vested hereby require and command that you do take especial care that in making and passing such laws with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly the provisions and regulations, restrictions and directions contained in the said Acts of Parliament and in order made in our Privy Council bearing even date herewith, and in our instructions under our Sign Manual accompanying this our Commission, or in such future orders as may be made by us in our Privy Council, or in such further instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet as shall at any time thereafter be issued to you in that behalf be strictly complied with.

3. And whereas it is expedient that an Executive Council should be appointed to advise and assist you the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen in the administration of the Government of our said Colony. Now we do declare our pleasure to be that there shall be an Executive Council for our said Colony, and that the said Council shall consist of such persons as you shall by instruments to be passed under the Great Seal of our said Colony in our name and on our behalf from time to time to nominate and appoint to be members of the said Executive Council, all of which persons shall hold their places in the said Council during our pleasure. But we do expressly enjoin and require that you do transmit to us through one of our principal Secretaries of State exemplifications of all such instruments as shall be by you so issued for appointing the members of the said Council.

4. And we do authorise and empower you the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen to keep and use the Great Seal of our said Colony for seal all things whatsoever that shall pass the Great Seal of our Colony.

5. And we do hereby give and grant to you the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen full power and authority by and with the advice of the Executive Council to grant in our name and on our behalf any waste or unsettled lands in us invested within our said Colony, which said grants are to be passed and sealed with the Great Seal of our said Colony, and being entered upon record by such public officer or officers as shall be appointed thereunto shall be effectual in law against us our heirs or successors. Provided nevertheless that in granting or disposing of such lands you do conform to and observe the provisions in that behalf contained in any law which is or shall be in force within our said Colony or within any part of our said Colony for regulating the sale and disposal of such lands.

6. And we do hereby give and grant unto you the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen full power and authority as you shall see occasion in our name and our behalf to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any court or before any judge, justice, or magistrate within our said Colony a pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender as you may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to us, but subject to the regulations and directions contained in the instructions under our Royal Sign Manual and Signet accompanying this our Commission, or in any future instructions as aforesaid.

7. And we do hereby give and grant unto you the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen full power and authority upon sufficient cause to you appearing to suspend from the exercise of his office within our said Colony any person exercising any office or place under or by virtue of any commission or warrant granted, or which may be granted by us or in our name or under our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to you. And we do hereby strictly require and enjoin you in proceeding to any such suspension to observe the directions in that behalf given to you by our present or any future instructions as aforesaid.

8. And in the event of the death or absence of you the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen out of our said Colony of Queensland and its dependencies, we do hereby provide and declare our pleasure to be that all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall be and are hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us by warrant under our Sign Manual and signed to by our Lieutenant-Governor of our said Colony or in such person or persons as may be appointed by us in like manner to administer the government in such contingency, or in the event of there being no person or persons within our Colony so commissioned and appointed by us as aforesaid, then our pleasure is, and we do hereby provide and declare that in any such contingency the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall be and the same are hereby granted to the Colonial Secretary of our said Colony for the time being; and such Lieutenant-Governor or such person or person or persons as aforesaid or such Colonial Secretary as the case may be shall exercise all and every the powers and authorities herein granted until our further pleasure shall be signified therein.

9. And we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of our said Colony of Queensland to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto you the said Sir George Ferguson Bowen, or in the event of your death or absence to such person or persons as may under the provisions of this our Commission assume and exercise the functions of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Colony.

10. And we do declare that these presents shall take effect so soon as the same shall be received and published in the said Colony.

Following the Letters Patent and in chronological succession, we find an Order-in-Council approved at the Court at Buckingham Palace the sixth day of June, 1859, present—the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council. This order empowers the Governor of Queensland "to make laws and to provide for the administration of justice in the said colony." Our statutes only contain sections 14 and 22 of the order, the residue being repealed by the Repealing Act of 1867, and embodied in the Constitution Act of 1867. The Order-in-Council is published in *extenso* in the *Queensland Government Gazette* of the 24th December, 1859. On the 8th August, 1859, we find an Act passed "to repeal as regards the colony of Victoria, and to enable other Colonial Legislatures to repeal certain provisions of the Imperial Acts of the fifty-fourth year of George the Third, chapter fifteen, and of the fifth and sixth years of William the Fourth, chapter sixty-two." Then on the 22nd July, 1861, is an Act "to remove doubts respecting the authority of Queensland to annex certain territories to the colony of South Australia, and for other purposes." In this latter Act several points of

very considerable interest arise. The measure itself is a validating Act, but to us at the present day there are other provisions in it of more appreciable importance. Section 6 provides for the apportioning of the public debt in the event of any territory being hereafter separated from any Australian colony and either erected into a separate colony or annexed to any other colony, if the Governor of the colony to which such territory belonged before separation or the Governor of the colony to which it shall belong or which it may constitute after separation, shall represent to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that a question has arisen between the Governors of the two colonies as to the proportions in which the public debt of the colony from which such territory has been separated shall be borne by the two colonies respectively after separation, or as to the division of the public money in the Treasury of such first-mentioned colony at the time of separation, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State to require the Governors of the two colonies, with the advice of their respective Executive Councils, each to appoint a commissioner, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint a third commissioner not being a resident in or employed in the public service of either colony, and to fix the time and place of the first meeting of the commissioners, and such commissioners shall determine the proportion in which such money or debt shall be divided between the two colonies, and the award of such commissioners, or any two of them, when confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, shall be final and conclusive against both colonies, provided always that nothing herein contained and no award of the aforesaid shall in any way prejudice or affect the security of any debentures which may have been issued before the separation of any territory by the Government of the colony from which such territory may be separated, or the absolute right and claim of the holder thereof to demand and receive payments of the amounts thereby respectively purporting to be secured as well out of the revenue of the colony from which such territory has been separated as out of the revenue of the colony to which such territory shall belong or which it may constitute.

In 1862 we come to an Act "to explain an Act intituled 'An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies.'" This was also a validating measure to legislation which had been passed, including Acts altering the constitution of legislative bodies. Then on 28th July, 1863, comes an Act "to determine the time at which Letters Patent shall take effect in the colonies," and on the same date "an Act to confirm certain Acts of Colonial Legislatures." It would seem that the proverbial coach and horses could still be driven through the laws under which the colonies legislated, for on the 29th June, 1865, we find "an Act to remove doubts as to the validity of Colonial Laws." Some of the provisions of this Act are interesting reading. Section 2 says: "Any Colonial law which is or shall be

in any respect repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the colony to which law may relate, or repugnant to any order or regulation made under authority of such Act of Parliament, or having in the colony the force and effect of such Act, shall be read and subject to such Act, order, or regulation, and shall, to the extent of such repugnancy, but not otherwise, be and remain absolutely void and inoperative."

It is provided in the following clause that no colonial law shall be deemed to have been void or inoperative on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England, unless the same shall be repugnant to the provisions of some such Act of Parliament, order or regulation. Colonial laws, it is provided, shall not be void for inconsistency with instructions to Governors. The Act also affirms that colonial legislatures may establish and alter the constitution of courts of law, and that representative legislatures may alter their constitutions. Such in brief are the Imperial statutes on the subject of "Constitution passed since the issue of the Letters Patent erecting Queensland into a separate colony." Preceding Acts, eight in number, and dating from 28th July, 1828, to 16th July, 1855, combine the constitutional basis of Australia as a whole.

We come then to what may be deemed the first step within the colony in the institution of Parliamentary machinery. It was in the form of a proclamation published in a supplement to the *Queensland Government Gazette* of December 31st, 1859. We give a copy of the document in the following form:—

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor-General in and over all Her Majesty's colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia; and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, and vice-admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. That whereas by an order bearing date the 6th day of June, in the year 1859, made by Her Most Excellency Majesty the Queen, by virtue of the powers vested in her by the Act of the Imperial Parliament in the said order recited and referred to, and by and with the advice of her Privy Council, it is ordered amongst other things that there shall be within the new colony of Queensland a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, to be respectively summoned as in and by the said order is provided, and that all the provisions contained in a certain Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, passed in the seventeenth year of her Majesty, and intitled "An Act to confer a Constitution on New South Wales and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty," as assented to with amendments by her Majesty under the authority of the said first recited Act of Parliament which relates to the constitution, functions, and proceedings of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly respectively, and to the qualification and disqualification of electors and members of the Assembly, shall be in force within the said colony of Queensland, unless and until altered in manner specified in the said Order-in-Council.

And whereas by the sixth section of the said Order-in-Council, the Governor of New South Wales is authorised by proclamation to fix the number of members of which the said Assembly shall be composed, and also by such proclamation as aforesaid to make all necessary provisions for dividing the colony into convenient electoral districts, and for the compilation and revision of lists of all persons qualified to vote, according as nearly as may be to the laws which are now or shall be at the date of such proclamation in force in the colony of New South Wales at the elections to be holden within the several districts of the said colony, and for the appointing of returning-officers, and for the issuing, executing, and

returning of the necessary writs for such elections and for taking the poll thereat, and for determining the validity of all disputed returns and otherwise for ensuring the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of such elections. Provided that the writs to be issued for the first election of members of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland shall be issued by the Governor of New South Wales; and whereas it is necessary that the electoral arrangements and provisions required by the said sixth clause of the said order should now be made to the end that the said Legislative Assembly may be summoned with all convenient speed.

Now, therefore, I, Sir William Thomas Denison, the now Governor of New South Wales, do, by this my proclamation, declare that the number of members of which the Legislative Assembly of the colony of Queensland shall be composed shall be twenty-six (26); and I do further declare that the said colony of Queensland shall be divided into the sixteen electoral districts hereinafter mentioned, and that the boundaries of the said districts respectively shall be those described in the schedule A to this my proclamation annexed. And I do further declare that the twenty-six members of which the said Legislative Assembly is to be composed shall be returned by the said electoral districts in the proportions following, that is to say:

Town of Brisbane	3	District of Western Downs ..	2
Town of South Brisbane ..	1	District of Eastern Downs ..	1
Hamlet of Fortitude Valley ..	1	District of Northern Downs ..	1
Town of Ipswich	3	District of Maranoa	1
Town of Drayton & Toowoomba	1	District of Burnett	2
Town of Warwick	1	District of Wide Bay	1
District of East Moreton ..	2	District of Port Curtis ..	1
District of West Moreton ..	3	District of Leichhardt ..	2
		Total	26

And I do declare that for all other the purposes for which I, the said Governor of New South Wales, by the said sixth section of the said Order-in-Council, am authorised to make all necessary provisions, the enactments contained in the following sections of the Act of Parliament of New South Wales, passed in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty, entitled, "An Act to Amend the Electoral Law," shall be in force within the colony of Queensland, and shall be deemed to be incorporated in this my proclamation, with all necessary words for applying the same to the said colony of Queensland, and to the Governor thereof, and to all officers, persons, and things herein, that is to say:—

Section one—substituting the word "Queensland" for "New South Wales"; sections sixteen to twenty-three, both inclusive; and sections twenty-five to twenty-eight, both inclusive (except "several days and times fixed by any of the said clauses for the several matters necessary for the preparation of lists of voters shall for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty be respectively postponed for fourteen days"); section twenty-nine (except in the respect of the writs to be issued for the first general election for Queensland; and sections thirty to eighty, both inclusive (except in so far as section forty-four is locally inapplicable, and in so far as section forty-six is inapplicable to the qualification of electors in Queensland as established by her Majesty's said Order-in-Council.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and in the twenty-third year of her Majesty's reign.—W. DENISON. God Save the Queen.

Such was the proclamation given to the people of the colony—the self-governing state of Queensland—in those days of small things in the country.

The Schedule A referred to in the proclamation set out the electoral districts. They were fully defined, and to those who know the Brisbane and South Brisbane of to-day the definitions sound quaintly village-like. Take the electoral district of the town of Brisbane:—

Commencing on the the left bank of the Brisbane River, at the southern extremity of the north-west side of the road dividing John McConnell's 13 acres 1 rood and 2 perches from his 21 acres 3 roods and 4 perches, and bounded on the south-east by that road north-easterly to the south corner of J. C. Wickham's 30 acres; thence on to the north-east by the south-west boundary of Wickham's 30 acres, and the south-west boundary of James Gibbon's 86 acres and 33 acres, and of T.

Shannon's 13 acres and 19 perches, to the north corner of Frederick Hingston's 5 acres and 3 roods; and on the north-west boundary of Hingston's 5 acres and 3 roods, south-westerly; and by its continuation, which forms the north-west boundaries of William Thornton's 5 acres and 1 rood, T. Adams' 4 acres, and John McConnell's 2 acres 2 roods and 27 perches, to the north-east boundary of Henry Watson's 1 acre and 32 perches; and by the north-east and north-west boundaries of that land north-westerly and south-westerly to its western corner; thence on the north by the road bearing west, and forming the south boundaries of George Poole's 1 acre and 34 perches, James Gibbon's 1 acre 3 roods and 5 perches, and other lands to the road along the summit of the ridge dividing Hanley's Hollow from Spring Hollow by that road to the ridge forming the southern watershed of York's Hollow, and by that ridge to a point north by compass from the north-east corner of the Jews' burial ground for North Brisbane; on the west by a line bearing south, and forming partly the eastern boundary lines of the Jews, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Aborigines' burial grounds to the north corner of D. R. Somerset's 2 acres and 38 perches; the south-west side of the road forming the north-east boundary of that land to a small creek which forms its south boundary, and by that creek to the Brisbane River; on the south-west by the north bank of the Brisbane River, downwards to the nearest point of the north-west corner of W. R. H. Week's 5 acres 1 rood and 24 perches; on Kangaroo Point by a line south-easterly to that corner, and by Leopard Street forming the south-west boundaries of Week's 5 acres 1 rood and 24 perches, John McCabe's 5 acres 1 rood and 24 perches, and William Kent's 6 acres 3 roods and 4 perches, to the road being the easterly continuation of Vulture Street in South Brisbane; on the south by that road easterly to the south-east corner of W. Kent's 6 acres 1 rood and 13 perches; and on the east by the road bounding Kent's land on the east northerly to the Brisbane River, by its extension northerly across that river, and by the left bank of the river upwards to the point of commencement.

How many of the Brisbane people of to-day—of the city of wood pavements, electric trams, and splendid thoroughfares, would recognise the boundaries laid down in that birth register of a State?

Sir William Denison, in forwarding to Sir George Bowen the proclamation for publication in the *Queensland Gazette*, on the 20th December, 1859, dates a letter of some interest from Government House, Sydney. Sir William Denison says that "he had added two members to the number (24) mentioned in his despatch to the Secretary of State, and had given those two members to the Northern districts." The reason for this is set forth thus: "I was convinced that the change made in the number of the population and its distribution since the date of that despatch gave to the Northern districts a claim to that increased amount of representation." There seems to have been some doubt as to the interpretation of clause 8 of the Order-in-Council, fixing the qualification for electors and members respectively of the first Legislative Assembly of Queensland. Subsequent to the Order-in-Council constituting Queensland a separate colony, an extension of the franchise was granted in New South Wales. It was considered in some quarters that the new colony should enjoy the same advantage, and this became quite a burning question. It was thought that Clauses 8 and 6 of the order were somewhat at variance, but a letter from Sir William Denison, fortified by the judges of New South Wales, set matters at rest, though it did not give satisfaction. Clause 8 was declared explicit, and was allowed to stand, while Clause 6 was practically condemned. The Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir Alfred Stephen in giving views of the judges, said:

"It is quite clear, however, that until the Queen actually herself creates and prescribes a qualification both for electors and members, the machinery contemplated is and will be useless, and there can be no legislature at all. For this reason, added to those which arise, as already stated, from the very clear language of the 8th clause contrasted with the ambiguity of the 6th, I conclude that the 6th neither established a qualification for electors, nor meant to do so, nor to imply that there was or could be without express provision any such qualification."

Some difficulty also arose over the point of the proclamation not being issued under any Great Seal. The judges, again represented by Sir Alfred Stephen, said:—

"The proclamation need not be under any Great Seal. I have known proclamations issued under a Governor's Official Seal called his Seal at Arms. There may be indeed a difficulty in obtaining the Great Seal of the new colony, and the Seal of New South Wales will be inefficacious. The proclamation should, I think, be officially published only in Queensland, for New South Wales has nothing to do with the matter."

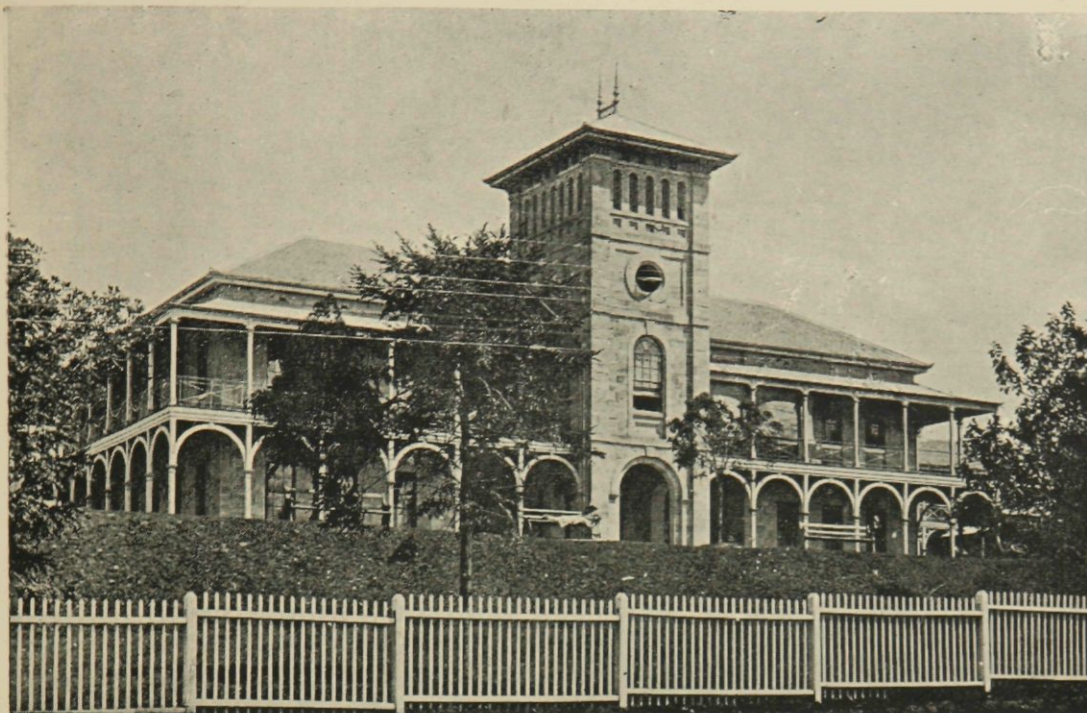
Here it may be remarked, that Queensland, to a certain extent, considered that she was getting something less than a benediction from the mother country on entering upon responsible government. At this date we look upon the irritation of the closing days of 1859 and the opening of 1860 probably with a smile at their littleness; but when the historian of forty years hence reviews our fears and mistrust of one another as states of a glorious empire, there will be the same inclination to minimise the events which seem to us so filled with vital interest. The incidents of importance to-day are often less important to-morrow; a year hence they may be written down as trifling; forty years hence they may be scarcely memories. The *Moreton Bay Courier* of January 10th, 1860, dealing with the difficulties which have just been referred to, shows that there were pin-pricks between the colony and New South Wales. It said:

"As we have previously demonstrated, the Electoral Act of 1858 was in force both at the time the proclamation was made at Buckingham Palace and when it was proclaimed in this colony, and the legal turpitude which has set aside this provision could only have been suggested by a spirit inimical to the interests of the infant state. It is absurd for the men of Sydney to disavow this feeling of animosity. Is it not apparent in the most trivial things, and is it not a fact that every possible obstacle is thrown in the way of our Executive? No satisfactory information is procurable, and that spirit of sympathy which should obtain between the two governments at such a juncture, is wholly ignored by New South Wales. The petty opposition that could betray itself in such a small matter as the stoppage of a supply of postage stamps, is worthy only of the meanest mind, and may fairly be supposed to have been dictated by the spirit of antagonism to this colony which has always betrayed itself in the present Premier, and which he has not failed to evince on every conceivable occasion."

That is rather strong language even for journalists of 1860. In 1899 we find our public press a little more highly spiced in some respects, but in the leading columns in 1860 there was some sledge-hammer work. We may, however, gauge the spirit which incited an article such as we quote from, when we say that when very strong terms were used, they were more frequently against persons than principles.

It would appear that the Queensland officials had nothing to do with the arrangements for summoning the first Parliament. Sir William Denison was blamed for a condition of things so unsatisfactory to the infant state,

The Fortitude Club
Brisbane



BRISBANE GENERAL HOSPITAL.



AN OFFICER OF THE QUEENSLAND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

and the paper added:—"All we can do is to regret that he did not seek the council of unbiassed advisers." Manhood suffrage was the goal at which the *Moreton Bay Courier* then aimed. It sent in the parthian shot: "Contrary to the expectation of many, we are not to be deprived of the ballot, and we are glad that the attempt was not made to abrogate our privileges thus far." The ballot, though a new thing in those days, was much valued, and its operation had been very satisfactory in the last elections which saw Queensland returning members to the Parliament of New South Wales.

On the 23rd January, 1860, there was an important development in the history of Queensland. A meeting of the Executive Council was held for the purpose of laying the foundation of the Civil Service of the new colony. His Excellency the Governor placed before the Council a "Minute on the Organisation of Her Majesty's Civil Service in the colony of Queensland." Really the minute might be taken to apply to the Civil Service of to-day. It possesses the requisite unctuous tone with respect to individual merit rather than patronage or connection in giving young men appointments, and there is a recommendation for the appointment of a Board of Examiners and for a syllabus in connection with the examinations, all of which have been followed out with but little change. The system of competitive examinations for third-class clerkships was put forward as not only likely to secure for the Public Service "men of good character, sound information, ability and efficiency, but also to apply a powerful stimulus to scholastic institutions and to public education generally." In accordance with the plan adopted in the United Kingdom, His Excellency proposed that the clerkship staff of each department should be organised as follows:—

1. Chief clerk, beginning at a minimum of £400, and rising by £20 yearly to a maximum of £500 per annum.
2. Clerks of first class, beginning at a maximum of £300, and rising by £20 yearly to a maximum of £400 per annum.
3. Clerks of second class, beginning at a minimum of £200, and rising by £20 yearly to a maximum of £300 per annum.
4. Clerks, third class, beginning at a minimum of £100, and rising by £10 yearly to a maximum of £200 per annum.

These salaries, His Excellency pointed out, would of course be subject to the sanction of the Queensland Parliament. His Excellency also said: "The important subject of the establishment of a system of superannuation allowances, such as are provided in England for old and faithful public servants, must also engage the attention of the Legislature." His Excellency's minute proposed a system of classification in the service; and a system which required before promotion was made, a report from the chief of Department that the officer to be promoted has been faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duties, and fully deserved the mark of the favour and approval of the Government. The Executive Council expressed their entire concurrence in the views of His Excellency, and advised that the minute should be published in the *Government Gazette* with a notification of

an examination to be held as candidates for third-class clerkships, as might be required in the public offices. The syllabus and general conditions for entering the service certainly gave the Civil Service of Queensland a good start, and will explain the high mental quality of the older officers whom we meet every day.

At this point it is convenient, and may be appropriate, to make some reference to the departure of Captain Wickham from Brisbane. The incident was typical of the time. The plain Naval Captain who had been Resident, had given way to the full fledged Governor, Sir George Bowen. On Monday, the 30th January, 1860, a deputation consisting of Messrs. G. Raff, R. R. Mackenzie, R. Little, W. Brooks, S. Smith, R. Cribb, J. Gibbon and J. F. Macdonald, waited on Captain Wickham at the residence of Dr. Fullerton, and presented the following address:—

"To John Clements Wickham, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, late Government Resident, Moreton Bay.

"Dear Sir,—As you are now about to take your departure from among us on a voyage to England after a residence of seventeen years in this district, we beg to address you for the purpose of testifying our high sense of the value of your public services in this portion of Australia, as well as our own regard for your private worth. Although the advent of Separation, which is the immediate cause of your departure, is a source of congratulation to us, we at the same time regret that it has led to the loss to this colony of a faithful and efficient public officer. We are aware of the difficulties that surrounded your position as Government Resident at Moreton Bay—having to carry out the economical views of the New South Wales Government on the one hand, and meeting the wishes of the inhabitants on the other. Your well-known popularity may be taken as a fair criterion to your success. In now taking leave of you we would express a hope that at no distant day you may return to take up your residence amongst us, invigorated by the bracing climate of your native land, and willing again to give us the benefit of your services. Hoping that you, Mrs. Wickham, and family may have a safe and pleasant voyage, and with every wish for your united happiness,—We are, dear sir, yours &c. (signed by 120 inhabitants of Brisbane)."

To this Captain Wickham replied, and evinced in doing so—as the papers of the day put it—how deeply he felt the kindness of those who had not permitted him to pass from amongst us unrewarded by our sympathy and kind remembrance. The reply was as follows:—

"Gentlemen.—I thank you most sincerely for the kind and flattering address which you have presented to me. I do assure you that I fully appreciate the good feeling therein expressed, and it is no trifling gratification on my departure for England, where private affairs urgently demand my presence, to know that I am carrying with me the good will of those amongst whom I have so long resided, and from all classes of whom I have invariably received marked attention and kindness. It has been my increasing endeavour at all times to perform the various duties of my office in an upright and impartial manner, and it is with great satisfaction that I now receive your testimony of having been in some degree successful. The difficulties which perpetually attended the advancement of these districts (whilst forming a portion of New South Wales, and which, though a constant source of regret to me, were beyond my control), are now happily removed, and I earnestly trust that by a judicious management of your own affairs this may become a flourishing and happy colony. I beg you to accept my cordial thanks for your good wishes on behalf of myself and family, and, should it please God, it is my intention after a short sojourn in my native country again to take up my residence amongst you in this delightful climate, where I have already spent so many of the happiest years of my life. It is therefore with the hope of being privileged to witness your prosperity, socially and politically, I now bid you a temporary farewell, wishing you in the meanwhile every happiness which Divine blessing can bestow, and the most complete success in all efforts for the advancement of Queensland."

All through January the infant colony of Queensland had been in a mild ferment in anticipation of the elections which were so soon to take place within the first Parliament of the State. Looking through old files of the papers published at the time we find the first candidates actually announced as in the field to be Thomas L. Murray-Prior and H. Stewart Russell, two Queenslanders whose names will ever be closely associated with the history of the colony. Those gentlemen issued addresses to the electors on the 2nd February, 1860, Mr. Murray-Prior to those of East Moreton, and Mr. Stuart Russell to those of Brisbane North. These addresses have a certain historic interest. They were as the first shots fired in the series of political battles which have continued for nearly forty years—the outpost signals arousing the sleeping camp. Mr. Murray-Prior's opening paragraph was eminently characteristic of the man, as Queenslanders of a much later date knew him. Eighteen years, he said, he had been in Queensland, and had mixed little in political affairs, but, "now that we have become a separate colony, I feel it is my duty that all men of independent means should sacrifice their ease, and place themselves at the disposal of their country," and so on. Mr. Murray-Prior's mind naturally reverted to a Land Bill as one of the questions of greatest importance to be decided by the first Parliament. "I would advocate," he said, "the interest of the true squatter the first occupier of the land. Let us do justice to them." This was the war-cry of the pure merino party, of which in after years Mr. Murray-Prior became a prominent and able member. Yet he stated that he would advocate a Land Bill, "sufficiently liberal to induce immigrants to come to our shores, by leasing Crown Lands for farming purposes with the right of pre-emption at the upset price at any time during the lease." In education he advocated the national system, and, "upon principle" he advocated "no state aid to religion." "Are we christians, and can we not support our own clergy?" he asked. Mr. Stewart Russell had to apologise for living near Sydney at the time he penned his address, but as a sojourner in Queensland for nearly twenty years, he hoped for success at the polls. He advocated as of the first importance to the colony improvements of harbours, railroads to the westward, and a just dealing with the Crown Lands. He touched on the education and immigration questions and said, "I doubt that anything will tend so much to attract a large influx of a desirable population and outlay of capital as the spirit in which the land question is debated and handled." Mr. Stuart Russell was obviously no blind dabbler in prophetic phrases. He urged that which to-day most agitates the minds of merchants and others in the metropolis—harbour improvements and the extension of the railways, "away to the setting sun," as Sir Thomas McIlwraith expressed it. On the 4th February Mr. Charles W. Blakeney announced himself for the city of Brisbane. Mr. Blakeney came out with what we would even in these days term "radical." He advocated extremely liberal land laws, a repeal of the tea and sugar

duties, and the imposition of a moderate stamp duty on bills of exchange, promissory and bankers' notes, conveyancers' mortgages, probates, and succession to real estate, the object being to oblige the unmarried class to bear their fair share of taxation. In the field at this stage, and definitely announced, though we see no advertisements from him at the time in the *Moreton Bay Courier*, was Mr. St. George Gore for Warwick. On the 7th February, 1860, appeared a requisition to Charles Lilley, Esq., one destined to play an important part in the political and judicial history of Queensland. The requisition was as follows:—"The electors of Fortitude Valley, who make the following request, ask that you (Mr. Lilley) will give us an exposition of your political principles at an early date, as the time is fast approaching when we must make choice of a person in whom we can place confidence to represent us in the first Parliament of Queensland." Charles Lilley replied, engaging to meet the electors at the Forrester's Hall, Fortitude Valley, at half-past seven o'clock on Thursday evening, 9th February, 1860. In the paper which contains this introduction of Sir Charles Lilley to active political life, also appears a requisition to Gilbert Elliott, of Sydney, from the electors of Maryborough, inviting him to nomination to represent that town and district. On this requisition appears the name of Edward Booker, still a prominent name in the Wide Bay district. Mr. Elliott consented to stand, and the quoted paragraph of his reply will indicate that there was not a consensus of opinion that Brisbane should be the site of the capital. Mr. Elliott says: "It must, I think, be apparent to every one, that although Brisbane for present convenience has been made the seat of government, it cannot in justice to other parts of the colony be continued so for any length of time, from the inconvenience of its situation, not to mention other obvious objections to which I need not more particularly allude." On Thursday, February 9th, appeared advertisements urging electors "not to pledge themselves to Mr. Lilley until you know who are going to oppose him." The address of Mr. Lilley was given, as announced, and showed him to be a Liberal, and under the Liberal flag he died. He spoke to a crowded meeting for upwards of an hour. How interesting it is, looking back through the avenue of nearly forty years, to note his political profession of faith! He combated the objections made against his candidature because he was a lawyer, and pointed out the work which had been done by the great lawyers of the English Parliament—Lord Brougham, Erskine, Ronnilly, and Lord Campbell. He said: "A representative in the House should be one properly so; not a man who followed his own views, despite the wishes of his constituency, but one who consulted the electors upon all occasions, made himself acquainted with their wishes, and represented them." He was—we quote from a very condensed report of the meeting—"in favour of an elective Upper House, not considering it just that, after the representatives of the people had passed a Bill, nominees should have the power of rejecting it." That

was characteristic of the Charles Lilley known to a much later generation of Queenslanders. "The duty of a representative"—we still quote—"was to resign if called upon by half of the electors who had voted him in," and he should be prepared to support an amendment of the electoral law which would enable the electors to vote a man out as well as in." That was liberal enough; but the following will be probably a surprise to those who heard Charles Lilley speak on political questions when he appeared a few years ago before the electors of Brisbane North:—"Tramways and railways should be left to private enterprise, and be encouraged by grants of land. Government should not undertake commercial speculations, inasmuch as there was not only the making of the railways, but the provision of engines, and working expenses of the lines." The speaker had ample time, and took the opportunity in his after years to recant. He had changed his views entirely on the subjects of railways and tramways. At the Fortitude Valley meeting Mr. Lilley fired his first shot on the education question, a theme to the development of which he gave many years of his life. "He was in favour," the report says, "of a liberal national system of education, so that the Government might not have to educate at the wrong end of life those whose education had been neglected, in costly and expensive prisons." At this meeting a show of hands in favour of Mr. Lilley's candidature was declared unanimous.

A few days later Mr. Thomas Symes Warry received a requisition to stand for North Brisbane. His address bears upon the face of it honesty and liberality. Mr. Warry opposed state aid for religious purposes—then a prominent question—favoured free education and harbour improvement. He also favoured the erection of gas and water works, and the building of a railway or tram road to the interior, but, as he did not see where the money was to come from, he thought the colony might defer the improvements for a short time.

For a moment we may digress from the direct line of political development to refer to a little agitation which was in progress early in February, 1860, to secure Labour representation in the Queensland Parliament. Many claim to have originated the labour-in-politics movement in this colony, but the real father of it was a writer who over the signature "Gaffer Grey" did yeoman service in educating the small community of 1860. He said, in putting his suggestion forward for labour representation: "I am aware that the cry of setting class against class will be used against my recommendation. Let us consider whether or not the most numerous class is to be ignored. We are essentially members of the body politic, and are most deeply interested in the nation's well-being." When we come to reflect the great development of the labour movement towards the close of the century, it is only fair to remember the pioneer of 1860, "Gaffer Grey," who probably ere this has been gathered into the rest eternal.

The next election addresses to come under notice, are those of A. J. Hockings, candidate for South Brisbane, and

Henry Buckley, for East Moreton. The candidature of the former was the outcome of a meeting held at McIntyre's Hotel, South Brisbane, on Saturday, 18th February, 1860, when Mr. Hockings, in response to a requisition from the electors, delivered an address. The published address shows that the candidate was one of the Liberals of the day. Mr. Buckley had been a member of the New South Wales Parliament before Separation, representing East Moreton. To use his own words, he had "enjoyed the proud distinction of being your representative for nearly three successive sessions." Mr. Buckley claimed to be a Liberal, advocating that "representative institutions should rest on the broadest possible basis, and that every free-born British subject casting his lot amongst us should not only have a voice in framing the laws by which he is to be governed, but be allowed to exercise the elective franchise independently, and thus conscientiously discharge his duty to himself and the country. By this you will perceive I am an advocate for manhood suffrage and vote by ballot." On February 20, 1860, Mr. T. B. Stephens, whose name will be remembered in Queensland for many generations, entered the lists as a candidate for Drayton and Toowoomba. His politics may be gathered from the following extract from his address: "I hope to see a Bill passed in the first session to restore manhood suffrage, and at the same time to limit the duration of the Assembly to three years instead of five, as at present, and also to do away with nomineeism, by making the Upper House elective." On March 3rd, 1860, Mr. C. R. Haly was in the field as a candidate for the Burnett, and apparently a Conservative. He opposed assessment on runs, and "was opposed to railroads or any other expensive public works in this our infant state as a colony." One would perhaps be right in deeming Mr. Haly a Conservative in 1860. The next to appear in print was Mr. D. F. Roberts, a candidate for the Hamlet of Fortitude Valley. Mr. Roberts was a well-known solicitor, and the father of Mr. Pring Roberts, now practising his profession as a solicitor in Brisbane. This candidate favoured free education "to those who are unable to pay; voluntary immigration into Queensland, allowing those who paid their passage to receive a certificate from the Government, to be available to the extent of the passage money in the purchase of land." There is nothing in the address of Mr. Roberts to indicate that he was an extreme partisan in any direction. On March 15th three others issued addresses—Charles Coxen, of Daandine, for Northern Downs; R. Strathdee and R. R. Mackenzie for the Burnett. Mr. Coxen at the outset contented himself with a declaration for Liberal principles. Mr. Strathdee, though running for a pastoral area, seemed a very advanced reformer. He favoured a liberal land law, giving encouragement to the squatter, and attracting to Queensland at the same time a large population. On electoral rights he said: "Every man who contributes to the revenue of a country has an inalienable right to a voice in the disposition of that revenue. Holding this opinion, I shall do everything in

my power to restore their suffrages to those who have recently been most unjustly disfranchised." Again, in the Upper House: "I am opposed to nomineeism in every shape and form. Every Assembly having legislative authority ought to be elective. Nomineeism is simply an attempt to perpetuate the House of Lords, and very many enlightened men have considered the House of Lords an excrescence of the British constitution." What a fine crusted Radical Mr. Strathdee was, surely! Mr. Mackenzie was destined to become a prominent figure in Queensland politics. He was very cautious in his address. On the land administration he said: "While scrupulously avoiding all reproach to repudiation, I would support a liberal re-adjustment of the land regulations." And again: "I am unfavourable to free selection in its extended sense." Mr. Mackenzie in 1860 was certainly not a progressionist, if one may judge from the following paragraph from his address: "I am opposed to the creation of a permanent national debt, to the construction of railways at the expense and under the control of the Government, and to all extravagant expenditure such as we have just escaped from by our separation from New South Wales." At this stage, too, appeared William F. Kennedy as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of the Maranoa. He seemed to be one of the moderate type. He favoured "national education, the endowment of the several leading churches according to their numerical strength—state aid was then a topic very much discussed—a liberal land law, giving fixity of tenure until the lands are required by the public and then paying for improvements." Mr. Kennedy was apparently not afraid of going ahead, for he advocated the construction of tramways into the interior, which seems in those days to have been a very extravagant sort of idea. One can find much matter for commendation in Mr. Kennedy's address, and even in 1900 one may bring under the notice of the land-law reformers the following, which he published in March, 1860: "Surveys should precede settlement, and in the immediate vicinity of large towns blocks of, say, 30,000 acres of the best agricultural land should be measured into farms of from 30 to 500 acres each. Any person wishing to purchase any farm, upon making application at the nearest police office, and upon payment of the upset price, say, £1 per acre, and without the land being submitted to competition, should be entitled to go on and take possession of such farm at once, and as a premium for occupation and improvement the purchaser of such farm, upon his making improvements equal to one-fourth of the value of the land, should have a pre-emptive right to any other farm of equal extent, payment at the upset price to be made in seven years." For a young colony the proposal had much in it which was really good policy. The idea of reserving large areas for close settlement in the neighbourhood of towns, is generally admitted to be wise. Next we find in the field a gentleman who for many years was a well-known figure in Brisbane, and who has left us a couple of volumes of interesting reminiscences—Mr. Nehemiah Bartley. Mr. Bartley sought the

suffrages of the electors of the Western Downs. There are points in his address thoroughly characteristic. He favoured state aid to religion, "especially in thinly-populated districts where the voluntary system is powerless to afford the requisite care of souls." He advocated liberal grants for education, and preferred the national system; and he warmly urged a system of legislation which was in later years adopted, for preventing immigrants brought out at a cost to Queensland of about £18 per head in those days, shipping off to Sydney or elsewhere. Mr. Bartley, on contemplating the land question, said: "Far be it from me to 'rush in where angels fear to tread.'" On law reform, he said: "Justice is very expensive, and rogues stand on a very good footing at present;" and on the increase of stipendiary magistrates: "Prohibitions, actions for false imprisonment, etc., arising from the blunders of amateur magistrates or J.P's., are a fine harvest for the lawyers." At the conclusion of his address we find the following: "I am quite willing to undertake the task of acting as one of your representatives in Parliament; whether I be quite able is a matter for you to express your opinion on at the day of election." In these quotations it is not difficult to trace the hand of the author of "Opals and Agates." On March 31, 1860, appeared a requisition to "Robert G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Brisbane, from the electors of the district of Port Curtis and town of Rockhampton." At the head of the list of names is Albrecht Feez, a gentleman still well known in Central Queensland. Mr. Herbert had previously received a requisition from Leichhardt, and for that constituency he determined to present himself. He issued his address on April 7th, 1860. It seems to the reader of to-day a somewhat colourless production; but then Mr. Herbert held an official position, and might be expected to look rather to careful administration than to indulge in political fireworks. He advocated first the organisation of the Public Service; adjustment of accounts between Queensland and New South Wales; and the leaving of the development of the colony to decide the site of the capital, though he pointed out the advantages then already possessed by Brisbane. In land legislation Mr. Herbert favoured the bona fide settler against the mere speculator; long terms of tenure to the pastoral lessees to encourage the making of valuable improvements, and the correction of the rental by periodical valuations. He was conservative in the matter of state aid to religion, and Liberal in the matter of education. On the latter point he said: "The national, or some similar system of education, appears to be the best suited to the requirements of the colony generally, and to have the highest claim for public endowment. By the foundation of a free Grammar school, a sound and liberal education should be accessible to all classes of society." This candidate, like many others, considered the improvement of our harbours and rivers of vital importance.

It is especially interesting, in view of the present high position of the Leichhardt candidate of 1860, to study

his first address in an Australian political campaign. The Mr. Herbert of those days is now Sir R. G. W. Herbert.

On the day that Herbert's Rockhampton requisition was published, appears a requisition to Mr. George Edmondstone to contest East Moreton. Looking down the list of those who desired this candidature, one is face to face with names which have been indelibly inscribed on the roll of Queensland pioneers—the Zillman's and Gellers, Robert Cribb, Joseph Baynes, John Hardgrave, A. J. Hockings, Geo. Byrne, Samuel Markwell, Isaac Markwell, Samuel Grimes, and many others. Mr. Edmondstone was a Liberal amongst Liberals. "If we are to be afflicted with an Upper House," he said, "by all means let it be representative; we must begin with nominees, but let the change be effected as soon as practicable." Other points in his address were consistently Liberal. Another who appeared on the same day was Mr. R. Perkins, a candidate for the Burnett. He believed in honourable treatment to the squatters during their leases, but the utilisation afterwards of the runs for closer settlement. Mr. Perkins believed in an Upper House, but on an elective basis, and he strongly favoured what we now call local governing bodies, but which he then termed municipal institutions. Another name which does not sound familiar to-day, was before the colony as a candidate for East Moreton—that of Armand Warnod, of Nindooimbah, Logan River. Mr. Warnod was a colonist of some years standing, and was fairly well known in the Logan district and parts of what we now describe as the Fassifern electorate. The next name, however, is one closely connected with the history of the pastoral industry of Queensland—Mr. Arnold Wienholt, of Maryvale. Mr. Wienholt, in response to a requisition, offered his services to the electors of Warwick. As an abstract principle he opposed state aid, but thought it necessary to have it for the support of religion, church and clergy amongst the scattered population of the remote districts. Mr. Wienholt was the first candidate to enter upon the local cry. He said in his address that it was indispensably necessary to have a vote for making a good road over Cunningham's Gap and a good bridge over the Condamine. On the same day came the candidature of another of the pioneers of the pastoral industry, one who in his subsequent public and private life endeared himself to every class, a gentleman in its widest and best meaning—Joshua Peter Bell, of Jimbour. Mr. Bell—afterwards Sir Joshua Peter Bell, President of the Legislative Council, and on more than one occasion Administrator of the Government—was asked to stand for Northern Downs, a constituency embracing a considerable area of that now represented by his son, Mr. J. T. Bell, barrister-at-law. Mr. Bell made no parade of special political views. He generalised: "I trust that my views upon the leading questions of the day are as liberal and progressive as the exigencies of this rising colony demand." That really was the theme of his address; but he specially referred to the necessity for encouraging two industries—agriculture and mining.

At this stage we may refer to the issue of a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* on Wednesday, 4th April, 1860, notifying the issue of the writs for the general election. In the *Moreton Bay Courier* of the following Saturday was a recapitulation of the dates of the nominations and elections, and the names of the candidates declared or expected for each constituency. They were given thus:—

Brisbane—Three members. Nomination, May 9; polling, May 11. Candidates—H. S. Russell, T. S. Warry, C. W. Blakeney, Robert Cribb, Henry Jordan, George Raff, and G. D. Lang.

South Brisbane—One member. Nomination, April 27; polling, April 30. Candidates—A. J. Hockings, S. L. Peterson, and H. Richards.

Fortitude Valley—One member. Nomination, April 28; polling, May 1. Candidates—C. Lilley, D. F. P. Roberts.

Ipswich—Three members. Nomination, May 8; polling, May 10. Candidates—F. A. Forbes, A. Macalister, Dr. Challinor.

Drayton and Toowoomba—One member. Nomination, April 30; polling, May 2. Candidates—John Watts, T. B. Stephens.

Warwick—One member. Nomination, April 30; polling, May 2. Candidates—R. St. George Gore, A. Wienholt.

East Moreton—Two members. Nomination, May 4; polling, May 7. Candidates—T. L. M. Prior, Henry Buckley, G. Edmondstone, J. Gibbon, A. Warnod.

West Moreton—Three members. Nomination, May 1; polling, May 3. Candidates—A. D. Broughton, Pollet Cardew, R. Gill, J. Kent, and George Thorn, senior.

Western Downs—Two members. Nomination, April 27; polling, May 9th. Candidates—N. Bartley, J. Taylor, J. F. McDougall, T. De Lacy Moffat.

Eastern Downs—One member. Nomination, April 27; polling, May 4. Candidate—Ratcliffe Pring.

Northern Downs—One member. Nomination, April 27; polling, May 4. Candidates—Charles Coxen, Joshua P. Bell.

Maranoa—One member. Nomination, April 27; polling, May 4. Candidates—C. R. Haly, R. R. Mackenzie, R. Strathdee, R. Perkins, T. S. Sudlow.

Wide Bay—One member. Nomination, April 30; polling, May 4. Candidates—G. Elliott, R. Alexander.

Port Curtis—One member. Nomination, April 27; polling, May 4. Candidates—None in the field.

Leichhardt—Two members. Nomination, May 4; polling, May 7. Candidates—R. G. W. Herbert, C. J. Royds.

Resuming the review of the addresses of candidates, we come on April 12th, 1860, to that of John Kent, of Ipswich, in response to a requisition from the electors of West Moreton. Mr. Kent seems not to have been afraid of speaking plainly on occasion, perhaps a little wildly. He described the separation from New South Wales in the following terms: "Liberated from the domination of a harsh and jealous stepmother." On the question of the sale of lands he said: "The sale of lands has been impeded by a petty chandler's shop practice, introduced by Sir George Gipps in his attempt to concentrate the population." Mr. Kent seems to have had a strong desire to figure as a man of a practical mind, but, like others who were not less dogmatic, had he attained distinction in Parliament and continued in public life, he would no doubt have found occasion to modify or entirely change his published views. For instance he opposed public works as well as public undertakings, and said: "I am favourable to the grants of concessions of lands and

guarantees of minimum rates of interest to public companies undertaking public works, as roads or bridges, rather than incur large liabilities in loans or debentures." We manage such things better at the close of the century. Forty years of education in the hard school of experience, and the scarcely less valuable school of example, have given us other ideas as to the best mode of carrying out our public works.

Amongst the number on the list we have Mr. George Raff, Mr. Henry Richards, and Mr. Henry Jordan, for Kangaroo Point, South Brisbane, and North Brisbane respectively. Mr. Raff was one of the old school of Liberals. He opposed state aid to religion, preferred the national to the denominational system of education, but "would advocate the repeal of both, and the substitution of some simple and effective scheme, truly national, for placing secular education within the reach of all." "I am in favour," he said, "of restoring to the electoral roll many who have lately been disfranchised; of vote by ballot; triennial parliaments; and of making the Upper House elective." In passing, it may be said that the members of the political organisation, which in the years between 1893 and 1899 assumed so much prominence in Queensland, were by no means the first to advocate an elective Upper House and triennial parliaments. There was a strong vein of Liberalism—advanced radicalism it was no doubt called in those days—in many of the candidates who presented themselves in the election for the first Parliament of Queensland. Mr. Raff, like Charles Lilley and others of that day, opposed "the creation of a debt for the construction of railways and other works which the circumstances of the colony do not warrant;" and, like Charles Lilley, he lived to take a different view. Mr. Raff, too, like many of the candidates, warmly advocated the improvement of the port of Brisbane. He urged the speedy commencement of bridges and improvement of roads to the interior, and, "above all, the deepening of the channel over the river bar, which last work I consider of the greatest importance to the colony." Our city members to-day, and our Chamber of Commerce still thrum the string which vibrated for the delectation of a metropolitan constituency over thirty-nine years ago. Mr. Raff recognised that the country then was, and must in all probability continue for a long time to be a pastoral colony, and he advocated the fostering of the pastoral industry, but he held that much of the country was "locked up by insane regulations, made apparently for the benefit of block or run jobbers." A blow at the exclusive policy and facilities for the occupation of the wild lands of the colony by men of small as well as by men of large means, were prominent points in his political confession of faith. Mr. Richards, too, was a Liberal, favouring manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, national secular education, and fuller opportunities to men of small means to settle on the land.

Mr. Henry Jordan's candidature deserves more than passing attention. His name is one of those which will

be well esteemed by future generations. Instead of issuing a printed address in response to invitations to contest North Brisbane, Mr. Jordan preferred to meet the electors, and he addressed a public meeting at the School of Arts, on Friday evening, the 20th April, 1860. Mr. Jordan had an excellent hearing. As will be readily understood by those who are at all acquainted with Mr. Jordan's career, the address was chiefly upon Immigration and the Land Question. He strongly urged that agricultural lands of the colony were valueless without people to cultivate them, and to encourage the immigration of the right class, he proposed that the price of land should be reduced—the Darling Downs areas being sold in farms of from 40 to 320 acres, at an upset price, 5s. per acre, but subject to a condition of improvement. He regarded the system of deferred payments as bad, and said that it resulted in making a great number of debtors to the Government, "a circumstance," he said, "which might be productive of abuses at elections." The pastoral lands, he proposed, should not be alienated, but reserved for purely pastoral purposes at a suitable rental. Mr. Jordan's ideas upon pastoral occupation generally were very liberal, but he desired that land held on lease should be utilised. That was one of the main points in his deliverance on the Land Question. Briefly, his land policy may be summarised thus: First, the unsettled lands to be let at nominal rents, without assessment for three years, and then valued and re-let—then, intermediate land, including all at the time let on fourteen years' leases, and all then called intermediate, to be let on five years' lease—and lastly, settled lands, to be let under the system then existing, from year to year.

Mr. Jordan favoured the national system of education, and the abolition of state aid to religion. He favoured also manhood suffrage in its most extended sense, and the vote by ballot. The following upon the voting question will be looked upon in the present day as very old fashioned: "The vote by ballot he had at one time been inclined to look upon as un-English, that a man should appear ashamed that the world should know how he voted; but he had tried the ballot and it worked well—and, having tried it on a small scale, he fully believed that the experiment would be successful on a larger. To carry out the principles of the ballot, he would wish to put a stop to the practice of requisitions and canvassing." Mr. Jordan, like many others in 1860, was very disappointed that the Richmond and Clarence districts were not included in the new colony of Queensland. Even in those early days, it was fully understood that the Richmond and Clarence areas should naturally have been part of Queensland. He urged harbour improvements in Brisbane, but, with respect to railways, he said: "After witnessing their operation in New South Wales, he was not particularly anxious about their construction in Queensland; but if the wheat growing plains at Warwick or Drayton could be brought to our port by a railway costing not more than £6,000 a mile, as had been

estimated, he believed the traffic would pay a very good percentage on the capital laid out. He would, at all events, suggest the desirability of a survey being made for a great trunk line, that the land a mile in width on both sides might be reserved." The railway in after years was built, but the land reservation proposed by Mr. Jordan was, unhappily for Queensland, not made. The candidate opposed coolie labour, but urged the land grant system of bringing immigrants to the country. So much for the maiden political speech of Henry Jordan, a man who in various capacities was a loyal servant of the people, and one of the most patriotic of the public men of Queensland.

At the time Mr. Jordan entered the field, the excitement of the elections was fully upon the colony. James Gibbon was one of the candidates for East Moreton, with a radical platform—manhood suffrage, triennial parliaments and an elective Upper House. Charles Lilley had published in the papers of the day, a stirring address to the electors of Fortitude Valley, and in it was the following: "I would advocate the grant of lands to companies willing to undertake the construction of railways. In this instance, Government do not give a bonus, but make a profitable investment. The Government ought not to engage directly in the erection or management of railways." In the early nineties, Sir Charles Lilley, after retiring from his high position as Chief Justice of the colony, was one of the strongest opponents of private railway construction. Only the historian can really understand how lightly learning and experience change the views of politicians. The Radical of to-day is often the Tory of to-morrow. But Mr. Lilley, in 1860, was the Liberal at heart that the latter generation of Queenslanders has known him. He thoroughly believed in the people. Already we have quoted his interpretation of the respective positions of a representative, and the people whom he should represent, but the following may be given as a driving home of his ideas. "I would give power to a constituency to recall their representative by ballot. I think that any future electoral reform ought to embody this provision." One is almost inclined to the view that the ear of Mr. Charles Lilley was "reverberant of things to be," and had in his mind the political development which we now term the referendum. Mr. Lilley believed in the direct land tax to check monopoly, and enable the colony "to gradually reduce and ultimately abolish all customs duties, and establish free trade." Henry George was not known to the world at the time these utterances were made; he was a youthful printer working at his case, and "Progress and Poverty" had not been written, probably had not been dreamt of. It cannot be said, therefore, that the brilliant candidate for Fortitude Valley was imbued with the Georgian theories in favouring the Single Tax principle. Mr. Lilley, in 1870, was the first of the Queensland candidates to advocate a land tax as a means of abolishing indirect taxation through the custom house.

Another candidate for the Maranoa was William Francis Kennedy, of Tiereyboo, who came out in response to a requisition. Mr. Kennedy, like most men of his day, believed in the national system of education, but he was conservative on the question of state aid to religion. "We in Queensland," he said, "are in too weak and infantile a state to depend for the supply of our religious requirements on mere voluntary aid." He favoured "liberal endowments to the several churches according to their numerical strength." Mr. Kennedy was an advocate for tramways into the interior, and in that respect was rather more advanced than candidates of a more general Liberal tendency. Then there was F. A. Forbes—a future prominent figure in Parliament—out for Ipswich. Mr. Forbes was only different from many of the other candidates in that he opposed the establishment of an Upper House. In his published address he said:—"I think, under the present circumstances of the colony, one House of Parliament will be more effective for legislation than two, and far less expensive."

The election literature of the day was, so far as the addresses of candidates go, of a high order. Most parliamentary candidates, in 1860, were men of education. The first Parliament of Queensland probably had, in proportion to numbers, more men of good mental training than the Parliament of to-day. The press of the day took a very fair view of the claims of the various candidates as far as press criticism went, but there was, generally speaking, none of that strenuous advocacy of men and parties we see at the present day. Of the lighter election literature there was but little, and the greater part of that little was weak. Here is a specimen of it, taken from an advertisement published in *The Moreton Bay Courier* of April 21st. It is headed, "South Brisbane Electors Beware;" and the extracts are as follows:—

Do not vote for a man who has no personal property to represent.

Do not vote for a man, in your anger, that you will be ashamed of hereafter.

Do not place a man in the Assembly whose oratory is the ridicule of every intelligent man

Do not vote for a man whose sole study is self-interest, and whose living is not derived from his town trade, but from the squatters and the river steamers.

It is interesting to note that Mr. W. H. Groom, the present member for Drayton and Toowoomba, though not a candidate for the first Parliament of the colony, took an active part in the election in the constituency which he now represents. At Drayton, on the 18th April, he attended a meeting held by Mr. John Watts, and "on behalf of the working men of Toowoomba"—we quote from a paper of April 24th—"put a number of questions to the candidate." These were apparently answered to Mr. Groom's satisfaction, for we find that he moved a resolution affirming that Mr. Watts was a fit and proper person to represent the constituency. Mr. Groom is now "the father of the House" in the Legislative Assembly; he has the longest parliamentary record of any member in the Assembly, and retains, without the slightest shadow

of doubt, the confidence of the electors who first returned him to Parliament. Does his mind ever wonder back to that chilly evening at Drayton, when he, a smart young man, led the cheers with which the vote of confidence in Mr. Watts was carried?

Before passing to the results of the election, there are several points which may with chronological propriety be referred to here. It would seem that the Hon. R. G. W. Herbert had a narrow escape from being ineligible as a candidate. The electoral list for East Moreton was closed on the 11th February, and "Old Tom Dowse," in a letter to *The Moreton Bay Courier* of April 24th, said:—"Mr. Herbert's name was not on the electoral roll for East Moreton when I handed the same to the Clerk of Petty Sessions on the 12th of February, the day after the registration closed. How Mr. Herbert's name was unlawfully placed on the electoral roll will, in all probability, come out upon some future occasion, as also the wholesale and unheard-of manner in which the magistrates sitting to revise the electoral lists, added a number of names without asking for one tittle of proof as to qualification." This question, it would seem, was never properly thrashed out, but so far as we can gather, the objection to Mr. Herbert's candidature seemed to be that his name was not on any electoral roll in the colony. That, however, as was shown by the case of Mr. Dalley, in New South Wales, was not under the electoral system of that day an insuperable bar to candidature. In Mr. Dalley's case it was held that the onus of proof, that the name was not on a roll, was upon the persons making the objection, and to make their objections good, every returning-officer in the colony would have had to produce the electoral roll of his district before the election committee, and as that would have involved an enormous outlay and occupied a considerable time, Mr. Dalley held his seat. In Mr. Herbert's case we find no record of any objection having been lodged before the election committee.

The elections were over by the 7th May, and the following formed the first Legislative Assembly of Queensland:—

Brisbane (3) George Raff, Henry Jordan, and Charles W. Blakeney.
 South Brisbane (1) Henry Richards.
 Fortitude Valley (1) Charles Lilley.
 Ipswich (3) Frederick Augustus Forbes, Patrick O'Sullivan, and Arthur Macalister.
 Drayton and Toowoomba (1) John Watts.
 Warwick (1) St. George Richard Gore.
 East Moreton (2) George Edmonstone and Henry Buckley.
 West Moreton (3) George Thorn, Alfred Delves Broughton, and William Lambie Nelson.
 Western Downs (2) Thomas DeLacy Moffatt and James Taylor.
 Eastern Downs (1) The Hon. Ratcliffe Pring.
 Northern Downs (1) Charles Coxen.
 Northern Downs (1) John Ferrett.
 Burnett (2) The Hon. Robert Ramsay Mackenzie and Charles Robert Haly.
 Wide Bay (1) Gilbert Elliott.
 Port Curtis (1) Charles Fitzsimmons.
 Leichhardt (2) The Hon. Robert George Wyndham Herbert and Charles James Roys.

A protest was entered against the return of Dr. Nelson, on the grounds that, as he was a minister of religion, he was disqualified for election. Dr. Nelson announced the resignation of his pastorate, and the question was not really tested further, though the matter of *semel clericus semper clericus* was hinted at, and it was asked whether in the Church of Scotland he could unfrock himself.

It will be interesting to note, that the votes cast for the three successful candidates for North Brisbane were 263, 187, and 174 respectively. Of course the electors at that time had not the privilege of manhood suffrage, and the franchise qualification was high, but a fair idea may be gathered from the figures given of the importance of the city.

On the 11th May, 1860, a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued, containing a further step in the history of Queensland. It constituted the Upper House of the colony, members being:—

John Belfour, of Colinton, in the County of Cavendish.
 Francis Edward Bigge, of Mount Brisbane, in the County of Canning.
 Alfred William Compigne, of Nindooimbah, in the County of Ward.
 George Fullerton, of Adderton, in the City of Brisbane.
 John James Galloway, of Norman's Hill, in the County of Stanley.
 James Laidley, of Franklin Vale, in the County of Churchill.
 John Frederick McDougall, of Milton, in the County of Stanley.
 Robert George Massie, of Toolburra, in the County of Aubigny.
 Sir Charles Nicholson, of Rockhampton, in the County of Livingstone, Baronet.
 Maurice Charles O'Connell, of Riverston, in the County of Clinton.
 William Henry Yaldwyn, of Taroom, in the District of Leichhardt.

This proclamation was signed by Sir William Denison, the Governor of New South Wales. Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Queensland, had the power, after the assembling of Parliament, to increase the number indefinitely if he chose. The minimum limit to be nominated by the Governor of Queensland was five, but no maximum was stated. In accordance, therewith, the following were summoned to the Upper House:—

Stephen Simpson, of Wolston.
 Henry Bates Fitz, of Pilton.
 George Harris, of Brisbane.
 Daniel Foley Roberts, of Shafston.
 The Hon. Maurice Charles O'Connell, formerly Government Resident at Port Curtis, was appointed a member of the Executive Council.

The two Houses being constituted, a proclamation was issued on May 16th, 1860, calling Parliament for the first session on the 22nd May, at the Court House Buildings, Queen Street, Brisbane. This proclamation, as one of the historical documents of the time, is given in full:—

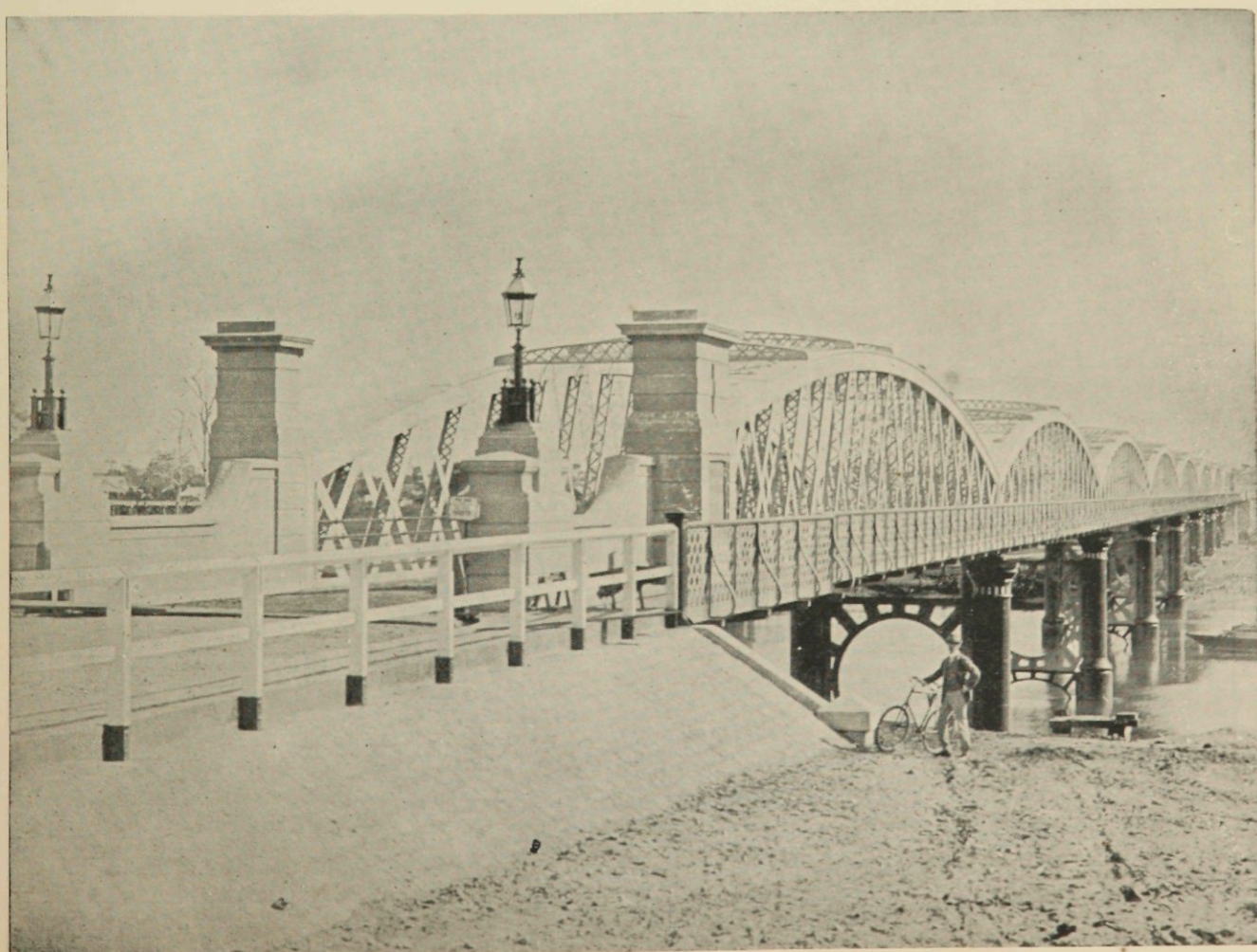
PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its dependencies, and Vice-admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc.

In pursuance of the power and authority vested in me, as such Governor as aforesaid, by Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated at Buckingham Palace, on the sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, I do hereby proclaim that the first Session of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly for the Colony of Queensland for the despatch of business,



LANDS OFFICE, George Street, Brisbane.



NEW BURNETT BRIDGE, Bundaberg.

shall commence and be holden on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of May instant, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House Buildings in Queen-street, in the city of Brisbane; and the members of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively are hereby required to give their attendance at the said time and place accordingly.

"Given under my hand and Seal at Government House, Brisbane, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

G. F. BOWEN.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. G. HERBERT.

"God Save the Queen."

On the day prescribed, Parliament was opened "by Commission," as we say even in the present day, Messrs. Herbert, Mackenzie, and Pring being the commissioners. There was nothing new in the programme laid down. The forms were much as now as to the opening ceremonies and election of Speaker and Chairman of Committees. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, who was appointed President of the Legislative Council, had held the office of Speaker in New South Wales, and the initiation of business in that chamber had a directing hand. Mr. L. A. Bernays, C.M.G., who still holds the office in the Legislative Assembly, had been appointed Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and took part in the inaugural business. The commissioners swore each other in, and performed the same ceremony with respect to other members who were in attendance. The formal business being over, Mr. St. George Gore moved that Mr. Gilbert Elliot should be elected Speaker. This was seconded by Mr. Macalister, and without dissent agreed to. Mr. Elliot had had experience in the New South Wales Parliament before Separation; he had been a resident of the colony for over twenty years, and was a man of unstained character. Reading the report of Mr. Elliot's speech in returning thanks, it becomes apparent that he was a man of culture, and well qualified to uphold the dignity of the House. We quote one paragraph: "From you, Mr. Bernays, I feel sure that I shall receive much valuable assistance in conducting the business of the House." To those who have seen the coming and going of our first Governors in the last thirty-nine years there is a familiar quality in the profession of reliance upon Mr. Bernays. Congratulations to Mr. Speaker closed the proceedings for the day. On the following day the inconvenience of the large number required to form a quorum was felt, but Mr. Herbert later in the day pointed out that the Constitution Act by which their proceedings were regulated required that twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, should be present to constitute a quorum, but he promised to introduce legislation at once to reduce the number. As the full House consisted of only twenty-six members, the necessity for the change was apparent. And so the first session of the first Parliament of Queensland was initiated. An adjournment was made until the 29th of the month, when it was formally announced that his Excellency would "be pleased to make known his reasons for summoning Parliament."

The formal opening of a first Parliament in a young country just constituted and blessed with the privileges of

self-government, is a matter which will, to Britishers, always have a deep historic interest. On the 29th May, 1860, Brisbane was in holiday attire, bravely picturesque in flags and holiday crowds. The little city just blossoming into intercolonial importance was as proud as a maid on her bridal morn. The nation-builders were at work, and those first representatives of a people's liberties who assembled in Brisbane no doubt felt the responsibility, the vast seriousness, and yet the exultation of such a task. We know to-day what their work has been. The familiar names which are enshrined in the records of our history are still something to conjure with, though of the men who bore them only a very few are left. A flood of nearly forty years has swept into the silent land most of those who sat in our first parliament. Yet well might they have said in the days of their virile manhood, when contemplating the future of Queensland—

"The trust is ours—to us alone.
We are the strong foundation stone,
The seed from which the flower is grown."

How well that trust was honoured, does not require to be written in history. The fair example of pure parliamentary life was set, and has been followed.

The first vice-regal speech delivered in the colony of Queensland was necessarily loaded with material which may be said to embrace the courtesies of a new regime. The Governor's welcome on his visit to the chief centres of population was graciously alluded to, and congratulations conveyed to members of both Houses upon the attainment of the object of their long sustained efforts and aspirations—the establishment of a separate and independent legislature. An answer was given to the strictures passed concerning the delay in holding the elections and calling parliament together. His Excellency had assumed office in December, 1859, and five months or more had elapsed before he was face to face with the representatives of the people. That circumstance was explained to members thus:—"It was the unanimous opinion of the law officers of the Crown that, by reason of the lengthened periods fixed by the Constitution Act for the formation and revision of the Electoral Rolls, the elections could not legally begin before the 27th of April; consequently it was impossible for Parliament to assemble for the despatch of business sooner than the day for which you were summoned."

The speech went on then to the general proposals of the Government. The first measure referred to was foreshadowed by a promise made by Mr. Herbert—a bill for altering the Constitution Act to reduce the proportion of members necessary to form a quorum of the Legislative Assembly. The next point was state aid to religion, and on this there was an apparent desire on the part of the Government to turn. "The Imperial Government has been careful," so the speech ran, "not to prejudice or embarrass your decision respecting what is termed state aid to religion. The sum devoted on the Council list to public worship was calculated simply to cover the existing

appropriations for this purpose. Here again in the settlement of so vital a question I am convinced that you will be guided by no abstract theories, but by a careful consideration of the peculiar circumstances and wants of this country." That was a very nice and effective way of dealing with a debatable topic without expressing an opinion upon it. The speech was clearer on the question of education, though there was nothing in it to indicate any radical change. The reference to the subject was as follows:—"I recommend you to examine carefully the system and condition of primary education in the colony with a view to its improvement and extension. The Bill which will be submitted to you during this session, for the establishment of a public Grammar or High School, with a fixed number of exhibitions to the universities of the mother country, to be competed for eventually by the more advanced students, appears to be an urgent need." The organization of the police force was next referred to, a Bill being promised to provide for new regulations; and then came reference to the settlement of outstanding accounts between Queensland and New South Wales, and to the statistical report compiled by the registrar-general, exhibiting, as far as the necessary materials were procurable, the general condition of the districts comprised within this colony at the period of Separation. It was then stated that it was proposed, with the sanction of Parliament, to enter into arrangements with the neighbouring Governments for connecting the seat of government of Queensland with the capitals of the other colonies of the Australian group. Reference was made to the laying of a cable between Singapore and Batavia, and the speech stated that the Dutch colonial authorities being desirous of seeing the line continued to Australia, his Excellency recommended that a committee of one or both Houses should be appointed to take evidence and report on the project. It was contemplated that the cable from Java should be laid to a point in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and thence overland to Brisbane, "which would," said his Excellency, "if feasible, exercise an almost incalculable influence on the rapid colonisation of our territory, while realising the grand and truly Imperial end of placing Australia in immediate communication with Asia and Europe." The speech also indicates that the Government had in view the establishment of a regular steamship service between India and China and Queensland, through Torres Straits. On the question of lands, his Excellency, after a prolonged dissertation on the value of the public estate, said: "A measure will be laid before you at an early date for the purpose of thoroughly reforming the existing method of tendering for vacant Crown lands, with the view of protecting the *bona fide* occupier against the mere speculator." An immigration policy was foreshadowed, the idea being to modify the system then in existence, and in future to grant under certain conditions remission certificates in the purchase of land to persons coming to the colony at their own expense, or who introduced labourers free of cost to the Treasury. This really was the beginning of the Land-Order System,

which Mr. Jordan had warmly advocated in his candidature. It was an official expression of opinion, though Mr. Jordan in his debate on the Address-in-Reply evidently did not count it for much. His Excellency notified the acceptance of the services of several corps of volunteers, which was the beginning of self-reliance in matters of defence. Other matters referred to in the speech were the desirability of an appropriation for machinery to remove the bars which obstructed the navigation of the principal rivers; the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Ipswich; provision for an auditor-general—no provision having been made in the Civil List for the establishment of an audit office—a system of competitive examination for junior candidates for the Civil Service; periodical steam communication with the ports of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton; and the repeal of the export duty on gold. The speech closed with the following, addressed to

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

"The future destiny of this colony will depend in no slight degree on the members of the first Legislature. You will feel with me that an arduous and responsible but most important and interesting task awaits us; for the commencement of self-government is an epoch in the life of a state resembling the attainment of his majority in the life of an individual. For myself, I highly value the honour and privilege of having been selected by our Sovereign to inaugurate as first Governor of Queensland this new province of the Empire. You may rest assured of my zealous and honest endeavours to carry out efficiently as head of the Executive whatever measures you may have declared to be conducive to the public welfare, and to which I shall have signified my assent as representative of the Queen. But I say in all sincerity, it is on your prudence, knowledge, and experience that I depend. On these I implicitly rely, as also on your patriotism and on that loyalty for which Australia is so celebrated. My subsequent experience has powerfully confirmed the impressions to which I gave utterance on my first arrival among you, in reply to the address then presented to me on behalf of the people of this colony. This great portion of the earth—for Queensland embraces a territory far more than equal in extent to the aggregate area of two of the principal monarchies of Europe—this great portion of the earth, I said, begins its political life with noble principles of freedom and prosperity. Let me again conclude with the humble prayer that Almighty God may vouchsafe to direct our councils, and that He may grant to all of us that moderation, wisdom, and courage necessary to preserve and extend these inestimable blessings, and to hand them down hereafter to our children's children."

In the Legislative Council Captain O'Connell, in order to confirm by an act of the House its undoubted privileges to deliberate and legislate, moved *pro forma* for leave to introduce a Bill to alter and amend the law relating to public houses. The privilege having been admitted without question, the Council proceeded to adopt the Address-in-Reply, which was a far more expansive communication than the addresses which do duty now. In the Legislative Assembly there was a certain amount of formal business, including the reception of the petition against the return of Dr. Nelson, and praying that the name of Pollet Cardew, the candidate next on the list, might be submitted to the election committee when appointed. The Address-in-Reply was moved by Mr. St. George Gore, and seconded by Mr. Broughton. Mr. Buckley desired the debate adjourned until the following Thursday, to admit of a proper perusal of the address, but this was resisted by the Government, and after some

debate Mr. Buckley altered his motion so as to provide for the adjournment of the debate until the following day. Upon this the first division in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland was taken with the following result :—

AYES—12.

Thorn
Moffat
Buckley
Taylor
Raff
Blakeney
Jordan
Edmondstone
Fitzsimmons
Ferrett
Macalister } Tellers.
Lilley }

NOES—12.

Gore
O'Sullivan
Royds
Broughton
Watts
Coxen
Haly
Richards
Forbes
Herbert
Mackenzie } Tellers.
Pring }

The numbers being equal, the Speaker gave his vote with the noes, and the amendment was then negatived. After debate, in which Messrs. Buckley, Raff, Lilley, Forbes, Fitzsimmons, Herbert, Jordan, and Macalister took part, the Address-in-Reply was adopted. In the Legislative Council Mr. Daniel Foley Roberts was appointed Chairman of Committees, a position which he held with much distinction during many years of useful service; while in the Legislative Assembly the chairman appointed was Mr. A. Macalister. The Colonial Secretary had moved that Mr. C. W. Blakeney should be appointed Chairman of Committees in the Assembly, but the motion was defeated by 15 votes to 7. The days for meeting of the Assembly were fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, a morning sitting on the latter day to commence at 10 o'clock and end at 3 o'clock, "being determined upon," said the *Moreton Bay Courier*, "to suit the convenience of Ipswich members, who would thus be able to reach their own firesides by evening of that day." How we smile at the provincialism of 1860! The Quorum Bill, reducing the number required to form a quorum from twenty-two to sixteen, was introduced and quickly passed through all its stages. In the Legislative Council the sittings were fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 4.30 p.m. The arrangement of prayers for Parliament was settled, and in the Legislative Council, we are told, they were to consist of "the collect for the fifth Sunday after Easter, the prayer for the High Court of Parliament, and the Lord's Prayer, and certain verbal alterations are to be made to adapt them to the circumstances and requirements of those who will use them."

Upon this matter of opening the House with divine worship, Captain O'Connell moved "That this council desires its deliberations should be opened by prayer to Almighty God for his blessing on the proceedings." In those days men had not grown up with all the blessings of religious freedom which we to-day enjoy, and it seemed then a desirable thing to affirm and make precedent of circumstances which to-day we should adopt as a matter of course. Captain—afterwards Sir Maurice—O'Connell was a deeply religious man, and his speech on the occasion was eloquent and reverential. It is reported

in the third person, and no doubt was somewhat compressed, but we give the following as a good indication of the quality of the whole :—

"As a Christian people, he maintained it was especially their duty to set a good example in this respect. History proved that from time immemorial, whether under Pagan, Jewish, or Christian domination, it had been customary for the people to seek the assistance of the Deity in the hour of danger, difficulty, or responsibility; and he asked if it would be right of them, an enlightened and Christian people, to neglect a duty which even pagans had felt it necessary to discharge. It had been said that the opening of the House with prayer was merely an individual duty, and did not properly involve a collective expression of opinion, but he maintained that whatever was right in the House individually was equally right in its collective capacity (Hear, hear.) If a proof of this were required he need not go further than to point to that Legislature which invariably opened its proceedings with prayer, and which for over 800 years had stood firm in its power and prospered amid the wreck of dynasties and the crash of states. (Hear, hear.) There could be little doubt as to the power and freedom of the British Legislature, and still less as to the freedom of mind and motion, the glorious inheritance of land and industrial wealth which it opened up for this country. Still, with all these advantages, it was easy to perceive that, without the assistance of divine providence, they would be wholly unable to send down untarnished or undiminished that noble inheritance to their posterity. For this, as well as other reasons, he urged upon them the desirability of acceding to the motion submitted to the House. It had been urged by some that the ceremony of opening the proceedings with prayer would become sinful in its results, inasmuch as its frequent repetition and the mode of its performance would excite levity and perhaps ridicule. But if any such desecration occurred, it was not difficult to perceive that the sin would rest with the individual or individuals, and not with the observance of the ceremony itself. (Hear, hear.) He hoped therefore that, as Christian gentlemen, and not merely apostles of Mammon, they would readily assent to the motion before the House."

The phrase in Captain O'Connell's speech, "History proved that from time immemorial," has rather the ring of a Boyle Roche in it, which may be credited to the speaker or to the reporter who condensed the utterances for publication; but having in view the nationality of the former, perhaps it would be unjust at this period to question the report. The suggestion as to the prayers to be used came from Sir Charles Nicholson.

In the Legislative Assembly the motion "That the House should be opened by prayer," came from Mr. Henry Jordan, who moved—

(1) That this House, feeling the need of Divine counsel to guide its deliberations, and as a public acknowledgement of God, resolves to open its proceedings with prayer.

(2) That the form of prayer contained in the Prayer Book of the Church of England, entitled, "A Prayer for the High Court of Parliament," with some slight alterations, be the form adopted, the Prayer to be read by the Honourable the Speaker upon his taking the Chair, or in the Speaker's absence by the Chairman of Committees or the Clerk of the Assembly, before commencing the ordinary business of the day, the expressions of the prayer "Thy Church" and "Thy whole Church" being understood to include all denominations of Christians.

Mr. Jordan, in submitting his motion, made a fine, manly Christian speech, and he was warmly applauded at its close. The motion was seconded by Mr. Buckley, and ultimately agreed to on division, the noes being Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Lilley. Mr. Lilley chiefly objected to the prayer on the ground that being read day after day it would degenerate into a form. "The Prayer," he said, "from constant repetition would be read by mere rote just as a lawyer would read a deed or a clerk his

commission." But the brilliant young member for Fortitude Valley, unhappily, did not allow the matter to rest there. Reading his further remarks, one appreciates very fully the value of mature judgment as against the lighter conclusions of early manhood. Mr. Lilley is reported to have said that he opposed the resolutions also on the grounds that they might give rise to denominational difficulties. Under the liberal constitution, said he, they now enjoyed, they might very shortly have a Jew or even a despised Chinaman returned to the Assembly, and if so, he would like to know how they could reasonably ask such persons to join in the concluding portion of the prayer, wherein the words 'Jesus Christ' occurred. And yet it was by no means impossible that in the course of time a considerable proportion of the Legislature might be composed of such persons. Why should they under such circumstances set themselves up as a small knot of saints. He further objected to the prayer because they might not always have a sovereign on the throne whose virtues were such as to invoke their religious aspirations for the continuance of his or her reign, as the case might be. Supposing for instance they had a second George IV., how could they conscientiously pray for such a sovereign. He objected to the motion moreover because, as a body of Christians, they ought to make their acknowledgements to Christ alone, whereas he found by the first resolution they were required to address their prayers to God, which he contended was the doctrine of a Deist.

The speech was received with cries of "Oh! oh!" Mr. O'Sullivan considered the reading of a Church of England prayer was subversive of liberty of conscience. His speech was interesting in a way. Here is a portion of it, as reported on June 14th:—

"Under their present constitution he claimed to himself the privilege of praying whenever and wherever he thought proper. Then with regard to the intrinsic merits of the case, he desired to say a word or two. He was no schoolmaster himself, but he could perceive in the wording a deficiency of grammatical rules. (Laughter.) For instance, what was meant by the phrase 'Our Father which art, etc.?' (Renewed laughter.) In his school days he was always taught to believe that the relative 'which' applied to things inanimate or neuter, and how it could be now twisted, so as to apply to the Supreme Being, he was at a loss to understand."

When a division came on Mr. Jordan's resolution, the voting was: Ayes 20, noes 2, the latter being Messrs. Lilley and O'Sullivan. Mr. Lilley, as in later years, had a very strong objection to anything that savoured of the pomp of militaryism, and in the debate on the Address-in-reply, in criticising the Police proposals, had said that he could not see the necessity of the gilt buttons and gold lace with which that body had been recently favoured. At the opening of Parliament another matter had offended his sense of propriety. On Tuesday, 30th May, he asked the Colonial Secretary whether there was any parliamentary precedent to justify the introduction of the armed volunteers into the chamber of the Legislative Council during the delivery of the vice-regal speech with the Legislature. Mr. Herbert in reply gave a quiet rebuke to

the member for Fortitude Valley. He said that it was difficult in answering the question to avoid infringing upon what he conceived to be the privileges of the august body to which Mr. Lilley had made reference, and which ought not to be named in their House. Mr. Lilley had not yet fallen into the way of using the idiom "another place"—which graces the latter-day method employed when a member of one House refers to the other chamber. On the question, Mr. Herbert said, the law had not been distinctly laid down, but the spirit of the Constitution would seem to show that it was inexpedient to introduce armed men into the House during a debate, as their presence might be supposed likely to shackle the freedom of members; but he saw nothing contrary to the spirit of the Constitution in her Majesty's representative being attended on the occasion of his opening their first Parliament by the best escort that could be provided. The occasion would not occur again, and therefore nothing that had taken place could be drawn into a precedent. He had been informed that although in the Australian colonies it was not usual for the Governor to be accompanied by an armed escort, yet such practice prevailed in other colonies in which there were representative institutions.

From the reports of the proceedings on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, we find no record of any of the escorts being inside the building which did duty for the time as the Parliament House. It is stated that "His Excellency was accompanied in his carriage by his aide-de-camp, and attended by a detachment of the mounted police, under the command of Lieutenant Darley, and an escort of the Queensland Mounted Rifles. On alighting his Excellency was saluted by the police drawn up in front of the Court House, and by the escort in attendance." If the objection was to the presence with his Excellency of officers of the forces wearing their swords, it is worthy of note that the practice has been perpetuated. His Excellency the Governor in opening the Parliament now is attended by his aides-de-camp and the headquarters staff, all wearing their swords; and further, his Excellency has always an escort of armed police and an armed guard of honour in front of the main entrance to Parliament House to receive him by presenting arms, and mark his departure from the House with a like compliment.

The first estimates of the new Government of Queensland were presented to Parliament on the 1st June, 1860. The Colonial Treasurer began work in a sanguine mood, estimating a surplus of £11,281, which was by no means a bad prospect for a colony just entering upon its responsibilities. The following is a digest of the Estimates:—

PROBABLE WAYS AND MEANS.				
Customs	...	...	...	£60,000
Land Revenue—				
Proceeds of Land Sales	...	...	...	45,000
Rents of Lands	...	...	...	14,000
Assessment	...	...	...	28,000
Postage	...	...	...	4,000
Carried forward	...	...	...	£151,000

Brought forward	...	...	£151,000
Licenses	...	...	3,000
Fees of Office	...	...	1,500
Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	300
Rents	...	...	300
Pilotage, Harbour Dues and Fees	...	...	250
Immigration Remittances	...	...	2,000
Miscellaneous Receipts...	...	...	2,000
Special Receipts	...	...	250
Total			£160,600

PROBABLE EXPENDITURE.

No. 1, Schedule appended to Her Majesty's Order-in-Council of 6th June, 1859	..	..	£6,480
No. 2, Executive and Legislative	..	..	3,221
No. 3, Chief Secretary	..	..	54,460
No. 4, Administration of Justice	..	..	9,882
No. 5, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	..	..	23,621
No. 6, Secretary for Public Lands and Works	..	..	50,985
No. 7, Auditor-General..	..	..	550
Total			£149,119

Under the head of "Special Appropriations," which were to extend over 1860, '61 and '62, were the following:

Steam Dredge for Harbours of Queensland	£10,000
Electric Telegraph to frontier near Warwick	10,000
Towards Building a Government House	.. 10,000
do do Legislative Chambers	.. 3,000
Balance required for completion of Gaol	.. 14,000
	£47,000

These items, it had been arranged, were to be provided for by advances from the Union Bank of Australia, Brisbane, at 5 per cent. interest.

Details of the expenditure in connection with the schedule appended to the Order-in-Council, together with the sum set apart for public worship, are as follow:—

His Excellency the Governor	..	..	£2500
Private Secretary	..	..	300
Colonial Secretary	...	...	700
Treasurer	..	..	700
Judge	..	..	1200
Public Worship	..	..	1000
Total			£6,400

In what may be considered the initial business of the Parliament, were two other matters which may well be referred to here. One was the question of increasing the salary of His Excellency the Governor; the other a ministerial explanation regarding the measures which the Government propose to submit to the House, and the order in which they propose to deal with the business of the country.

On Wednesday, June 13th, 1860, in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. St. George Gore moved, that the House should on the following day resolve into a committee of the whole to take into consideration of the following resolutions:—(1) "That, whereas the salary provided by the Order in Council of the sixth of June, 1859, for the Governor of this colony was incommensurate with the duties and responsibilities of his high office, it was the opinion of that House that such salary should be augmented by a permanent annual appropriation of not less than fifteen hundred pounds (£1500). (2) That the foregoing resolution should be embodied in an address to His Excellency

the Governor, with a request that he would be pleased to direct the necessary steps to be taken with a view to give effect to the same, by the presentation of a Bill to that House embodying a proposition for an annual permanent appropriation of the sum therein specified." His Excellency's salary provided for in the Order in Council was not to be less than £2500 a year. Mr. St. George Gore said that there were two points to be considered; first, whether the salary provided by the Order in Council was sufficient; and, second, whether the colony could afford to increase it? It was necessary, he said, to have a gentleman of standing and talents as Governor, and that no one answering the description would take an office, the emoluments of which were less than the necessary expenses. Vice-regal hospitality, then as now, was a thing the colony expected, and Mr. St. George Gore pointed out that the expenses of the Birthday Ball could not have been less than £250, a disbursement to which a much larger salary would be inadequate. A gentleman in the Governor's position, with so many matters of the utmost importance to attend to, should not, said Mr. Gore, have his attention distracted by matters of detail connected with personal expenditure. The reporter of that day has not inserted the word "laughter" after this old-fashioned sally of Mr. Gore, but one smiles to think how it would have been received in the present Legislative Assembly. But Mr. Gore, away back in the first year of the sixties, was in a courtly atmosphere, and really many gentlemen of those days regarded the Vice-regal duties as involving a vast amount of deep thought and arduous study. One smiles to think how troubled the brilliant classicist, George Ferguson Bowen, must have been in contemplating the perturbation of members of the Legislative Assembly on his account, and at the heavy mental strain which gubernatorial duties involved; yet, even now, one of Mr. Gore's rhetorical flourishes will find sympathy. He said, speaking of the Governor: "He should be able to look his butcher and baker boldly in the face." Mr. Gore further drove home a reasonable nail when he argued that they should not expect a man in the Governor's position to grow poorer every day. It may be mentioned, in passing, that at that time the salaries given in Victoria and New South Wales were £10,000 and £7,000 a year respectively. Mr. Lilley was the only one to oppose the motion, and he explained that he did so chiefly because of a reluctance he felt in spending money before they knew anything about their ways and means. He might, he said, hereafter support a motion for granting as much as £5,000 to the Governor, but they were like house-keepers, spending their money before they knew what it would amount to. It may be said that it was anticipated when the Governor's salary was fixed that the revenue of Queensland would amount to £80,000 a year, but the estimates submitted by the Colonial Treasurer anticipated an income of £160,000.

The Ministerial explanation contained nothing which at this day would seem to be of very marked interest, apart from the interest which is inseparable from all the

work done in laying the foundations of the administrative system of the colony. Mr. Herbert said that the first work would be the Estimates for the current year, and then would come the administration of justice and organisation of the Supreme Court; a measure touching the occupation of lands, of a more comprehensive nature than that alluded to in the Governor's Speech; and a measure to provide for the renewal of the lien upon wool, found necessary to meet the requirements of the banking interests. The Estimates for 1861 would have to be considered also; and, as it was not considered constitutional to discuss two sets of Estimates in the same session, the Government proposed that as soon as the Estimates for the current year had passed, that a nominal prorogation of a few days should take place, and that they then could proceed to the consideration of the Estimates for 1861. The Government proposed then to bring in a Bill to deal with Primary Education, on a broader and more settled basis, and on a system which should combine some of the features both of the national and denominational schemes, the former being taken as its basis, subject to certain alterations. It was proposed to constitute a Board of Commissioners for Education. A grammar school was contemplated, "as a material appendage to a scheme for primary education, as all primary schools have some higher point to which their working should be directed." The endowment of such a school, it was estimated, would not be more than £1000 a year. It will be noted that originally there was no intention to establish grammar schools on a separate basis, but that point will be found fully dealt with in another portion of this history. A university, the Government thought, would not be needed for many a year, as that at Sydney, in conjunction with a good grammar school, would, so it was said, furnish all the educational advantages of which the youth in the colony would stand in need. Forty years almost have passed since the delivery of that ministerial statement, and the question of a university for Queensland is still left to the generous care of the future, while the people of one of the wealthiest States of the Australasian group lean in dependence upon New South Wales for the benefits of what is usually recognised as the cap of our educational system. Mr. Herbert, continuing his speech, said that the attention of the House would be called at once to the adjustment of the Queensland and New South Wales debt. The House would, he said, be required first to affirm its willingness to proceed to the consideration of the debt; and secondly, to state some principle as a basis upon which the accounts should be settled. The Government would then be called upon to bring in a Bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to meet Commissioners from New South Wales. The speech urged that Queensland should not delay in the adjustment of the debt. It was proposed to enter without delay upon a Land Sales Bill, which the Government considered would be best considered apart from the Waste Lands Bill, as the subject of occupation and sale ought to be considered separately. In reference to the sale of lands, Mr. Herbert said

that the Government had agreed to a measure, based on decidedly liberal principles. Not a single acre of land should be sold without a registration of the deed such as would enable it to be readily and safely transferred. With a few generalities Mr. Herbert closed his speech.

With a "Loyal Address to the Queen," the formal side of the institution of parliamentary life in Queensland may be said to have concluded. This was moved by Dr. Yaldwyn, and purported to be, as indeed it was, expressive of the gratitude of Parliament "for the gracious and liberal concession which had been made to the Colony of Queensland in its establishment as a separate and independent Province of the British Empire." Both Houses having adopted this resolution, the ordinary business of what would be accounted an ordinary Session, was proceeded with.

At the time of the first general elections, in the social and political life of Australia there was a disturbing factor which in these days we hear of and experience occasionally, but which is condemned by all men of progressive and liberal ideas. The people from the old country brought with them their religious differences, their attendant animosities, and all the narrowing influences of sectarian bitterness. New South Wales was in the van of all the turmoil and strife, and in 1860 Maitland was the head centre of the contentions. In Maitland a Rev. Mr. McIntyre, in the course of a speech against state aid in the scholastic and religious life of the colony, spoke in very offensive terms of Roman Catholicism, whereupon Dean Lynch objected, and a newspaper war followed. Mr. McIntyre threw down the gauntlet and proposed to prove in a public lecture that "popery was baptised heathenism." On the evening of the lecture—we quote from the press reports of the day—crowds of men on foot and on horseback came pouring in to Maitland. It was said that Dean Lynch had addressed an inflammatory speech to his congregation; but he subsequently published an advertisement deprecating violence. Still we find that the Dean made no public personal effort to direct his people in the way of peace. It is certain that, had he used personal effort instead of advertisement, the scenes and riot which followed would have been averted. Dean Lynch was a strong personality, a man of strong personal influence. He held his people in the hollow of his hand. Careful inquiry and careful consideration at this time leave the mind fairly impressed with the idea that the Dean made no adequate provision to check the storm of violence which his own speech had promoted. In saying this, we have no desire to minimise the provocation which Mr. McIntyre gave for violence. His tone was offensive to men and women upon a matter more sacred to them than their lives; his language was violent and provocative. It was spread by Dean Lynch as much as by anyone else, amongst a congregation of Irishmen—excitable volatile people, on whose minds the broadening influences of Australian life had not had its effect; and, looking back over forty years, one cannot marvel at the outburst of

resentment at insults of religion which culminated in the riotous conduct at Maitland. Of course, we regard human nature as it is, and not as we would desire it.

The mob which gathered in Maitland were determined that the lecture should not proceed. They attacked Mr. McIntyre's chapel, broke the windows, and tore up the palings; they demolished the windows of some obnoxious Protestants, attacked the Rev. Mr. McIntyre's carriage, and assaulted him, his brother and his nephew. Mrs. McIntyre was in the carriage when the attack was made, but, happily, was rescued. The Sydney press dealt sharply with the proceedings, but there was sharp condemnation of the police and the police magistrate, Mr. Denny Day, and an indignation meeting was held at Maitland. Our Brisbane paper of the day, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, contains in its Sydney letter some strongly partisan comments on the episode—thoroughly Protestant comments, urging that attacks on religion should be met by argument or ridicule, and not by violence. Mr. McIntyre, upon whose gracelessness and sectarian bitterness the whole blame of the rioting may be laid, escaped with the reflection that his language as to "popery" being "baptised heathenism," was offensive to the conscientious convictions of many, and therefore deserved condemnation.

All this in a measure reflected its influence upon the Queensland elections, but nowhere more than Ipswich. In the general election Mr. P. O'Sullivan, one of the members returned for the town, received 263 votes—Mr. Forbes, heading the poll, received 269—and 98 of them were plumpers recorded by Roman Catholics for one of their own faith. Dr. Challinor, who was fourth on the poll with 228 votes, spoke very sharply on the subject. "On political grounds," he said, "I was entitled to a vote from one of each of the plumpers given for Mr. O'Sullivan. There was a time"—we still quote from the report of Dr. Challinor's remarks—"when in this town (Ipswich) the right of Catholics to attend worship on their holy days was disputed and denied—when they had been prosecuted and fined for doing so—and he then came forward to defend them in serving God according to their conscience; therefore he was entitled to their votes on that ground. Particular opposition had been made to him in consequence of his defence of the uneducated classes, but with regard to those electors who had opposed him on those considerations, he had to say that all their political chicanery had not placed their own candidate on a higher level than he deserved, and that was at the bottom of the poll." Mr. O'Sullivan, in returning thanks, made no secret of the sectarian influences which made him one of the members for Ipswich; in fact he seemed to rejoice in it. He said he was the only one of his creed in Parliament, and there should be ten of them for a fair proportion. Happily we have got over that sort of feeling in Queensland now to a very large extent. Who knows how many of Mr. O'Sullivan's creed there are in the present Parliament of Queensland! Who cares! To-day,

thank God, we vote for men irrespective of their creed, and there is no man, however bitter a sectarian he may be, who would dare to lay credit for his return to Parliament, either to the Protestant or Catholic vote. The whole question is not an edifying one, but it forms part of the political history of the country.

It is somewhat remarkable that difficulty with the Upper House should have arisen at the very outset of Queensland's Parliamentary career. The trouble originated in connection with the constitution of the Legislative Council. Yet, virtually what was complained of in 1860, exists in an accentuated form to-day. To put the matter in the language employed in the day, "because an institution which was inevitable—which arose out of a special condition of affairs, in which a powerful body of barons, aided by the clergy, demanded a Royal guarantee for the exercise of privileges which they in fact already enjoyed—because an institution originating in this way had done much less injury than might have been expected, and had occasionally done good, it had been contended that the proper way to make a Colonial Constitution was, for the representative of the Crown to concoct a mock House of Lords." The warning as to the danger of nomineeism had long been sounded; yet, here it was—an actuality.

In the very first days of parliamentary institutions in what is now the colony of Queensland, the position was challenged, and the challenge came about in this way: It had been the practice in the Sydney Government to take votes of credit from the Assembly for such expenditure as might be from time to time necessary pending the final passing of the Estimates and the Appropriation Bill. The practice was admittedly objectionable, but it became in some way necessary, owing to party strife which had delayed the regular business of legislation, and all such acts were condoned when the Appropriation Bill passed. During subsequent elections, however, it became necessary to pay away money while Parliament stood adjourned, and consequently no sanction was obtained to such, and thus the Ministry brought in a Bill of Indemnity when the Legislature met. The Bill passed the Assembly and went up to the Council, but the Council came out with a claim that set them and the Assembly by the ears—in other words, the Council claimed to be consulted equally with the Assembly in any urgent vote of credit that might be needed. The discussion which arose on the subject was often heated, and it was freely predicted that the demand of the Council would ensure the downfall of that ricketty institution. Still there was no getting behind the Constitution Act, which plainly set forth that both Houses had equal power, with the exception that money bills must perforce originate in the Lower Chamber. There was nothing in the Constitution to prevent the nominee body from altering an Appropriation Bill, from addressing the Government for money, or even from receiving from the Government a message for Supply. It certainly did look therefore very much like kicking against the pricks to quarrel with the Council. Never-

theless, the *Courier*, which waxed wroth about the matter, propounded a scheme for the conversion of the Upper House into an elective body. And it seems to have carried conviction with it, for in June, 1861, we find the following resolutions adopted on the motion of Mr. Yaldwyn in the Legislative Council, the President (Sir Charles Nicholson) being the only member wholly in-flammable:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is highly expedient that the power exercised under the Order in Council, 6th June, 1859, in accordance with the Act 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54, shall forthwith cease. Because— (1) As has already been demonstrated in a neighbouring colony, the exercise of an unlimited power of creation of members of the Legislative Council is liable to abuse in a manner whereby all deliberate and independent action of that branch of the Legislature is destroyed; its office and functions brought into contempt; and the safeguard it is supposed to afford against hasty, pernicious, and tyrannical legislation virtually destroyed and set aside. (2) To guard against the abuse of the powers at present vested in the Crown, to maintain the rights and privileges of this House, as a separate, independent, and co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, it is most desirable that all future appointments to that body should be by election. (3) That, having regard to the objects contemplated in the creation of a second chamber, it is expedient that the constituency from which it should principally derive its powers should represent the property and natural intelligence of the colony; that it should be a permanent body, not subject to dissolution; that its members should retire in a certain fixed ratio periodically; and that the seats thus vacated should be filled by the re-election of the same, or by the election of new members. (4) A constitution analagous to that established in Victoria, so far as it relates to the elective qualification, and tenure of seats by members, would, it is believed, be applicable to this community. (5) That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will be pleased to direct the law officers of the Crown to give effect to the same by the preparation and introduction of a bill into Parliament. (6) That a copy of these resolutions be also communicated to the Legislative Assembly."

The way was thus made clear for the Assembly, who were confidently expected to take the necessary action. But, alas! the Premier and the *Courier* were not good friends, and the resolutions, which might by many years have anticipated present-day tendencies, were so much waste paper.

The Lower Chamber had much however to concern itself over quite apart from the Council. Mr. Herbert had introduced a Parliamentary Privilege Bill, his argument being that the measure was a very simple one, and one that had already received the assent of Her Majesty elsewhere. It did not count for much so far as the press was concerned. The chief objection seems to have been to the pains and penalties provided, and to the fact that the definition of an offence lay with the House itself. As indicating the feeling aroused by these Bills, we quote one short extract from the *Courier* of the period:—

"In the absence of an organised opposition, the press alone holds the mirror up to public opinion, and Mr. Herbert would crash that mirror into atoms. But, in the name of the whole press of Queensland, we defy Mr. Herbert to his teeth. Despot as he is within the walls of Parliament, there will be no cringing outside. A people that would permit such a Bill to become law would deserve every iniquity that could be heaped on them, and the Government must know by this time that the people can speak out when the occasion requires it. . . . We leave Mr. Herbert to pick up the gauntlet which we have flung down, and then To breakfast with what appetite he may."

July 1st, 1862, saw a popular protest against the Parliamentary Privilege Bill. It was held that this Bill—for which Mr. Herbert took all the credit, as well as the responsibility—was an attempted infringement on the rights of citizenship. The meeting, which was both large and representative, sought to prove several things, among them that the colonial legislatures had no inherent right of enforcing powers outside their Houses; that the control sought by the Bill over the members of Parliament, was not only greater than any privilege or power possessed by the Imperial Parliament, but contrary to the express provisions of the Bill of Rights itself; that in attempting to coerce the Supreme Court to inflict longer terms of imprisonment than the House of Commons could itself decree, the laws of the country and the prerogative of the Sovereign were both affected, and that not only were the members themselves injured by this "tyrannical attempt," but the right of the whole elective body was affected. The indictment was, it will be seen, a very strong one. The decision arrived at by the meeting was:—

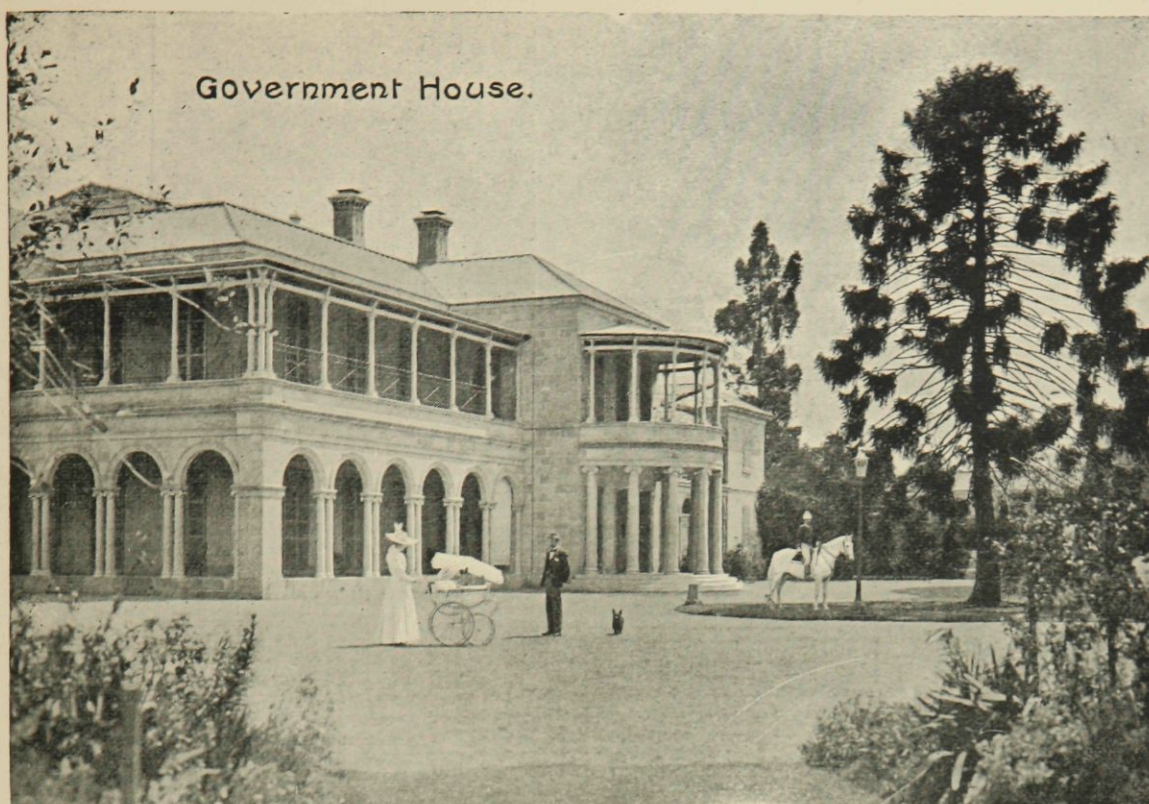
(1) That this meeting, while fully admitting the existing necessity for investing the Legislature with all the powers required to enable it to enforce those inquiries which form the safest protection alike to the Civil Service and the general interests of the public, desires to express its opinion that any provision embodying such powers should be in accordance with the ancient constitution and liberties of Englishmen, without restraining the recognised prerogative of the Crown on the one hand or the independent privileges of members of either House on the other.

(2) That the Bill now before the House, by in fact attempting to invalidate the great rights secured by the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and hampering the freedom of public comment, materially affects the liberty of the subject; and this meeting therefore declares that it can have no confidence in any representative of the city of Brisbane who shall be in its favour."

The meeting, since as a result of it the most objectionable clauses of the Bill were defeated, stands prominently forward as one of the early monuments of the potency of public opinion.

Parliamentary government was by no means an easy task. No sooner had the Herbert administration pulled through the trying ordeal as experienced in connection with the Party Privilege Bill, than internal dissensions led to the resignation of Mr. Pring of his portfolio of Attorney-General. The *causus belli* was the salary of Judge Lutwyche. Mr. Herbert's proposal was that the salary for the then present judge should be £2000, and £1200 for his successors; Mr. Pring thought the succeeding judge should be paid £1500. However, the trouble was patched up in a convenient, if not a lasting way—the Government refused to accept Mr. Pring's resignation, and the latter of course again took office. *En passant*, it may be remarked that this subject brought the Colonial Office into serious conflict with public opinion, which almost unanimously accused the Duke of Newcastle with temporising. However, the Government got through the session.

But even more troublous times were ahead. In no colony in Australia had a Ministerial crisis occurred which had been so complicated by other questions of a graver nature than that which took place in Queensland in 1866.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Brisbane.



CORIO BORE, Cunnamulla.

The country was in comparatively calm water until July 10th; certainly, although there was dissension, the prospect of a Ministerial defeat was not attended with any apprehension of a serious crisis. The Government might have gone out on the Land Bill, then before Parliament, or they might not; or a compromise might be effected which would satisfy the promoters of a Cabinet reform—then being agitated for. And if the worst came to the worst, and an appeal to the country had been forced, there was no danger of it being precipitated into serious financial difficulties. During the crisis, however, and when the Government had committed themselves to a course by which they considered their political honour would be upheld, news was received from England of an alarming monetary crisis there, which was likely to seriously affect the financial position of the colony.

As a matter of fact, difficulty had arisen in connection with the Land Bill. A decision had been come to in Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Raff, for a reduction in the upset price of land. The Government, in view of this, determined to withdraw the bill, introduce a short measure embracing the provisions contained in the leasing clauses of the bill, pass the estimates, and then prorogue, with the object of appealing to the country in the early part of the succeeding year. The House was thereupon adjourned. But the next day Parliament had to conjure with the financial problem. The position certainly took all the fight out of the Opposition, which was led by Messrs. Herbert and Pring, for on the House meeting the next day, they had arrived at the conclusion “not to take any steps by which the action of the Government should be embarrassed in the present state of the public finances.” At the same time they added that they wished it to be understood that the Opposition did not desire to retract anything which had been said with reference to their want of confidence in the Government. Of course the Government had to express their gratification at the course decided upon by the Opposition, but they declared that until an actual want of confidence motion had been carried the Government would continue to believe that a majority of the House was with them. Having said this much, notice was given of the introduction of a new Land Bill embodying the leasing clauses only, and of the intention of the Government to issue legal tender notes—a course which was objected to by several members, including Messrs. Herbert and Raff, who, it may be said, preferred to see the issue of Treasury bills, since they would bear a comparatively higher rate of interest. A select committee was appointed (it consisted of Messrs. Macalister, Bell, McLean, Stephens, Raff, Forbes, and the mover—(Herbert) to inquire into the financial condition of the colony, and the best means of providing for the temporary embarrassment which Queensland found itself in. At the same time the question arose on the constitutional point as to whether under the Royal instructions the Governor would be justified in giving his assent to a Legal Tender Notes Bill. The negative was taken by Mr. Pring. However, the committee was

formed, and the Government lost no time in economising in every possible way—a course of action which, since it threw many men out of work, brought a good deal of tribulation in its train. Matters were complicated by the dishonouring of certain Government cheques, and the failure of the Government to meet its payments to contractors.

When the House met on the 17th July, members and the country were met with a somewhat alarming statement. The report of the Select Committee was first presented. It read as follows:—

The Select Committee appointed by your honorable House to inquire into and report upon the best means of relieving the colony from its present temporary financial embarrassment, have agreed to the following report:—

Your committee are of opinion, from the evidence adduced, that there is a pressing and immediate necessity for a sum of money not less than £100,000.

That in order to carry on the public works of the colony, which your committee are of opinion should not be to any great additional extent reduced, means should be at once adopted to provide a sum of not less than £400,000, to meet the necessary expenditure.

The failure of the Agra and Masterman's Bank having deprived the Government of the stipulated advance of £100,000 in the present and £50,000 in each future month, to be provided by that institution on the security of debentures deposited with their manager for sale—immediate steps are imperative for raising funds within the colonies for the present requirements, pending other arrangements for negotiating the loan recently authorised by Parliament.

Your committee are of opinion that, as a first step towards relieving the colony from its present temporary financial embarrassment, it is expedient to adopt the proposal of the Government, to issue legal tender notes, as being the only plan suggested calculated to afford the immediate relief urgently needed. In the opinion of your committee, all other means proposed to meet the emergency, whether by the issue of Treasury bills, or by increased taxation, would be tardy in their operation, and would fail in the essential condition of affording immediate relief.

Your committee are aware that the managers representing the banking institutions in Brisbane have offered limited assistance to the Government, conditionally upon the public works of the colony being immediately suspended, and additional taxation to the extent of £200,000 per annum being at once imposed, but your committee are of opinion that the sudden and entire suspension of all public works would not only be for many and obvious reasons in the highest degree impolitic, but would render any considerable addition to the revenue from increased taxation extremely problematical.

Your committee are of opinion that the gradual issue of a limited amount of legal tender notes by the Government, based upon the present note circulation of the colony, might take place without material injury to any existing interest.

Your committee therefore beg to offer the following recommendations

- (1) That the Government be empowered by Parliamentary enactment to issue Treasury legal tender notes to an amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of £200,000, the estimated present note circulation of the colony.
- (2) That in anticipation of the sale of debentures representing the loan of 1866, it is expedient that steps should be taken to empower the Government to issue short-dated Treasury bills, secured upon the consolidated revenue of the colony, to the extent of £250,000, at the rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum—the said interest payable in the Australian colonies and New Zealand only.
- (3) Whilst your committee do not think it is necessary or expedient to impose taxation to provide funds for carrying on the public works of the colony, they are of opinion, under existing circumstances, that steps should be taken for augmenting the public revenue to a limited extent.

So far so good. But the Secretary for Lands and Works then rose to say that in consequence of a disagreement between Governor Bowen and the Ministry the Government had resolved upon tendering their resignations, which course had been adopted. Soon afterwards the Governor had expressed his intention not to accept this resignation for constitutional reasons, and had stated his willingness to put those reasons in writing. It was therefore evident that the Governor did not approve of the course proposed for the adjustment of the country's finances. Although his objections were not publicly known, it was agreed that the position taken up was that His Excellency considered that the Governor should be the adviser of the Ministry, and not the Ministry the responsible advisers of the Governor, as representative of the Crown. Mr. Macalister's decision in regard to this was that the Government were perfectly willing to accept of the Governor's recommendation as an indication that the Government were to be left perfectly untrammelled in the House with regard to any measure they might introduce. Thus if Parliament desired to do business he would proceed. Parliament, however, thought it better to wait until they had the whole facts before them.

In due course the correspondence was placed before the House. It was necessarily lengthy. From this it seemed that the Government proposed two distinct bills—one to authorise the issue of Legal Tender Notes, and the other of Treasury Bonds. They considered that the first was the only means of meeting the exigencies of the moment, and that the second would be required in a month or two, or quite as early as the bonds could be sold. The Governor thought otherwise; he considered that the Treasury Bonds would be sufficient, and that there were no urgent circumstances in existence such as would justify him giving the Royal Assent to a bill making Government notes a legal tender. These opinions, it seemed, the Governor had written to the Select Committee while it was sitting; in fact, he declared that in no event would he give his assent to the Legal Tender Notes proposal. This it was which had caused the Government to resign, which resignation, as has been stated, the Governor refused to accept, His Excellency adding that he had no desire to dictate to the Government and would reserve any expression of his opinion on the proposed Bill until it came before him in the proper form. Thus it was that Mr. Macalister had announced his preparedness to the House to go on with business. But, unfortunately, between the time of the adjournment and the next meeting, the Governor again committed himself to paper. In this letter he upbraided them in no measured terms for their mismanagement of the financial affairs of the colony, and practically charged them with attempting to dictate to him.

When, therefore, the House did meet, on the day that everybody thought the trouble might be ended, members were met with the announcement that the Government would that evening resign, and the House adjourning with this position before them, the entire

responsibility of extricating the colony from the mess was thrown upon His Excellency.

This time the Governor accepted the resignation, and sent for both Mr. Herbert and Mr. Raff, who had undertaken to form a commission to make the financial arrangements previous to forming a Ministry. On July 20th, Mr. Herbert announced this to the House at a meeting called for 10 a.m. While he and Mr. Raff had consented to take upon themselves the responsibility of passing such a measure as should meet instant requirements, neither of them were prepared to take office or assist in forming a new Ministry. But at an afternoon sitting held on the same day, Mr. Herbert made known the Ministerial arrangements contemplated. They were these:—He would sit in the House as Vice-President of the Executive Council. Mr. Raff had accepted the post of Executive Counsellor without office, Mr. Dalrymple that of Colonial Secretary, Mr. McLean that of Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Pring that of Attorney-General. The remaining offices had not been definitely filled.

The subsequent proceedings were not marked with the utmost decorum. Mr. Mackenzie (the late Colonial Secretary) urgently protested against the course which had been adopted by the irresponsible advisers of His Excellency, and maintained that any money bill introduced must be informal and unconstitutional, unless a new Government had been duly and properly appointed. Mr. Macalister held that those gentlemen who had been announced as having accepted office had no right to enter the House until they had faced their constituents. At the same time he remarked that if the new Ministry were gazetted in accordance with constitutional form and practice, he and those who acted with him would have no objection in passing a bill for the issue of Treasury bonds, but they would not at the same time be parties to the passage of any measure affecting the question of taxation. Until the *Gazette* was issued he should leave the Chamber—and this he forthwith did, being followed by Messrs. Mackenzie, Bell, Lilley, Challinor, R. Cribb, Forbes, Pugh, Stephens, Brooks, and Edmondstone. This conduct led to violent declamations from the other side, and not a few explanations by the gentlemen who had accepted office. Still, the House got into committee and passed through all its stages a bill providing for the issue of £300,000 in Treasury bonds, bearing interest at 10%, and redeemable at the end of the year 1869. It was forthwith presented to the other chamber, which passed it without question.

To say that the populace was excited over the events, is to put it mildly. The excitement went so far as to induce a mob to assemble at Parliament House, where they met Mr. Herbert, and, following him down the street, assailed him to such purpose that he had to beat a hasty retreat per medium of a cab. Meetings were held throughout the country, that of Brisbane being quite a remarkable gathering—remarkable as much for the disrespect shown to the Governor as for the opposition to the action of Mr. Herbert and his colleagues.

When the House next met, on July 24th, there was a little political sparring, during which the street scene was alluded to, and the seats of Messrs. Dalrymple, Pring, McLean and Watts were declared vacant, they having accepted office as responsible Ministers. The House then adjourned until the 18th September, and the day on which Parliament did this the financial noose was drawn tighter by the suspension of the Bank of Queensland.

The opening session of 1867 was even more turbulent than any of its predecessors. Parliament opened on the 7th May, and, as indicating the political spirit of the times, it may be remarked that six weeks or thereabouts saw another Ministerial crisis. The trouble was really initiated on the Address-in-Reply. The Opposition immediately plunged in *medias res*, going into the whole Government policy, past, present and future. In doing so they may have shown great want of judgment and tact—at all events the Ministerialists said they did—and in any case the party was composed of elements that did not argue well for concerted action. The *Courier* was particularly outspoken on the subject. It referred to them as “Darling Downs squatters—rich, thriving, prosperous—enjoying for years past the fat of the land and regarding themselves the salt of the earth—controlling the legislation of the colony almost completely until of late, and controlling and directing it mainly to their own aggrandisement; outside squatters—struggling and toiling through all the difficulties and disadvantages of life in the interior—and the representatives of northern coast towns form the Opposition; but the two latter classes can have but little real sympathy or interest with the former, and only stick together on the log-rolling principle. It has, however, been proved by experience, that when the Darling Downs men got their logs rolled by all three, they sat down contentedly and objected to log-rolling as an unnecessary expenditure of strength. Their great feat in that way, however, has proved to be the most unlucky job they ever put their hands to. They have managed at a cost of nearly £14,000 per mile, to roll a locomotive across the Main Range, and into the centre of a district of vast extent and richness—large blocks of which they have purchased at £1 an acre—but larger portions of which they hold on lease at a nominal rental. This leased land it has now been found necessary to resume, in order that it may be settled with a population whose industry will contribute to the general prosperity of the colony, and cause the railway to be of use commensurate to some extent with its enormous cost; and so the log-rolling process has resulted in the discomfiture of the leaders in that nice little game.”

By way of explanation it may be mentioned that the railway (now the south-western and intercolonial system) was started from Ipswich to Brisbane, that the line was opened on 30th April, and the squatting interest, which had its headquarters at Ipswich, and had allegedly avowed to overthrow the power of Brisbane, had and did for years resist the extension of the line to the capital. Hence this

Brisbane opinion of the party. The chief defender of the Government's action—and much of the Opposition was directed largely to the land policy of the Administration—was Mr. (late Sir Charles) Lilley, then Attorney-General. He contended, with regard to the land question, that it would always be a vexed one while there was a square mile unsold in the colony. The real issue was, he said, as to how it should be disposed of. He admitted that the Government had been guilty of faults, but denied that they were more blameable than Parliament itself. All the colonies were, he said, guilty of two sins—one being the propensity to be lavish in expenditure, and the other the encouragement to their shores of persons whose only object was to obtain a Government billet. The debate, which lasted several days, resulted in the Address being carried without division, but that the Opposition meant mischief was apparent throughout.

Out of this discussion, or rather a discussion on the same question in the Upper House, arose a second debate raised on a question of privilege, put by the Minister for Lands and Works, Mr. (afterwards Sir Joshua Peter) Bell. The Minister objected to the speech of Mr. Fitz, in which he directly assailed two members of the Cabinet for tampering with the land laws to suit their own personal interest. Mr. Bell desired that witnesses should be called to the bar of the House, and he was supported by 15 votes to 7, and the honour of the Government was as a result completely vindicated.

For the next few weeks “sitting” was rather a misnomer for the proceedings of Parliament, for so warm were the debates that frequently two or three members were on their feet and all talking together. So far the violent assaults of the Opposition had, however, resulted in victories for the Ministry, and many believed that they would carry the session through successfully, but things turned out otherwise. On the 22nd May, Mr. Thomas Blacket Stephens was gazetted to the office of Colonial Treasurer in the room of Mr. John Douglas, who resigned that post and accepted office of Minister for Works. Mr. Watts had held the portfolio of Works during the recess, but, concluding to visit England, he resigned the appointment a few days before Parliament met, and the Department had been in the hands of Mr. Bell, who was Minister for Lands. Mr. Bell had in the meantime been gazetted acting Minister for Works. The rearrangement restored the former number (five) of Ministers, but gave an immense amount of dissatisfaction to the Opposition and even to some adherents of the Ministry on local or personal lines, and they took the first opportunity to give effect to their feelings.

When the House met on the afternoon of the 22nd May, everybody was of course on the tip-toe of excitement. In answer to a question, of which Mr. (afterwards Sir Arthur) Palmer had given notice, Mr. Douglas rose and replied, as he said, “on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer.” This was the signal for debate. Who was the Colonial Treasurer, and where was he? What was Mr. Douglas,

and why was he there? were among a variety of equally interesting questions that came from all sides of the House. The discussion being declared irregular, as the questions put by Mr. Palmer had been withdrawn, and there was no substantive motion before the House, Mr. Walsh proposed to get over that difficulty by moving the adjournment of the House. In this, however, he was interrupted by Mr. Pugh, member for North Brisbane, and usually a supporter of the Ministry, who said that if the hon. member would permit him he would move a resolution which would come more direct at the matter at issue. And this he did by moving that the seat of Mr. Douglas be declared vacant. The debate which followed hinged entirely upon the question whether passing from one office to another in the same Ministry necessitated the member doing so going to his constituents. Everybody gave the law on both sides, but, of course, in such a discussion, Mr. Pring and Mr. Lilley (Attorney-General) were the two principal combatants, and both apparently proved, to their own satisfaction at least, from the very same Act of Parliament and commentary, that the other was wrong. Mr. Walsh threatened the Ministry with dissolution, but the Ministry seemed to treat the threat with the utmost good humour. Finally the question was put to the vote, and the Ministry called for a division, which resulted in 19 voting for the motion and 5 against it. The House was then proceeding with the ordinary business, when Mr. Macalister (the Premier) rose and requested an adjournment until next day. The vote given, he said, was one of very great importance, and involved a very high constitutional question, with regard to which of course he still maintained the opinion he had previously expressed. It had placed the Government in a position which he had not anticipated, and one he was not disposed to occupy. He therefore desired to communicate with the Governor on the subject.

This announcement occasioned some surprise and not a little consternation, especially among those members who had voted without counting the cost of their act. It was freely asserted that it had not been thought that a vote on a question of Parliamentary privilege, and one entirely apart from the Ministerial policy, would be taken up so seriously, especially as that defeat proceeded mainly from Government supporters. On the following day, however, the Government announced that they had tendered certain advice to the Governor, and that that gentleman would take until next day to consider it. Several members wanted very badly to know the nature of that advice, but of course their unconstitutional curiosity could not be gratified. Others openly avowed their regret at having voted as they had done, and some declared that they had been led astray by Mr. Pring's reading of Constitutional law, but nothing was done that day.

On Thursday, 24th May, it was generally guessed that his Excellency had been advised to prorogue Parliament, and was prepared to do so. When the House met on that day, the Premier, in explaining the course taken by

the Government, said that the Ministry held that the action they had taken with regard to Mr. Douglas was a mere transference of office, and that the 19th clause of the Constitution Act fully absolved them from anything like blame in the matter, and he had precedent for the action in the practice of the New South Wales Parliament. Messrs. Smart and Arnold had there been transferred to office without appeal to the electors. It appeared that the House was prepared to rule the country by mere resolutions rather than by Acts of Parliament, while he maintained that the Ministry were entitled to support in the land policy which had been shadowed forth in the vice-regal speech, and by the proclamation which had just previously been issued. After the decision arrived at on the preceding Tuesday, and from the meagre support rendered to the Government on other points, the Ministry felt that they were not able to rely upon a majority for support on any important question, nor would they be able to carry out the line of policy shadowed in the vice-regal speech. Under these circumstances, the Government had unanimously agreed to advise his Excellency to dissolve the House, and he there and then handed the Speaker the preliminary message for its prorogation until the 5th June.

Mr. Walsh contended that the message was not delivered in correct form, and the Speaker held that the course pursued was not usual, and was repugnant to the 181st Standing Order, which set forth that the bearer of a message from the Governor should be introduced to the Speaker in due form. He also doubted whether Parliament could be prorogued by message. Then Mr. Pring rose to a question of privilege, whereupon the Colonial Secretary handed to the Speaker the Government proclamation declaring Parliament prorogued until 5th June. The discussion which ensued was disorderly, and in the midst of it the Speaker read the proclamation and declared Parliament prorogued until 5th June. Members separated in a high state of excitement. So ended the last session of the second Parliament of Queensland.

An election followed, the land question being the battle cry. The result was the return to power of Mr. Mackenzie, who, however, did not last longer than his predecessor (Mr. Macalister), and who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Lilley. It is a fact worthy of mention that when the new Government met for the first time in the new (present) Parliament House (August 4, 1868), the proceedings were unusual. The Ministry were apparently aware from the first that they were taken at a disadvantage by having a want-of-confidence motion brought against them the first day, and a number of their supporters absent. Their endeavours to prevent a division were therefore interesting. First they tried an adjournment of the House, then an adjournment of the debate, and as both these expedients failed, they were at last compelled to entirely absent themselves in order to secure a count-out. This they did. Without going into details, it will be seen that the session was equally troublous as its

predecessor had been, and therefore it will excite little wonder that the Government lasted no longer.

The 1871 session met on November 7th, and immediately launched upon troubled waters. The debate on the Address-in-Reply was of an extremely personal one, and one in which the action of the Government at the close of the previous Parliament and during the subsequent elections were made the chief topics. Mr. Lilley led the Opposition, and, generally speaking, he proved a thorn in the flesh of the Government. In the division on the Address-in-Reply the Government had a majority of six only. The first measure proposed in the Governor's speech was one for giving additional members, and the Opposition hinted that as it was not likely they could get any of the reforms they sought until the number of members had been increased, they would do no business until they got the bill. At the outset, therefore, the temper of the House was bad. The Premier on his part threatened to bring members to their senses by another prorogation. Still, the Opposition felt that they had the power in their own hands, since they would refuse to grant Supply until the bill on a population basis was presented. Thus a deadlock was foreshadowed.

Determined not to give the Opposition too much opportunity or excuse, the Premier brought down his bill, which was read a first time the same day. The second reading was fixed for a week later, out of compliment to the leader of the Opposition who happened to be away. To the Opposition the bill was disappointing. Instead of being a bill to give a few additional members to the popular branch of the Legislature, when it was argued the census returns showed that on the basis of population they were most needed, the bill proposed much more. In the first place it was proposed to give eleven additional members, for which new electorates were to be created mainly out of the electorates represented by Opposition members, while the electorates represented by Ministerialists were left untouched. It was not claimed for the bill, however, that it was proposed to adjust the representation on the basis of population. The Premier, in moving the second reading, propounded a theory of adult male population. The Opposition declared that, judged even by this standard, the bill was glaringly inconsistent, and that the only approach to anything like a principle in the measure was the representation of class interests. But the gravest objection of all, so far as the Opposition was concerned, was that the re-division of electorates was allegedly made solely with the object of securing an overwhelming majority of members in the House favourable to the squatting interest, to which the Ministry and their supporters were declared to belong.

The debate on the second reading was a very temperate one, both sides discussing the merits and demerits of the bill with singular moderation and an absence of personalities. The Premier, while admitting that the measure had been manipulated in private meeting with his supporters, expressed his willingness to "give and

take" with the Opposition when the bill got into committee; and the Opposition offered to meet the Government in any way they could, in order, if possible, to get some measure of the kind passed without delay. The compromise proposed was that the Government should eliminate from the measure a proposal to interfere with the then existing electoral divisions, leaving that to be done after the additional members had been elected, and merely add the eleven new members to the districts proposed. The Ministry and their supporters, considering re-distribution the essential part of the bill, refused to agree to the compromise, and practically challenged the Opposition, since they said the latter could try to out-vote them in committee. Against this, however, it was believed the Government had a majority of six pledged to support the details of the bill. Presently the Government refused to accept any compromise or make any concession; the Opposition expressed their determination not to grant Supply or allow any Government business to be done until their wishes were conceded. The debate on the second reading of the Electoral Districts Bill concluded at about 10.30 p.m. on the 28th November, and the Colonial Treasurer wanted to at once proceed to the next order of the day, namely, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, to enable him to make his Budget speech. The Opposition objected, and the Government, determined to press the matter, the sitting was continued throughout the night until 3 o'clock the next afternoon, when the Speaker had to declare it at an end, as the time had arrived for the next sitting to commence. After an absence of a few minutes Mr. Speaker returned to the House and read prayers. But "general business" took precedence; the Government supporters left the House in a body, and a "count-out" was the result. For five weeks or more there was no sitting of any consequence, the Government supporters refusing to make a House on general business days—the mode of procedure was different these days than now—and the Opposition following a similar practice on Government business days. When a quorum was formed no business was done, and a "count-out" was the inevitable result sooner or later during the sitting.

One day, about the second week in December, the Colonial Treasurer moved the suspension of so much of the Standing Orders as would permit of a Money Bill passing through all its stages in one day. His reason for doing this was, he said, that £100,000 worth of Treasury Bills would have to be provided for by 31st December, and he asked the Opposition to at least suspend their obstruction of public business to the extent of allowing this bill to pass, since otherwise the credit of the colony would be seriously jeopardised. It was the first intimation the House had had of any bill being required, and the Opposition remained obdurate, alleging that the Government had by their own act brought the affairs of the colony to the crisis, and were alone responsible for the consequences. The Government on their part refused to make any concessions, however, and matters began to

look very serious, while the debate, which had promised so well from the point of view of decorum, showed signs of disorder.

The disorder broadened to an alarming extent. On the 9th January the galleries had to be cleared, and, although the Press were excluded among the rest, it afterwards transpired that Mr. Morehead wanted Mr. Miles committed for contempt, and Mr. Pring retaliated in Mr. Miles' behalf, by moving that Mr. Morehead be committed for contempt, inasmuch "as he had wilfully interrupted the orderly conduct of business." But Mr. Speaker would not take Mr. Pring's motion, and afterwards the proceedings waxed so warm that Mr. Speaker informed Mr. Pring that "he would not be bounced or bullied by him," which had the result of Mr. Pring moving that the conduct of Mr. Speaker be reviewed. However, nothing worse came of the scene that day. But on the succeeding one an incident unique in the history of Parliament in Queensland was witnessed. Mr. Pring had frequently interrupted Mr. De Satge and others, and at last he was taken to task, among others by Mr. Clark. Several exciting scenes were witnessed, but the climax was reached when Mr. Pring laid hands on Mr. Clark. The Speaker immediately ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Mr. Pring. As that officer advanced and remarked, "I take you in charge," Mr. Pring replied, "Do you; then you will have to catch me." The Sergeant did not catch him, and, the matter being reported, the runaway member was adjudged guilty of contempt; but that he might be given a chance to apologise, the Speaker's warrant for his arrest was not signed. On the contrary, Mr. Pring was ordered to attend at the House on the 16th (the incident occurred on the 10th). But on the 11th Mr. Pring resigned his seat, possibly thinking he would be freed of responsibility. On the 22nd January a telegram from Dalby announced that Mr. Pring had arrived there to attend the courts, but had been arrested on the Speaker's warrant by two police sergeants, and was detained at the Criterion Hotel. But although they had secured him, they were not agreed as to what should be done with him, for the House had been prorogued before the arrest was made. Mr. Pring at once became a hero. On arrival in Brisbane he was greeted by an appreciative crowd, whom he addressed from the balcony of the Australian Hotel, and promised to again stand for Parliament. He did so, with Messrs. Handy and Pugh as opponents. He was defeated, the voting being: Handy, 596; Pring, 334; and Pugh, 153. Mr. Pring took his defeat somewhat badly, and from the public platform solemnly declared that he would never stand for Brisbane again.

But the trouble was eventually got over, the Government really giving way under the strain of the very strong opposition. The result came, too, with a suddenness that was surprising. The stoppage of business extended from 28th November to January 10th. On that day Mr. Lilley, the then leader of the Opposition, suggested to the

Government that, as the Electoral Districts Bill was one that they could not accept, and as the Government had declared that a re-adjustment of electoral boundaries must be an essential principle in any electoral bill they introduced, the best way of getting over the difficulty would be to withdraw the bill and introduce a new one re-adjusting the whole of the electoral boundaries throughout the colony. Mr. Palmer asked time till the following Tuesday to consider the matter, and when the House met on that day he made a short Ministerial explanation, informing the House that he agreed to the arrangement proposed, but as the framing of a new bill would require considerable time and attention, and as many of the members were anxious to go back to their homes and business for a short time, it would be necessary to vote three months' supply, pass two or three of the bills before the House that could least be conveniently postponed, and then close the session, with a view to calling the House together again at the beginning of April. This brought the trouble temporarily to an end. The necessary bills were put through, and Supply was granted. Among the bills put through may be mentioned the Elections Bill. This measure extended the franchise and abolished hustings' nominations, besides making several reforms in the mode of conducting elections. But perhaps the most important business outside Supply was the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of railway extension and construction, chiefly with a view of carrying the Northern line to Peak Downs and connecting Brisbane with the Southern and Western lines. These extensions had been the subject of popular agitation for some years, and at two elections at least were the war-cry. The chief obstacle to the proposals had been that the Northern members in favour of railway extension were interested only in the Northern line, while the six members for Ipswich and West Moreton had joined together in resisting the extension of the Southern and Western lines beyond Ipswich, the then terminus. With this object they had supported every Government that had been in power since the first Railway Bill was passed, and their influence had been sufficient to prevent the Southern extension, while the other members representing populous Southern constituencies had refused to agree to the extension of the Northern line unless the other was carried to Brisbane simultaneously. The appointment of the Commission was regarded as the second stage of the compromise arrived at by the Government and the Opposition. 'Twere ever so! However, the session, which promised to be abortive, was, after all, not so barren.

But this patching up was only of a momentary nature. The troubles which had characterised the session just closed were revived with the next meeting of Parliament in April, 1872. His Excellency's speech is interesting even now, as indicating the liberal nature of an allegedly squatter Government. It read as follows:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—

1. The news of the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of

Wales from a most dangerous and protracted illness, has, I know, been hailed in Queensland with the same joy and thankfulness that has been so strongly evinced by all classes in England, and in other portions of Her Majesty's wide-spread dominions; and I feel sure that I am only anticipating your own wishes when I say that I think our first duty on the re-assembling of Parliament should be to convey to Her Majesty the humble and heartfelt congratulations of this colony, that it pleased Almighty God to avert from Her Majesty and from the nation at large, that calamity which at one time seemed inevitable.

2. Parliament was prorogued for the purpose of giving time to bring in a Bill for Appointing Additional Members, and the Re-distribution of Electorates, and for that purpose a Bill has been prepared and will be immediately laid before you

3. Several Bills, which have already advanced some stages, will be re-introduced, as well as others which have been for some time prepared.

4. The question of Immigration, and the working of the present Act, will require your most serious attention, experience having shown that the Act has not served all the purposes for which it was framed.

5. The report of the Commission appointed by me, in compliance with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, to enquire into, and report upon the Railway Construction, will be laid before you, and I trust that you may think it advisable to sanction the measure, which, without over-taxing the community or over-exciting the labor market, may gradually extend the benefits of railway and tramway communication to districts of the country at present difficult to approach, and continue the Southern and Western Line to such a point on the river near Brisbane as may seem most advisable. In the event of a loan for such purpose being required, my Government will feel it their duty to include in it certain sums in proportion to the revenue derived from districts which will not be benefited by railway extension, to be spent in local improvements to those districts

6. My Ministry, feeling convinced that the time has arrived when the interests of Queensland demand that she should be represented in London by a gentleman, not only of well-known ability, but with a thorough knowledge of the resources of the colony, have appointed Mr. Richard Daintree as Agent-General for Queensland—subject to your approval. He will still retain the able services of Mr. Wheeler as Secretary to the agency.

7. The necessity for providing areas of land suitable for cultivation, and for settlement by homestead selectors, or immigrants holding orders to select land, has pressed itself upon the attention of the Government; and in order to provide for this want, it is proposed to submit resolutions to both Houses of Parliament, resuming from lease certain portions of land in the settled districts of the colony, and to introduce a bill enabling the Government to set apart for homestead purposes and immigrants' selection only, portions of land so resumed, as well as some of the lands now available for selection.

8. The necessity of Telegraphic Communication with Europe is becoming every day more apparent, and it is much to be regretted that, owing to the rivalry of a neighbouring colony, and the shortsightedness of the Telegraphic Construction Company, communication has been so long delayed. Our line to Norman Mouth has been open for months; and if the original proposal to connect the sub-marine cable with Queensland had been carried out, all the Australian Colonies would long since have enjoyed the advantage of rapid and sustained communication with the world at large. Looking at the uncertainty of the South Australian line being finished for months and the almost certainty that even if completed communication cannot be continuously kept up, without which telegraphic communication becomes valueless, you will be asked to authorise my Government to open communication with some company for the construction of another cable from Batavia to Norman Mouth, on a guarantee of interest from this, and it is to be hoped, the neighbouring colonies.

9. The arrangements entered into at the Postal Conference at Melbourne having fallen through owing to the refusal of the New South Wales Parliament to accede to them, it becomes necessary for you to consider the altered position in which this colony is placed. Feeling as I do that the route *via* Batavia, is the one of the greatest importance to Queensland, I recommend it to your careful consideration. A resolution recommending the adoption of the route will be brought forward.

10. The attention of my Government having been drawn by the opinions of Rev. W. B. Clarke, Mr. Daintree, and other geologists, to

the probable mineral wealth deposited in the almost unknown country lying to the northward of the Cardwell and Normanton Telegraph line, and sufficient having been seen of the coast country to justify the expectation that large tracts of rich agricultural land may be found on the river banks, arrangements have been made with a gentleman who has had much experience as an explorer under Mr. Daintree, to conduct an expedition for the purpose of examining into, and reporting on, the capabilities of that portion of the territory.

11. The introduction of Polynesians still continues to be carefully watched by my Government. A case of kidnapping alluded to by me on a former occasion (the Janson case) has been tried in the Supreme Court, and resulted in the conviction and punishment of the party accused. No other accusation has come to the knowledge of the Government, although every means have been used by its officers to ascertain, both from the men themselves, and from other sources, whether any of them had been brought here by unfair means. A proposition made by me to the Imperial Government at the suggestion of my Ministers, that Her Majesty should send out a Commission to enquire into the alleged atrocities of these importations, has been met by a reply that if Queensland paid the expenses, Her Majesty would appoint such a Commission. My Ministers, considering the question as much an Imperial as a Colonial one, hesitate to pledge the colony to an unknown expenditure, but have again expressed their willingness to assist in any inquiry on the subject.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

12. Supply for only a limited portion of this year having been voted, it will be necessary that your immediate attention should be devoted to the Estimates.

13. Estimates and Supplementary Estimates for 1872, and the Estimates-in-Chief for 1873 will be submitted to you in due course.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN:—

14. It gives me very great satisfaction to be again able to congratulate you on the continued progress of the colony.

15. The increased discoveries of tin ore, as well as the increased production of gold, coupled with the enhanced value of all our principal exports, give me reason to hope that, should the peace of Europe happily be preserved, we may look forward to a continuance of that prosperity with which we have been lately favored.

General satisfaction was expressed at this very liberal policy, although there were those who declared they were afflicted with an uncomfortable suspicion in their minds that the policy was altogether too popular for a squatting Ministry to make in good faith and with the serious intention of carrying out. They alleged that these suspicions had been confirmed when in the debate on the Address-in-Reply, the Premier, being twitted with having been converted to Opposition views, denied having changed his opinions on any single question, and asserted that so soon as the new Redistribution Bill had been brought in he would insist on having the nine months' supply for the year voted before any other business was proceeded with. After what had taken place a few months before, this statement predicted a fight. And the fight eventuated. Mr. Palmer loved a fight, but in pursuing it, it is to be feared he did not manifest too much tact. At all events, on the very first opportunity that presented itself after the Address-in-Reply had been passed, the Opposition was either forced or forced itself into its old attitude. The day after the Address-in-Reply the Redistribution Bill was presented and read a first time. The Opposition declared the Bill to be defective in several respects, but as the need for legislation in that direction was great, they were, they said, willing to accept it in the hope and in the belief that some of the more objectionable features might be remedied in committee. But after the first reading

Mr. Bell (Colonial Treasurer) brought in a motion to go into Committee of Supply. The Opposition suggested that he accept two months' supply and proceed with the bill. This Mr. Palmer objected to, and repeated his declaration that he would have the whole year's supply or none. The Opposition said that in that case he would get none, and no progress was made in committee that day.

On the two following days some business was done. Resolutions brought forward by the Premier to give the Government power to enter into arrangements, subject to the approval of Parliament, for the laying of a telegraph cable from the Norman River to Java on a guarantee of 5% per annum on the outlay, were agreed to; as also were another set of resolutions for a postal route via Torres Straits. When, however, the question of supply came on again, the Premier took an even more determined stand. He reiterated his belief in the dogma that a majority of the House had an absolute right to do whatever they thought proper, and that the minority's duty was to submit. Further, he declared that no business should be proceeded with until the whole of the supplies were voted; moreover, he would not pay a cent in any direction for the public service until it was voted. All the Opposition would do was to promise two months' supplies. The Opposition had a powerful ally in the *Courier*, which speaking of the position at that particular time, summed it up thusly:—

"Of course there is much more at issue than the mere question as to the order in which the Estimates and the Electoral Districts Bill shall be taken. No legislation worth speaking of has been possible in our local Parliament for the last four years. There has been a constant strife of parties and a continual change of Ministers. The number of members (32, including the Speaker) is so small that the smallest of cliques is powerful enough to turn the scale in favour of any party. Besides which, for the last six or seven years the majority of these 32 members have been returned by a small minority of the electors of the colony, and the disproportion has continually increased in the same direction instead of decreased. The constituencies which were not represented in proportion to their numbers, wealth, and importance in 1868, have vastly increased in numbers, wealth, and importance since that date, while the districts which were over-represented at that time have, in most cases, made very little progress or not at all. The squatters, as was inevitable in a colony like this at the time it was separated from New South Wales, were the most influential class in the colony, and they formed a majority in the Parliament then assembled. They have held that position in every Parliament that has sat since Separation, and although some of them are as Liberal and as Democratic as any men in the colony, by far the greater number are the very opposite. Although they do not openly profess it, most of them claim a vested interest in the best of the Crown lands of the colony, which they now occupy at a nominal rent, and they regard all new-comers as interlopers. They object to any Crown lands being set aside for settlement which can interfere with their runs, and look upon all public works with disfavour. In a word, they are opposed to all popular measures, and have invariably resisted all efforts to introduce such measures. The representatives of the populous and non-squatting constituencies have been making efforts from time to time to get the representation of the colony in Parliament re-adjusted, and a larger number of members elected, in the hope and belief that such a change would remedy some at least of the more glaring defects in our system of government. They always failed, however, and as the prospect of securing the passing of liberal and progressive measures became less and less year by year, they at length came to the determination not to allow another session to end without the passing of an Electoral Districts Bill, which would at least secure a more equitable representation of the

people than the Act now in force. . . . The forms of the House give the minority the power to carry out their threat, and there is every prospect that they will do so whatever consequences may ensue. In the meantime the three months' Supply voted in January has been exhausted, and the Civil Servants are obliged to go without their salaries. The Customs yield enough to pay the police constables and sergeants, and we understand that the engine-drivers, stokers, porters, and labourers on the railways have been paid up to the present."

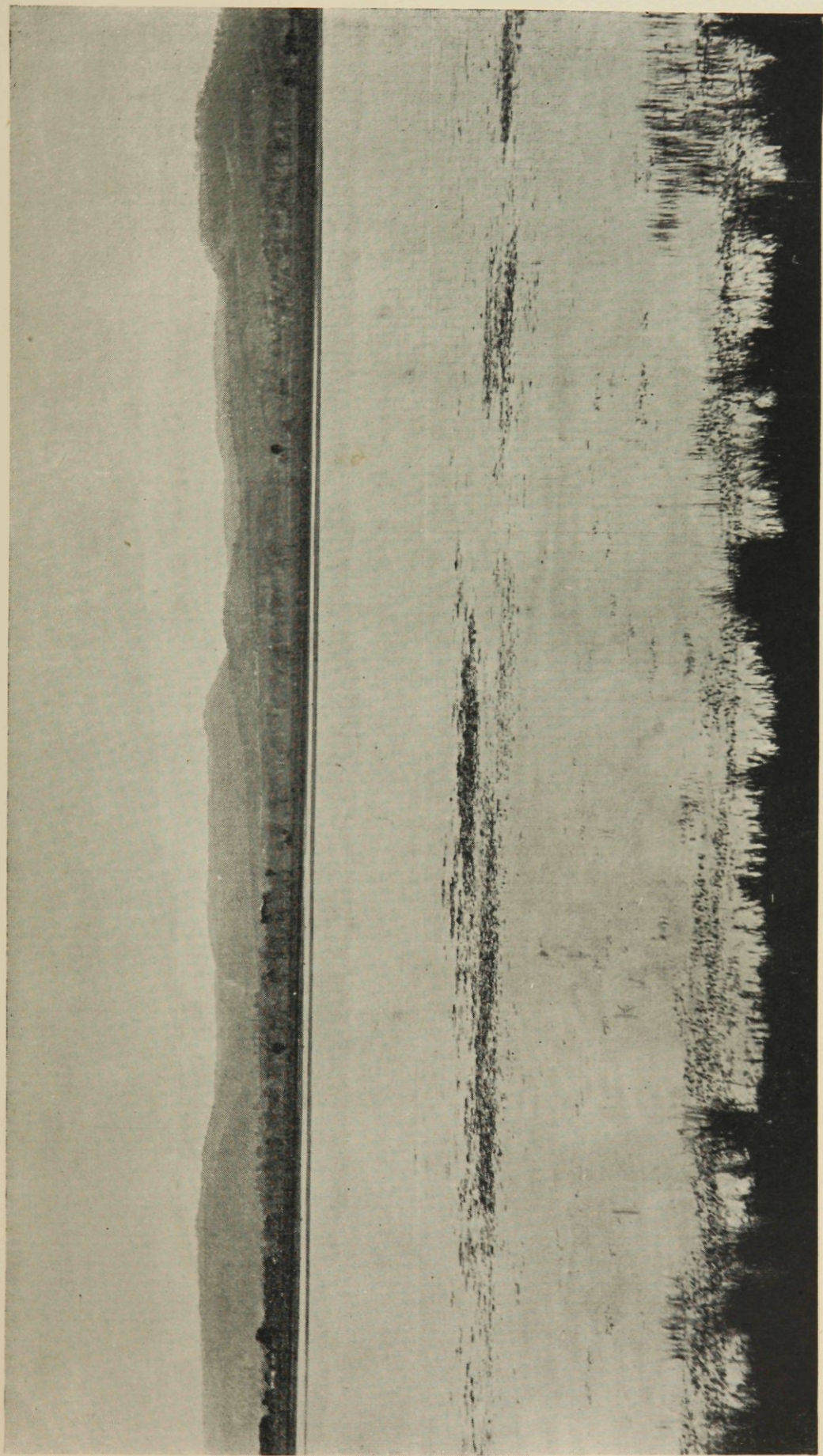
The quarrel was rendered the more difficult to arrange, at any rate so far as the Opposition were concerned, by an alleged interference in it by the Governor, which took the form of a lecture to the Opposition for their contumacy in resisting the Ministry by preventing the voting of Supply. But the Opposition were bound to so regard the Governor's letter which took the form of a reply to the Opposition, who had memorialised him on their own behalf. His Excellency did state in the course of this, however, that the Premier was willing to proceed with the Estimates and the Electoral Districts Bill simultaneously. Taking their cue from this, several members on the cross-benches on both sides of the House endeavoured to make the basis of an agreement to proceed with business; but the Premier was not disposed to make any compromise, and point-blank refused all overtures in that direction. It was in this respect that he was accused of want of tact. Still, that compromise was eventually arranged, for on the 12th June the acting-Premier announced that he and Mr. Lilley had come to the decision that Supply and the Electoral Districts Bill "would be taken together in such order that neither could be carried without the other." No one was sorry to see the difficulty thus ended.

Parenthetically, but in no way connected with the troubles of the times, this year saw the entry into political life of the country of that statesman whose fame is widespread—Sir S. W. Griffith. The election took place on April 3, 1872, and Sir (then Mr.) Samuel Griffith had for an opponent Mr. Robert Cribb, the electorate being East Moreton. The voting was as follows:—Griffith, 560; Cribb, 342; majority for Griffith, 198.

Sir Samuel's initiation into Parliament was followed by troublous times. He became acquainted with party warfare from the jump.

Politics were perturbed in 1874—indeed, the trouble was chronic. Amongst the disturbing factors, the land laws and education were perhaps the subjects on which there was the greatest diversity, and next came the question of coloured labour. The matter of coloured immigration may be said to have for the first time actively entered the political life of the country. It had of course long been talked of, and it had gained some prominence by certain proceedings in the law courts entered against the master of a ship for improper practices. But in Parliament it was debated on a motion by Mr. Fitzgerald, which read as follows:—

"That to promote the growth of sugar and other tropical products along the north-east coast of Queensland, especially within the tropics, by allowing cultivators of land to obtain, at their own expense, labourers from



LAKE KILLARNEY, Darling Downs.



British India, the Act of 1862 should be brought into force, and provision made by the Government on the Supplementary Estimates for 1874 for the salary of an Emigration Agent, under the Indian Government regulations; provided the amount of such salary and other expenses be recouped to the Queensland Government by *pro rata* contributions of persons taking advantage of this Act."

Mr. Fitzgerald argued that unless some such aid was allowed to the sugar planters in the North, the industry would hasten to decay, since it was impossible for cane cultivation to be carried on solely with white labour in that portion of the colony. There is at this day a familiar ring about the contention. Furthermore, he maintained that the white workmen of the North were by no means opposed to the introduction of coloured labour. In his late canvas in the North, he said, he had openly expressed his views on the question, and they had met with the full approval of the working men, who were quite capable of appreciating the fact that the coloured labourers, instead of entering into competition with them, in reality only opened up new sources of employment which would not otherwise exist. He pointed out that the Government were not asked to incur any expense, but that the planters were not only willing to pay the salary of the agent, but also any other expenditure that might be entailed. It was necessary, however, he explained, that the gentleman appointed should have a fixed salary, guaranteed by the Government of the colony, otherwise the agent would not be allowed to exercise his functions by the Indian Government. But Mr. Fitzgerald got very little support. The Premier of the day (Mr. Macalister) strenuously opposed the proposition. He gave as his principal reasons for so doing that it would be impossible to confine the coolies to any particular portion of the colony, and that they would, by passing such a motion, be strongly deprecating the colony in the eyes of the emigrating populations of Europe, who most certainly would not look with favour on a country where the introduction of coloured labourers was encouraged by the Government. From this latter contention it will be observed that the Conservative squatter Premier in 1874 anticipated the oft-repeated argument of the Labour representative of 1899. Those who did support the motion—notably Messrs. Bailey, Nerid, and Moreton—pleaded for a measure of common justice to the North. Nearly the whole of the Government members were against the idea, however, and its supporters received something of a shock when Messrs. Hodgkinson and Macrossan declared that although they had signed the Northern manifesto—and herein this was one of the grievances put forward—they had now changed their opinions, and viewed the introduction of cheap coolie labour as detrimental to the best interests of the colony. Without going very much further into the speeches made on this occasion, it may be remarked that Mr. Hemmant forcibly pointed out that no country where this class of labour had obtained a footing had progressed, and that even here it was the small class of farmers who carried on operations by means of white labour who were the most successful, while those who employed kanakas retrogressed. Mr. Palmer, while he sympathised

with the object of the motion, objected to the Government being asked to incur any expenditure. With a view to meeting this objection, he moved an amendment to the effect that the salary of the agent for the emigration of this labour should be first contributed by the planters and lodged to the credit of the Treasurer before the amount was placed on the Estimates. As showing how strongly he felt on the matter, it may be remarked that the Premier, in speaking on the amendment, declared that if a vote of want of confidence were passed next day in consequence, he would still wish it to go forth that the Government would in no way encourage the introduction of black labour into the colony. In the end Mr. Palmer's amendment was accepted by Mr. Fitzgerald; nevertheless even in its modified form it was rejected by 18 to 12 votes. Thus was the matter conveniently disposed of for the present.

But, as has already been stated, this was at that day only a minor matter. It paled into insignificance beside the education and land questions. Incidental to the greater events of the period, and as showing how uncertain Ministries were, it may be remarked that in June of 1874 the Government of the day had a narrow escape of a want of confidence motion; the defection of a member of the Opposition and the casting vote of the Speaker alone saved them. Governments have been known to resign even with a larger majority than Mr. Macalister had, but Mr. Macalister refused, on the ground that he had at least one other supporter who would be able to attend in his place in the course of a few days. (*En passant*, that supporter did attend, and the session closed without any further party fights.) The cause of the trouble was again Supply. The Ministry had asked for a vote of £170,000 in a lump sum on account of the next year's Estimates. The Opposition of course refused to oblige, and in the end the Government withdrew the request, and contented themselves with sufficient money for current needs. To come to the education question, it may be said that during the previous three or four years the cost of education in all the primary schools of the colony had been borne by the State, the denominational schools having been allowed to participate in the benefits equally with the others, conditional on their submitting to certain regulations of the Board of Education. This board had administered the education business connected with the primary schools under an Act passed directly after Separation from New South Wales, and, on the whole, they had admittedly administered it in a satisfactory manner. But since the whole of the schools had been made entirely free to children, it had, at the time of which we write, become more and more evident that the machinery was inadequate to the work required to be done, and, besides, was not sufficiently under the control of Parliament. The members of the board were appointed for five years by the Ministry in power, the Premier for the time being being *ex officio* chairman; but neither he nor the members were apparently responsible to Parliament, or indeed any other authority, for their acts, and all that was known of their

proceedings was just what they told the public in their annual reports. Then again, Queensland had grown, and the provision for school accommodation required to be largely augmented. The proposal in 1874 was that one class of school and one system of primary education—the administration of which would be directly responsible to Parliament in the shape of a Minister for Education and detailed estimates of the manner in which the vote was to be expended—should be recognised. During the previous Parliamentary recess the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lilley) and the then Premier (Mr. Palmer) had drafted an Education Bill, embodying these views, with the avowed object of getting it passed into law before Parliament dissolved. It turned out, however, that Mr. Palmer's colleagues were not of the same opinion as himself, several of them strongly advocating denominational in preference to the national system; and as it was not a question raised at the time of forming the Cabinet, Mr. Palmer urged that it would be unfair to his colleagues to insist upon their adopting the Bill as a Ministerial measure. It was, therefore, introduced by him as a private bill and read a first time. When called on for its second reading, Mr. Palmer, however, intimated that he would make no extra exertions to pass it that session; and Mr. Macalister, who succeeded him as leader of the Government shortly afterwards, did not that session pass it either, the Council being the stumbling block. Thus, in the elections, which took place in 1875, the question became one of the leading "cries."

One result of the proposal was to rouse the Anglican and Catholic clergy to tremendous activity. The leaders of both religious bodies expressed themselves as willing for the State to pay the whole cost of the education in the primary schools, but they insisted on having the selection of the teachers, as well as the control of the schools connected with their churches in their own hands, subject to an examination on secular subjects by state school inspectors. Under the then existing Act no special or sectarian religion was allowed to be taught in any of the schools under the Board during regular school hours—as indeed it is to-day—nor were the teachers, who were paid by the Board, allowed to teach it at any time; but ministers of religion were permitted—also as they are at the present time—to attend twice a week after or between regular school hours to give sectarian religious teaching to the children belonging to their respective churches. The Anglican and Catholic ministers, however, refused to avail themselves of this privilege—and in this they have, even up to now, been consistent. Summarised, the progress made in educational legislation was this: The Primary Education Bill (administered by the Board mentioned) was passed on September 11th, 1860. In 1874, the Assembly carried an Abolition of Non-vested Schools Bill, but the Council rejected it; in September, 1875, the law which now governs the State school system was passed.

The greatest difficulty arose in connection with the

land question. Briefly put, the position was this: The Government introduced a Land Bill, which, in the opinion of many persons, was not wanted at all, but which in any case served the purpose of raising a quarrel between the two branches of the legislature, and prepared the way for future contests between rival parties in the state. The Assembly passed the Land Bill, which, among other things, would give the Government the immediate disposal of all the squatters' runs in the settled districts. Thus early had the cry of close settlement set in! The Council ordered that existing holders had an unexpired term of three and a half years to run—which was quite true—and point blankly refused to accept the measure, unless the lessees were given due compensation. This the Government refused to give, and so the Bill, after much fiery controversy, fell through for the time being. Under the then existing law, however, by a vote of both Houses any quantity of land could be resumed from a lease at any time, and the Government failing in their Bill adopted the next best expedient by bringing in a resolution resuming from the various runs over three and a quarter millions of acres. Of course the Assembly passed this resolution at once, though all through the contests there was a pretty strong Opposition in that House led by the recently-deposed Premier (Mr. Palmer.) Naturally, desiring to be consistent, the Upper Chamber rejected the resolution, as they had rejected the Bill. Thus was the matter left with the Educational Bill to be thrashed out at the polls, which were shortly to be taken. The *Courier* of the day, always strongly opposed to the constitution and power of the Legislative Council, severely censured that branch of the Legislature, urging that the representative branch ought not to be relieved of the responsibility of its opinions, and declaring that it must eventually find the means of giving effect to them. On the particular subject of the Land question, that journal at the time offered these remarks, which are useful as tersely indicating the true position:—

"The retrospect of the land question during the last six months is not a very reassuring one. Mr. Macalister, in bidding for power, had made this question one of the leading features of his attack. Land had been resumed, it was true, under the Homestead Act of 1872. To that extent the invasion of the ten-year lease in the settled districts had been successful; but it had only served to whet the appetite for further innovations. Land must be had, and should be had, even if it were necessary to make still further resummptions. And to this it was added that an end should be put to dummieing, that the best means should be adopted to recover the selections which had been so skilfully appropriated by the noble army of astute administrators and assigns, and that all the many grievous wrongs of the past should be handsomely redressed. On this understanding Mr. Macalister was returned to Parliament; on this understanding he accepted office; and on this understanding he met Parliament once more as the head of a new Ministry. Then came the Land Bill itself—in every respect a milder and a more moderate presentment than the previous deliverances on the subject seemed to have foreshadowed. The balance of the ten-year leases was to be resumed, but the maximum amount of land which could be selected by any one person was reduced to about one-eighth of that allowed under the Act of 1868. Dummieing, it was thought, was more effectually provided against; and, finally, the pastoral occupancy of the leased country was perpetuated, saving only the right to sell to the *bonâ fide* selector. After what had been said, all this looked as if the promise of performance was to be atoned for by the smallest possible modicum of the reforms which were expected. Yet the Bill passed through its various stages in the Assembly without

serious objection to it. The maximum area was increased, and the conditions of occupation were rendered somewhat less exacting; but on both these points the Ministry offered some strenuous opposition. Still, and in spite of these alterations, there was nothing in the Bill which could alarm the most Conservative temperament. It was discovered, however, when it came to be submitted to the scrutiny of the Upper House, that there was a serious infraction of good faith in the resumption of any land previous to the expiry of the ten years' leases. The Homestead Area Act had been passed, it is true, but why interfere with the three years which had to run! Better wait till then, or else give the ten-year leaseholders compensation. Such was the alternative; and in addition to this, and by way of compensation to the gentlemen who could not quite make good their title deeds, it was further proposed that everything should be made comfortable in consideration of a money payment."

As things turned out the Government had to be content with the powers conferred upon the Executive of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1868 and the Homestead Areas Act of 1872, and these, it was hoped, would, to some extent, meet the requirements likely to arise before the question could be again submitted to Parliament. In passing, it may be mentioned that the Legislative Council had been largely in evidence right through the session, and rejected, among other things, a Bill to Provide for the Remuneration of Members of the Legislative Assembly. In connection with the education question a Royal Commission was promised.

It follows that around such uncertainty, and with questions of such a controversial nature before them, the personnel of the Ministry underwent frequent change. Among other changes was the resignation by Mr. W. H. Walsh of the portfolio of Works and Mines (ostensibly owing to disagreement on the education question); then Mr. J. M. Thompson changed from the Lands to the office previously occupied by Mr. Walsh; and Mr. C. J. Graham was gazetted to the office of Lands. All this while the Palmer Ministry held sway (their term of office expired on January 8th, 1874). The Macalister Ministry, which succeeded them on that day, and held office until 5th June, 1876, was of course an entirely new Ministry. With this administration came into power for the first time the two knights we of the present day know most of—Sir S. W. Griffith and the late Sir T. McIlwraith, and practically coincident with them the Hon. J. R. Dickson and the Hon. George Thorn. Sir Thomas McIlwraith opened with Mr. Macalister; Hon. George Thorn was gazetted next day as Postmaster-General; Sir S. W. Griffith came in on the 3rd August as Attorney-General (succeeding Mr. E. O'D. MacDevitt); and the Hon. J. R. Dickson became Secretary for Public Works and Mines in the same administration about a month before the Government went out—on 10th May, 1876. The speeches of these gentlemen at that period furnish reading of absorbing interest now, and, let it be said, their public career since do their earlier efforts no discredit. One of the most interesting, perhaps, is that of Sir Samuel (then Mr.) Griffith, who, on accepting office, went before his Oxley constituents for endorsement. On that occasion he remarked:—

"When he last had the pleasure of meeting them, he had expressed strong opinions upon the questions of the day which were then primarily engrossing public attention. Foremost among these was the land question,

regarding which he had not failed to make known his earnest views. The education question was also creating considerable excitement, and upon this subject he had given them his opinions with all plainness. He did not in any way wish to conceal his views upon these questions, and he must now assure them that they were not in the slightest degree changed. With regard to the land question, perhaps he stood somewhat in a ticklish position. But to explain his conduct with regard to that, it would be necessary to refer to the position in which the colony stood at the time he last sought their suffrages. As they were aware, the Palmer Ministry were then in power, and he pledged himself to use his best endeavours as a squatting Ministry to turn them out. They were turned out, and when that had taken place he was then entirely unpledged as to his future conduct except to give a general support to the Liberal party, with whom he was in accord on the majority of public questions. He believed in the principles of the Government that was formed when Mr. Palmer left office; he believed in the principles professed by Mr. Macalister, and he felt bound to support that Government apart from any question of the members who composed it, in whom, however, with the exception of one member, he had great confidence. The land question, as they all knew, was brought forward, and excited great discussion in the House, and he was quite aware that the line of conduct which he had adopted with regard to it did not give great satisfaction to his party in the House, and perhaps also to a considerable number outside the House. He, however, could not help that. He did not believe that he had, on the question, given way in the slightest degree on those principles which he was pledged to support. Furthermore, he believed that throughout the whole debate he had proved himself the best friend the Government had in the House, notwithstanding that the House decided to accept some of his amendments, despite the opposition of the Government. He thought, however, that as these matters were past and gone, it was unnecessary to discuss them now. He must tell them that he was not prepared to state distinctly the details of the policy of the Government on the question in the future, but he could assure them that it was their desire to open the lands of the colony for settlement as rapidly as possible, and to resume from unlawful occupation all those lands which had been acquired by fraud. This latter question was one which he had especially brought before the House during the last session. Although he was not in a position to say at present what was or what was not dummied lands, as that was a subject which would come before him in his position as Attorney-General, and regarding which it would be necessary to take what action he considered right and proper, still he could assure them of this, that however powerful or influential the individuals, steps would be taken to resume all lands that could not be proved to have been honestly acquired. That was a *sine qua non*. This was a question on which he had expressed the most decided opinions, and one of the strongest reasons that led to his acceptance of office was that as Attorney-General it would be within his province to deal with these matters. With regard to the land question proper, he could only say that it was the wish of the whole Ministry to open land for settlement as speedily as might be, and the modes in which they wished to effect settlement, he thought, on the whole, were of comparatively trifling importance. With regard to the question of education, upon which, perhaps, the public mind was as much agitated as any other, he need not recapitulate the arguments which he had used on his last appearance to prove that the State, in his opinion, should have only one system in force in the colony, and that the secular system. When the House had met last session he found that Mr. Palmer, who had in the previous Parliament introduced a bill to provide for free, secular, and compulsory education in the colony, including the higher branches, even up to the length of a university, still proposed to bring forward a measure on the subject, which, as far as could be discovered, differed somewhat from the bill he had formerly proposed. It had, however, appeared to him (Mr. Griffith)—and he had consulted with many members in the House and influential persons outside of it on the subject—that it was useless for any private member or even for any Government to attempt to deal with the much-vexed subject of education until the question of secular or denominational schools was first disposed of. He would have liked that Mr. Palmer or some other member of greater experience than himself should have taken the matter in hand, but being firmly convinced of the necessity of taking action in the matter, and holding strong opinions regarding it, he had felt it his duty to bring forward a measure for the abolition of the non-vested schools. The step might be considered rash on the part of a young member, although he had now been three sessions in the House; but he had brought the bill forward with promises of support from a large number of members. As they were aware, the bill, after a very warm

discussion, and, unfortunately, some angry feeling, was carried through the Legislative Assembly by a considerable majority, but in the Legislative Council it was defeated. He had been told that it had been industriously circulated during the last few days, since he had accepted office, that he had abandoned his principles on this question of education. He would like to see the man who would stand up in that meeting and accuse him of abandoning any of the principles which he professed for the sake of accepting office, and more especially that one of education, respecting which he had incurred more animosity than usually falls to the lot of most men during a lifetime. He, however, regarded the question from an entirely different point of view from those who opposed him, and if it were his fate to incur their animosity he could not help it, and he would, notwithstanding that animosity and bitter feeling, still continue to carry out what he considered was his duty to the colonists of Queensland. His opinions on the subject were very strong, and he had been much annoyed to hear that it was circulated that he had in any way gone back from them. He could only assure them that nothing had ever been further from his thoughts than giving way upon any such principle on the question that he had ever enunciated to them. During the last session the present Government were, as they knew, divided upon the question. On the Non-vested Schools Bill, three members of the Government voted for the measure, and two voted against it. One of the latter was his (Mr. Griffith's) predecessor in the office of Attorney-General. He thought, however, that the views of the country regarding the bill had been spoken most unmistakably, and that he was not going too far in saying, as his colleague, the Colonial Treasurer, had said in the House, that the day was not far distant when the whole subject of education must be taken up by the Government of the day and be made a Government measure. A Commission had been appointed by the Government to inquire into the whole question, and he believed there could be very little doubt as to what the report of a fair and impartial Commission—as he believed the one appointed was (although he might be considered prejudiced)—would be on the subject. Although he had no opportunity of consulting his colleagues with reference to the matter, yet he thought he could safely say this, that the Ministry were prepared to carry out the recommendation of the Commission. He thought that under these circumstances no one could accuse him honestly of joining the Government, which was opposed to him on one of the main principles which he had advocated, and which now he thought of even greater importance than when he first enunciated it. He was not, however, idle with reference to other matters during the session. There was one measure, at all events, which he thought he was entitled to claim some credit for, and that was the measure for the reform of the insolvency laws. It was the first occasion, he believed, on which a private member, either in this or the neighbouring colonies, had carried through a reform of such magnitude, although it had been anxiously demanded for a number of years. If he had only performed this piece of labor together with the abolition of non-vested schools, he did not think that they could accuse him of either idleness, or complain of him as not having fulfilled any promises he had made to them. He knew it had been said that he had taken too prominent a part in the discussion on the Land Bill, and in the opposition to the Government on the residential clause. That, however, was a matter of opinion, and he would have only been too glad if any other hon. member had come forward to fill his place. As to the future he did not think he had much to say except that he would continue to carry out the principles which he had always uttered, and act in precisely the same manner as he had done heretofore. He thought that in his short address to the electors he had spoken plainly enough on this subject and that no one could possibly misconceive his intentions. He had said that his views on these leading questions were very strong, that they still remained unaltered, and he had every reason to believe that his acceptance of office would give him greater opportunities of carrying these views into effect. He perfectly understood the value of what he was saying when he said that he had every reason to believe that his acceptance of office would give him greater opportunities of passing through legislation based upon the principles which he had always professed. He had not changed his opinions in the slightest upon any of the great questions of the day since he had last addressed them, although there might be some few things in which he might, perhaps, grow wiser as he grew older."

This reference is necessarily long; nevertheless, it is one that is well worth the space afforded. In this closing reference to an event which marked an epoch in the political history of the country, it need only be mentioned,

reverting for a moment to the education question, that the commission was appointed. It comprised Messrs. Douglas, Griffith, A. J. Hockings, Mr. Justice Lilley (he had in the meantime accepted a judgeship), Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) C. S. Mein, Dr. O'Doherty, Dr. Prentice, Mr. W. H. Walsh, and Mr. Harlin (then head master of the Brisbane Grammar School.) Out of this report came the present educational system—one that is spoken of all the world over as one of the finest extant.

The Macalister Ministry, as has been stated, held office until June of 1876, but out of it sprang the Thorn Ministry, which was really an offshoot of it, and, as a matter of fact, was never taken very seriously. In March of the succeeding year, 1877, it merged into the Douglas Administration—a really strong Government, faced by an almost equally strong and active Opposition. Included in the Government was Sir S. W. Griffith; the leader of the Opposition was Sir Thomas McIlwraith—two men who from that time right on to 1893, when Sir Hugh M. Nelson came prominently forward as the leader of the dominant party, virtually controlled alternately the political destinies of Queensland. From 1878 may be said to date the political antagonism of these two great leaders. Sir S. W. Griffith went out of office with the Douglas Ministry, and a party led by Sir Thomas McIlwraith came into power. The McIlwraith party, which saw many changes in its personnel, and during whose term of office many beneficial laws were passed and much development accomplished, practically reigned until 1883. It was during its tenure of office, too, that the great transcontinental railway scheme, the Torres Straits mail service, and the historic steel rails controversy occurred. The history of the consequent political battles are so recent as to make lengthened reference to them unnecessary. Still, as marking an important period in the public life of Queensland, some allusion, if brief, is essential.

Before touching on these, however, we may allude to the session of 1877, which up to that time was, perhaps, the longest session recorded, though the work accomplished was hardly commensurate with the number or length of the sittings. Parliament actually met on the 15th May, and did not close until November. That year covered the administration of the Thorn Ministry, and a portion of that of the Douglas, which arose out of its ashes. The railway policy was somewhat novel. A new loan had been sanctioned in which railways figured for £720,000. The lines specified were:—Extension of Southern line from Warwick to Stanthorpe, £150,000; new line, Maryborough to Gympie, £150,000; new line, Bundaberg towards Mount Perry, £100,000; extension Central line, Comet River to Emerald Downs, £100,000; new line, Townsville towards Charters Towers, £100,000; Railway Bridge across the Burdekin, same line £100,000; and extension surveys, £20,000. In these proposals we see the first step towards the pushing out of the main trunk system. The sums mentioned were, it may be observed, chiefly votes on account. It is somewhat interesting to

read in this connection, that the land benefitted by the railways should eventually pay the cost of these constructions, and with this object in view a large reserve was created in each railway district, and all proceeds of sales of land within such reserves was to be devoted to payment of interest (if not met out of ordinary railway receipts), and also of the principal as the fund attained dimensions sufficient for that purpose. It was remarked at the time, however, "that in all probability it will not be found expedient to rush these railway lands into the market in large quantities, as by waiting until they have acquired increased value, a much better price will be obtained for them. It may, therefore, be taken for granted, that a further loan will be necessary on construction account, before these railways can reach a paying point, or the railway lands can provide funds in repayment of the principal." The new loan authorised the issue of Government debentures for the sum of £1,322,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent, and falling due on 1st July, 1915. This loan increased the colony's debt to slightly over £9,000,000. Two measures which may be regarded as among the most important, was an act to deal with the Chinese difficulty—for there were apprehensions about this time of a Mongolian invasion, not only on the goldfields, but on the coast—and the Financial Districts Bill—which almost marked the beginning of the separation fight. The latter Bill was framed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Financial Separation Commission, which had been appointed during the previous session. The Bill, however, was withdrawn under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It had reached an advanced stage, the first four clauses having been passed in committee, and the divisions all showing a large majority in favour of the measure. On Clause 5, a determined stand was taken by five or six Ministerial supporters, who objected to the Bill generally, but more particularly to the classing of customs and excise as local revenue—which Clause 5 dealt with. It may be explained that the object of the Bill was to secure to the main divisions of the colony an expenditure of public moneys justly proportioned to their several contributions to the revenue, after providing for the expense of the general Government, and further sought to charge upon the several divisions the proper share of the public debt of the colony. The Bill was, in fact, simply for the adjustment of accounts between the several districts. It was, therefore, considered necessary to class customs as local, because in the newly settled territory of the North it formed the chief source of the revenue, and it was thought probably would do so for some years. The Bill, it was urged, was of a tentative character, but would at least furnish a guide to Ministers in framing their annual estimates, and to Parliament in voting Supplies. The want of some such guide, it was declared, engendered a feeling in the public mind that expenditure was not fairly distributed, and the practical result was that constituencies and their representatives were induced to enter into a general scramble for the public funds.

Certain machinery was, of course, necessary, but the Government had, before Parliament, two Bills providing this—one being a very elaborate measure received as a legacy from former Ministers, and providing for the carrying out of local works, and improvements by local elective governing bodies. But no effort had apparently been made by the Government to pass these measures, and no progress had been made towards the decentralisation of the Public Works' Department. Between the two stools the Financial Separation Bill fell. Its fate was the rallying point of the Separatists, who, subsequently, as we all know, fought many a valiant battle without, however, any very tangible result.

Coming now to the memorable sessions of 1880 and 1881, when the first McIlwraith Government held office, and Sir S. W. Griffith led the Opposition, we had better, perhaps, take the events as they occurred, and thus avoid further complicating an already perplexing position. When the Assembly met on July 6th, 1880, Mr. Griffith presented a petition from Mr. W. Hemmant, formerly of Brisbane, but at that time resident in London, describing certain circumstances in connection with a then recent contract for steel rails, by which it was alleged the colony had incurred a heavy loss; stating that a shipping contract disadvantageous to the colony had been made with Messrs. McIlwraith, McEachern and Co.; and asserting that the Premier (Mr. McIlwraith) and the Colonial Secretary (Mr.—after Sir Arthur—Palmer) were engaged in carrying it out. On this petition a long debate ensued, and on July 15th Mr. Griffith moved for a Royal Commission to take evidence on the subject both here and in England. Mr. Macrossan, Minister for Works, moved as an amendment the appointment of a Select Committee, consisting of three members of the Opposition and four of the Ministerial party. Mr. Griffith's motion was defeated, and Mr. Macrossan's committee appointed by 25 to 20. Mr. Miles had also challenged the seats in Parliament of the Premier and the Colonial Secretary by causing writs to be issued against them in the Supreme Court "for illegally holding their seats, they being registered shareholders in vessels under contract to the Queensland Government for the conveyance of cargo." The penalty against any member of the Assembly who was proved to sit in the House after he had entered into such a contract was £500 per day.

The proposed mail contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company (on the tapis at the same time), which the Premier had provisionally signed in London subject to the ratification by Parliament, was thus alluded to by him in moving its confirmation in committee of the House on July 14th:—

"He admitted it would be costly, involving a subsidy of £55,000 a year, besides remission of light dues, but a renewal of the Torres Straits service would cost £30,000, which was too much for a mere branch service. Immigrants would be carried at £16 a head, which was lower than usual rates. The chief advantage of the contract would be its effect in counteracting the loss of direct trade with Queensland, which was now going on. It would also assist a frozen meat trade to the immense advantage of the whole colony, and create an important coal-mining industry in West Moreton."

Brisbane was to be the terminus of the steamers; still people in the North believed they would reap great advantage from the service. Consequently meetings held there supported the Ministerial action. On the other hand, Brisbane, Toowoomba, and other populous Southern districts declared against it. Mr. Douglas tabled the following motion, in order to force on a debate, and to try the strength of parties:—

"That having regard to the large deficit in last year's accounts of revenue and expenditure, and also to the largely increased liability on loan expenditure, the interest on which is still unprovided for out of revenue, this House declines to ratify the articles of agreement signed on 6th May last by Thomas McIlwraith on behalf of the Government of Queensland, on the one part, and by William McKinnon and others on the other part, until provision shall have been made by bill for giving effect to the same by the appropriation of the several sums covenanted to be paid, and of the port dues covenanted, to be remitted on account of the said articles of agreement."

This amendment was, however, lost by 25 votes to 14. Before the motion was dealt with further, Mr. Griffith, as leader of the Opposition, intimated that as the Premier had declared his intention of proposing an amendment in the contract, and as he himself had certain alterations to propose, he suggested an adjournment, which was granted. A public meeting held in the Brisbane Town Hall passed resolutions condemnatory of the proposed contract, and an open-air gathering, at which it was estimated there was an attendance of over 4,000 people, acted similarly. This was on the 3rd July. By the 28th of the month stonewalling had fairly set in, and this continued until 1 p.m. on the 30th, when the sitting elapsed by effluxion of time.

The adjourned debate was next called on, on August 3rd—at least it was the first business on the paper. But the unexpected happened, as it not infrequently does in Parliament. The *Courier* of that day had published a letter from Mr. Douglas, introducing a report of the evidence already taken before the Select Committee on Mr. Hemmant's petition, to which the Press had been refused admittance, and the Speaker called attention to the fact as a breach of the privileges of the House and in direct defiance of the Standing Orders. Mr. Douglas defended his action on the ground that it was an imperative sense of duty to the country that compelled him to take what he admitted to be an unusual and extreme course. A long debate ensued, and the House adjudged Mr. Douglas guilty of contempt by 19 votes to 13. But no action was taken by the Speaker, who said he would take none unless directed by the House. The mail contract was then resumed, but was brought temporarily to a sudden close by the leader of the Opposition asking of the Government certain information before proceeding with the debate on the steam-service contract. The information supplied showed that there was ample time for deliberation, and after a brief discussion the Government consented to put off the debate on the merits of the question until after the Financial Statement, which was expected about the 11th.

But the Douglas incident was not yet done with.

When the Assembly met on the 14th August, Mr. Douglas took his seat as usual. The Premier called the Speaker's attention to the fact, and reminded him that that gentleman had the previous evening been adjudged guilty of contempt. The Speaker formally so informed Mr. Douglas, and requested him to apologise. He declined to do so, however, saying he had acted deliberately, and desired to test the power of the House to keep secret the proceedings of select committees, and would submit to whatever punishment the House choose to inflict on him. Thereupon the Premier moved that he be taken into custody and removed from the House. The leader of the Opposition of course protested very strongly against the course proposed, citing numerous authorities to prove that the House had no power to commit for the alleged offence, or to adjudicate upon it, as it was not amongst the Acts enumerated in the Constitution of Parliament as breaches of its privilege. The Premier ended the trouble by eventually withdrawing the motion, and the subject was allowed to drop. The House immediately went into Committee on the mail contract, and Mr. Griffith, in reply to the Premier's offer, made proposals which, though not accepted, was thought would lead later on to an understanding between the parties. As a matter of fact the whole business was systematically stonewalled. Early in September the Premier had stated his intention to inform the House what course the Government would pursue with regard to the contract. Therefore the announcement promised was looked forward to with some anxiety. It was quite expected that the contract would be ratified by Ministers on their own responsibility backed up by their majority in Parliament, and therefore the information supplied by the *Rockhampton Bulletin*, that the Government had ratified it, and that 31 members of the Assembly had in writing expressed their willingness to support the Government in the matter, did not take any one by surprise. When the House met on the 7th September, the Premier intimated that he had taken certain steps with regard to the contract, and that fuller information would be given in the course of a few days. He had telegraphed to the British India Company, intimating that the Government accepted their contract subject to certain modifications. The most important modification was that which substituted a negative ratification for the substantive one originally proposed. The form in which he had now proposed to put it was that—"This agreement shall be binding unless it shall before the 6th day of October inst. be disapproved of by resolution of the House of Assembly." Mr. Griffith was not in the House at the time when this statement was made, and not much was said in reply by Mr. Dickson, who represented the Opposition—he trusted that the Premier would lay on the table as soon as possible the papers connected with this "high-handed proceeding." Mr. Thompson, however, said something rather pertinent to the then present aspect of the contract. The question was not unfamiliar, he remarked, to those members who were in the House

during the Lilley Administration. At that time it was held that no contract of the sort could be good without the assent of Parliament, and he then quoted from the law books the case of *Churchward versus the Queen*, very similar in some of its circumstances to that which had now arisen. In that case the contractor covenanted to carry mails for the Crown, but Parliament not having provided funds, the covenant on the part of the Crown was held not to be binding. On the following day, however, Mr. Griffith stated on behalf of the Opposition that they could not consider the colony bound by the contract any further than they were bound by law. It was only fair the contractors should know the position in which they stood. The Premier accepted the intimation to mean that those who objected to the contract would, if they had the power, give the contractors no other privileges than those which they possessed in law. He further stated he had informed the contractors of the position in which they stood, and he believed they would be quite able to take care of themselves.

The ordinary business was proceeded with, including the estimates, and during an adjournment covering about a week, Ministers journeyed to Roma for the purpose of opening the railway to that place. During the absence of the Ministry on this occasion, a full bench of the Supreme Court gave judgment on the demurrer, which had been made by the plaintiff, Mr. Miles, against the pleas of defence set up by the defendant, Mr. McIlwraith, in the important action, which had been brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the recovery of penalties alleged to have been incurred by him for sitting and voting in the House whilst he was a contractor for and on account of the public service. Judgment was given on the following questions:—

1. Does a contractor with a Government, who is such only as a trustee, come within the meaning of the 6th and 7th sections of the Constitution Act of 1867?

2. Is the avoidance of the seat by the Assembly, a condition precedent to the liability of the penalty?

3. Ought the plaintiff to have charged the defendant with knowledge of the contract at the time he sat and voted as a member; has he done so?

The court held substantially that a trustee did come under the sections named; that the avoidance of the seat was not a condition precedent to the right of action; and that the plaintiff had charged the defendant with knowledge—the decision of the judges being consequently in favour of the plaintiff on all the points raised, and the demurrer being allowed.

The Chief Justice in his judgment said: “As to a trustee there was nothing in the language of the 6th section which imparted that he was not disqualified from serving in Parliament if he became a contractor for the public service, although he might have no beneficial interest in the contract. As a contractor, he undertook the burden of the contract—it was enough that he entered into the contract, which implied in law an objection to perform it, and disqualified him. The disqualification was from serving in Parliament whilst he was a contractor, and the avoidance of the seat by the Assembly formed no part of that disqualification, which was personal. The demurrer did not affect the

defence raised that the plaintiff did not authorise, but expressly forbade the making of the contract, which was a matter of evidence to be decided by a jury if the case was proceeded with.” The court expressed the opinion that a member, to render himself liable, must be a contractor knowingly; and Mr. Justice Harding said that, should it turn out that the authority of the agent, under whom the contract was entered into, was general, and not special as charged, and that the defendant did not know that the contract had been entered into at the time he sat and voted, he would not have rendered himself liable to the penalty.

Leaving this matter for the present, and reverting to the work of the session so far, by way of accentuating its importance, it may be remarked that among the principal bills passed were the Post Card and Postal Notes Bill, the Pacific Islands Labourers' Bill, and the approval of the plans and the voting of the money for the Bundaberg-Mount Perry Railway (second section), the Clermont extension of the Central line, the Brisbane-Sandgate Railway (including a branch to the Racecourse), and the Railway Companies Preliminary Bill. All these measures and proposals, with one exception, are explained by their titles. The exception is the last mentioned, which was in reality the beginning of the great trans-continental railway scheme, which later on proved such an important factor and disturbing element in Queensland political life. The bill was read a first time on September 27th, 1880. It was practically the outcome, or one of the results of the Premier's visit to England a few months prior. The bill provided for the construction of railways by means of a system of land grants to individuals or companies. It was provided among other things that the grants of land to contractors should not exceed 8000 acres for every mile of railway completed, the land being in alternate blocks on each side, and adjacent or adjoining the line. Provision was also made for the Governor-in-Council to purchase the railway, rolling stock, &c., at any time after the expiration of five years at a fair and reasonable valuation. Mr. McIlwraith, in moving the second reading of the bill on September 29th, made an admittedly able speech. He contended that it was far better to develop the resources of the colony by grants of land in payment for railway construction than to make any further extensions by loans. The debt of the colony, he said, was very large in proportion to its population, but the quantity of land was very much greater than that of any of the other colonies, and he held that the land must be made available for settlement by railway construction. His negotiations in England had satisfied him that a railway would be made from Roma to the Gulf of Carpentaria by means of English capital if the bill became law. Subsequent events which prevented the consummation of this idea, are of too recent a date to require recapitulation. But the particular bill referred to (the precursor of the Railway Construction—land subsidy—Act of 1892) was not passed without some difficulty, by

reason of the Legislative Council. For instance, the employment of Asiatics or Africans by the contractors had been restricted by the Bill to a distance of 200 miles from the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but the Council struck the clause out. However, the Assembly was firm in its proposal, and in the end the Council reinstated the clause. An important clause was decided on, too, by the admission duty free of all material required by the contractors during the construction, but all this took time, and called for special ability on the part of the Government to negotiate through Parliament.

Variety was lent to the political occurrences by the presentation of the report of the Select Committee, which had been appointed shortly after the opening of the session to investigate matters arising out of the petition of Mr. William Hemmant. The presentation was made on November 4th, and as may be expected, its consideration gave rise to much animated debate. The conclusions of the committee were not unanimous, and were protested against by three members of the committee—Messrs. Griffith, Dickson, and P. McLean, all members of the Opposition Party. The decision of the committee on the steel rails and freight contracts was to this effect:—“That in the opinion of your committee, there are many matters in connection with the inquiry so far as the rails and freights contracts are concerned, which have not been satisfactorily explained, and they recommend your honourable House to take steps for further investigating these matters as may to them seem best.” Respecting the contract for railway material, the committee recommend “that no contract for the supply of railway material shall in future be made in the colony, subject to ratification (except by telegram) in England.” The debate on the report occupied three days, and only concluded on the last day but one of the session, when the appointment was made, by resolution of the House, of Mr. George King as the representative of Queensland in the Royal Commission.

For the purposes of the Commission, both Mr. McIlwraith and Mr. Griffith journeyed to England, and each on their return was given an ovation, which must have been particularly cheering, indicating, as it did, that both had a large following. The next session opened on the 6th July, 1881, and the fight commenced immediately. In the Council the address was adopted on the second day, but in the Assembly, after the speech of the mover and seconder had been delivered, the debate was adjourned for a week to permit due consideration being given to the report and evidence taken before the Royal Commission in London in reference to “the purchase and transit of 15,000 tons of steel rails arranged for during the presence of the Premier in England last year.” In order that the public might be placed promptly in possession of the full text of the report, it was read at length by the Clerk, and thus was reproduced in *Hansard*, and distributed through the colony by many of the public journals, whose proprietors were supplied with copies by the Government Printer at cost price. Opinion differed of course as to

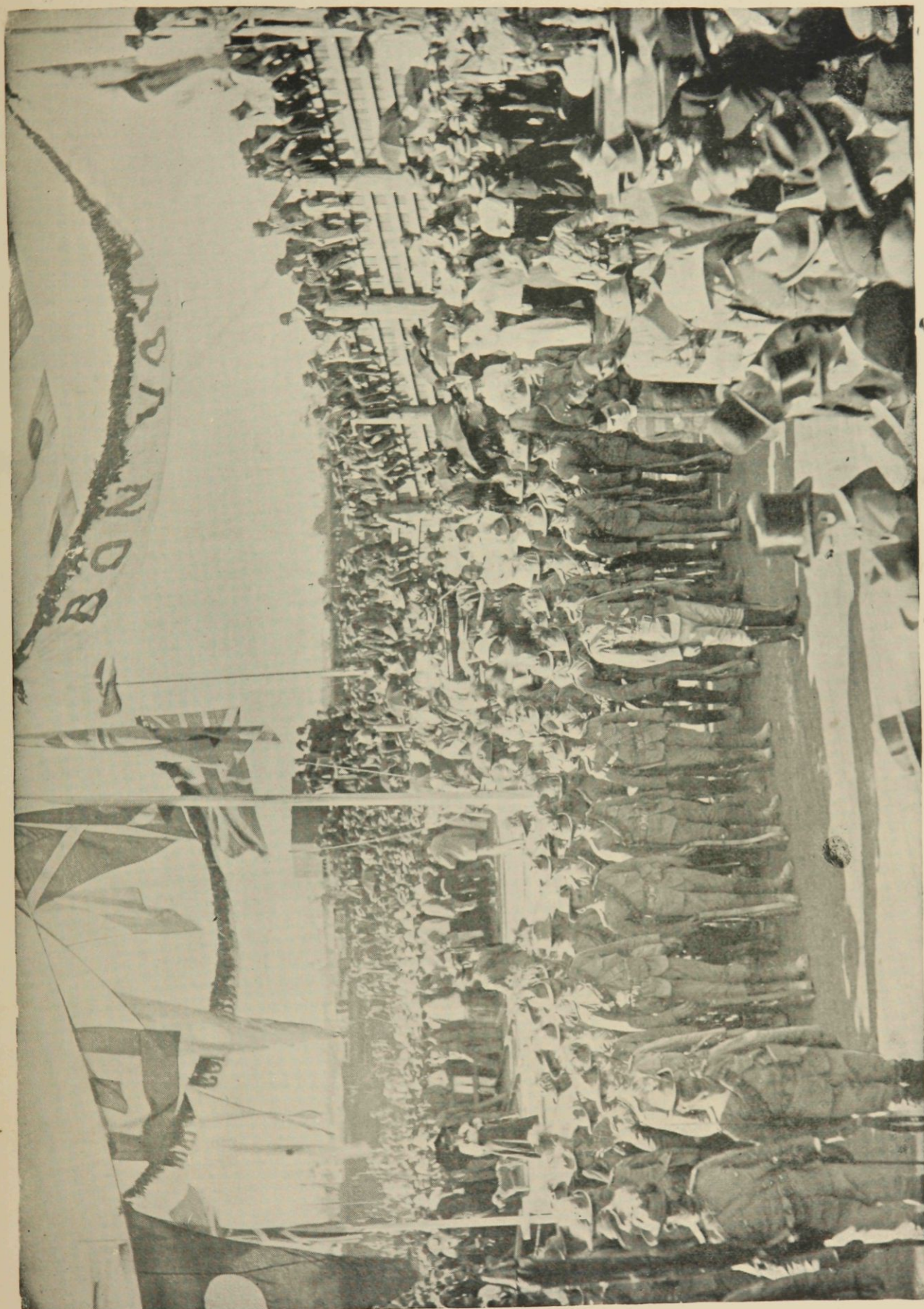
how Mr. McIlwraith fared by the publication. The *Courier* of the day remarked “that the publication of the report has undoubtedly strengthened the position of the Government by the decisive terms in which it exculpates the Premier from any complicity in the steel rails transaction. The document was ably drawn, and so completely does it exonerate the Premier, that the Leader of the Opposition found his position and reputation much compromised by its terms.” The other party—for the *Courier* was essentially the Government organ—naturally held an entirely different view. On the 12th July, Mr. Griffith made his memorable speech. He addressed the Assembly for seven hours in the effort to prove that the report was not supported by the evidence. Referring to this speech, the *Courier* said:—

“The speech was a masterpiece of skilful and dexterous application and extract, and Mr. Griffith certainly exposed the very shady side of the London shipbrokers’ combination. He also made the conduct of the Agent-General and the late Inspecting Engineer of the Queensland Government in London look very suspicious at least.”

But Mr. Griffith very much detracted from the merits of his speech by reading at the close 15 conclusions, which for greater accuracy he had formulated in writing. The political cast of these conclusions was indicated by the oblique reflections they unquestionably cast upon the character of the Premier, and this, after the complete withdrawal by the speaker of all imputations against the honourable gentleman, was, at least, inconsistent. Moreover, the tribute paid by Mr. Griffith to Mr. Hamilton for the very contemptible part he played in the transactions, could only be acceptable to a thorough-going partizan.

Taking into consideration the fact that the *Courier* was a Government organ, this criticism of the speech may be taken as an indication that Mr. Griffith’s utterance had very considerable merit, and was one of much power. Mr. Griffith moved an amendment on the address, namely, “That in making these contracts, the interests of the colony has been subordinated to the interests of private persons.” In dissenting from the Royal Commission he did not impugn their integrity, but he denied their competency, and he further declared his wish that the matter should, by the decision the House would come to, whatever it might be, end the matter once and for all.

Mr. Macrossan, who was Minister for Works at the time, replied to Mr. Griffith. It was universally, perhaps, admitted that he did so effectively, although the fervour of his language was in places deprecated. Mr. Dickson followed, and then Mr. Pope Cooper, who was Attorney-General. The next move was made by Mr. Archibald Archer, who in a vigorous, yet temperate speech, moved the further amendment, “that whilst deeming it inadvisable to express the opinion upon the working of the London office, pending the further inquiry now being held by the Commission in London, we are able to congratulate your Excellency on the fact that the charges brought against the Premier have been proved to be completely unfounded.” Ultimately, this amendment



FAREWELLING THE FIRST CONTINGENT.

was carried on division by 27 votes to 20. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the question had developed into a party one. All the members with two exceptions—one on each side—voted with their respective leaders; thus what the strength of the two parties was at the time, is shown by the division. In the debate that had taken place on the steel rails matter, the policy of the Government or their administration during the recess had been entirely overlooked, and it was only after the division had been taken that Mr. Griffith desired to deal with questions of policy. However, the Ministerial party were not inclined to permit this, and, if the truth be told, the House generally was tired out; thus two or three days later the work of legislation was proceeded with. Included in this was the completion of the negotiations for the Torres Straits mail service, and the passage of the measure preliminary to the matter of the transcontinental railway proposal, as well as a Polynesian Labour Bill, restricting the labour of islanders to certain occupations.

The elections of 1883 saw the downfall of the McIlwraith party, and the assumption of office by what was termed the Liberal party under the leadership of Mr. Griffith. Parliament opened on the 7th November, and on the very first day Mr. Griffith brought about the defeat of the Government, by the election of Mr. Groom to the Speakership in opposition to Mr. John Scott, the McIlwraith nominee. No debate took place on the speech, Sir Thomas McIlwraith having on the 8th asked for an adjournment until the succeeding Tuesday, that he and the Government might consider their position. In the interval the Government resigned, and Mr. Griffith having been sent for, he succeeded in forming the following Ministry:—

Premier, Colonial Secretary, and Secretary for Public Instruction—Mr. S. W. Griffith.

Secretary for Works and Mines—Mr. W. Miles.

Secretary for Lands—Mr. C. B. Dutton.

Postmaster-General, Colonial Treasurer, and Leader of the Government in the Upper House—Mr. J. F. Garrick. (Mr. J. R. Dickson on his return from England, some time later, became Treasurer.)

Attorney-General—Mr. A. Rutledge.

Minister without portfolio—Mr. R. B. Sheridan.

The House met on the 14th November, and a vote on account having been granted, it again adjourned until 10th January. Before touching on the important events which characterised the opening years of the new Government, it may not be out of place to refer to the circumstances which led to the defeat of Sir Thomas McIlwraith. It had been perfectly plain the previous year, per medium of the division on the second reading of the Warrego Railway Bill, that the majority behind the Government was only a nominal one. It was intended to build this railway on the land-grant system, and the voting showed that absolute defeat was certain if the Government attempted again their policy in the same Assembly. It was urged that the Government ought, after the Warrego "defeat," to appeal to the country. But the Government retained office, and, instead of calling Parliament together early,

deferred it until after the close of the fiscal year. Then, as additional misfortunes, the Government's New Guinea policy temporarily failed, and they were met by the potential cry of "No coolies." The Ministry itself maintained a solid front, but the Ministerial party was divided against itself, the squatting tail having attached itself to the Opposition months before the elections, during the progress of which it rendered Mr. Griffith signal assistance. Indeed, the strength of Mr. Griffith was abnormal, and that he swept the polls occasioned no surprise. It may be mentioned here in passing that though Sir Thomas McIlwraith failed in regard to his New Guinea scheme at this particular period, he succeeded some years later—though, in the meantime, the Germans had seized portion of Papua, which but for the short-sighted policy of certain persons, notably by the Home authorities, would at the present moment be attached to Australia. It is worthy of note, too, that at a convention held in Sydney, in December of '83, the Federal Councils Bill was passed—a measure the present Chief Justice had much to do with, and anent which he received much adverse criticism. The *Courier* of the period was interesting, and in view of the events of the present year (1900) its remarks may be re-printed. It remarked:

"Whether the fortnight's labour, varied by picnics, will eventuate in the establishment of any approach to a federal Australian system remains to be seen. At present the outlook is not encouraging. Some after-dinner observations let fall by the Victorian Premier after his return to Melbourne are said to have wounded the Sydney politicians to the quick, and jeopardised their adhesion to the proposals unanimously adopted at the Convention. But the Sydney folks were, we fear, only too anxious to find a pretext for dissatisfaction, for if there is any cardinal item in their political creed it is that, 'unless Sydney can be the federal capital of the future, federation will always be premature.' The *S. M. Herald* usually takes a broader view of public questions than any other New South Wales journal, but it finds all sorts of fault with the proposals of the Convention, the strongest objections being that they are ill-matured and unconstitutional. The Convention, virtually says the *Herald*, reversed the proper course of procedure, and went beyond its authority. But it had no authority, and, so far as we can learn, never pretended to have any. The more intelligent public men of the colonies have been declaring as to the desirableness of federation for years past, but everyone knew that to attempt to pass even a preliminary federal measure through half a dozen colonial parliaments would be a failure, and that if federation was ever to be realised the pressure must be brought from without. It is true that the colonies have arrogated to themselves almost sovereign privileges, and have denied, practically, the right of the Imperial Legislature to modify their paper constitutions in any way whatever. But the Imperial authorities have never relinquished that right in matters of Imperial concern; and that federation is a matter of Imperial concern it would be stupid to deny. All the Federal Council Bill—a mere skeleton measure—would do, is not to take back or restrict the powers already granted to the colonies, but to say that those powers shall not be used by the various provinces against the general interests of either the colonies or the empire. It may be admitted that the Convention erred technically in presenting their recommendations in the form of a bill. They should have confined themselves to passing resolutions, to be afterwards adopted by the several legislatures in the form of addresses to her Majesty, praying for Imperial legislation to carry out the objects set forth in the resolutions. But the error is really not of moment, and can easily be repaired if the politicians who attended the Convention are both sincere and have the courage of their opinions. The various clauses of the bill may easily be set forth as so many paragraphs in an address, and thus passed in such form in respect of details as each different legislature thinks fit. At the same time we admit that constitutional lawyers like our own Mr. Griffith ought not to have fallen into the blunder of drafting a bill, as such. He blamed Sir

Thomas McIlwraith for doing an illegal act in provisionally annexing New Guinea, but he was himself a party, in adopting the Federal Council Bill, to at least an equally indefensible illegality. Sir Thomas McIlwraith had many precedents for his action, and no reasonable man can doubt that it would have been perfectly legal if afterwards confirmed by the Imperial Executive. But the Federal Council Bill cannot become law without Imperial legislation, and the Convention had no right to prepare a bill of any sort for submission to the Legislature of Great Britain. Under our constitutional system no private member of Parliament is ever allowed to submit to Parliament a bill involving constitutional changes, and by the same rule no self-constituted convention of Australian politicians should be permitted to dictate to the Imperial Government in a matter of legislation important to the whole empire. But it may be fervently hoped that her Majesty's Ministers will overlook the irregularity committed by our leading Australasian 'statesmen,' and treat their bill as a document merely formulating, for convenience sake, their deliberate conclusions in respect of the expediency of federal union."

The 1886 session of the Griffith administration was, perhaps, one of the most important. Interest started with the Budget speech. As with all the other Australian colonies, Victoria excepted, 1886 had been for Queensland a year of deficits. Undoubtedly, the unparalleled drought from which the colony had suffered for several years, culminating in disaster during the immediately preceding session, had had a great influence in reducing revenue, more especially in the case of the railways, although the falling off in the income from land was attributed to the Land Act of 1884, which as a revenue-producing Act had come far short of the expectation of Ministers. Comfort was found by political optimists in the fact that the financial position of Queensland was not so bad as that of some of the other colonies, notably New South Wales and South Australia. Mr. Dickson, the Treasurer, was always a sanguine finance Minister, and while he had to face the Legislative Assembly with a deficit on this occasion he did so with a jaunty, confident air, and spoke largely of the enormous resources of the colony, of the elasticity of the revenue, of the break-up of the drought, and of the recuperative power of our progressive state.

The previous year the Treasurer had estimated that the revenue for 1885-6 would be £2,982,500, but only £2,868,296 was received. Customs were expected to bring in £1,188,000, and £1,229,329 was actually received. This excess was due to the duty on colonial beer and to the 5 per cent. ad valorem duty on machinery and to the other taxes which had been imposed to make up the deficit on the transactions of the year ending 30th June, 1885. The land revenue had been calculated at £653,000, but it only brought in £600,984. On nearly every item there was a deficiency, but the most marked was in the rents under the Land Act of 1884, which had been estimated at £30,000, whereas they only yielded £3,708. The serious deficit was, however, in the receipts from railways and other public works, which had been estimated at £981,000, while they only reached £870,087. The total deficiency was £114,206. Mr. Dickson estimated the probable ways and means for the year 1886-7 at £3,000,500, divided as follows:—Customs and excise, £1,120,000; stamps and licenses, £180,000; from land revenue, £585,500; public works and railways, £957,000; and from miscellaneous

sources £158,000. This sum was only £18,000 more than the realised revenue of the year which had just closed. The pruning knife had been applied to all the estimates of expenditure; in fact the only spending departments in which the estimates of the succeeding year exceeded the amounts spent the previous period, were railways and post and telegraph services, due in both cases to extensions of lines. The sum estimated as required was £2,198,070, with £871,565 on public debt, or a total of £3,069,635. The previous year the actual expenditure had been £3,037,030, including £811,565 interest on public debt. The excess of estimated expenditure over estimated revenue was £69,135, and this the Treasurer proposed to meet by means of new taxation. First, he proposed to increase the ad valorem duties from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent.; second, to impose on real as well as on personal property succession duties of 2 per cent. on estates valued at £1,000 and under, 3 per cent. on estates of from £1,000 to £10,000, 4 per cent. on estates of from £10,000 to £20,000, and 5 per cent. on estates over £20,000; half rates were only to be charged on property transmitted to widows and orphans. Third, the Treasurer proposed to abolish the endowments to municipalities on health rates.

The Opposition made a dead set against the succession duties, especially as applicable to widows and orphans, and against the proposed increase on the ad valorem duties on machinery, which it was maintained, was simply a tax on industry. There seemed to be a growing feeling in favour of protection in some shape or form, and no very decided stand appeared to be taken against the increased customs duties. Under pressure of some of their own supporters, the Government so far modified their proposal as to exempt agricultural, mining, and saw-milling machinery from the increase of 2½ per cent.; and also to impose no succession duty on estates of the value of £100. The failure of the Land Policy of the Government was especially insisted upon by the Opposition, and even ardent supporters of the Ministry began to express doubts as to its real efficacy to meet the wants of the colony. More than one proposal was made from behind the Treasury benches to sell land to the extent of £200,000 per annum, in order to meet deficiencies, and keep down taxation; but throughout the debates, the utmost the Ministry would concede was, that they proposed to introduce an Amending Bill to the Land Act of 1884, in order to conciliate certain sections of the community, especially the pastoralists, and to attract the settlement of small capitalists, by offering grants of land free, or a remission of the rents to persons paying their own passage money from Europe.

A debate which excited great interest, and spread over several nights, was one on a resolution, the ostensible object of which was to encourage local industries by asking the Government to order all locomotives and iron-work required for railway bridges from local manufacturers. At first it was attempted to disguise the real intention of

the supporters of the resolution, but as the discussion proceeded, the guise was cast aside, and the adoption of a thorough-going protective policy was roundly argued. Reference was made to the prosperity which, it was said, had followed in the train of protection to the manufacturing industries of Canada, the United States, and Victoria, while the usual arguments in favour of free trade were argued on the other side. The remarkable feature of the debate was the recanting of their principles by several members who, it had been observed, had been regarded, and, in fact, had announced themselves as out and out free traders. As a result, it was predicted that protection would form a leading plank in the platform of one or both sections of politicians at the next general election.

Second, however, in importance to the Budget debates, was that on Separation—a debate which may be said to have fairly introduced the agitation which has manifested itself with more or less vigor during the political years since. The movement for territorial separation of North Queensland from a line drawn between Cape Palmerston west to the South Australian border, had been vigorously pushed on during the previous twelve months. Of the ten purely northern members, nine were committed to Separation, and at the beginning of the session they had constituted themselves into a Parliamentary party, with the late Hon. John Macrossan as their leader. That gentleman tabled a motion shortly after the House met, which set forth that the time contemplated by the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary for the Colonies, in 1859 and 1861, for the erection of the northern half of Queensland into a separate self-governing colony, had now arrived. The debate extended at intervals over three weeks. The speeches on both sides were characterised by great ability and moderation. It was contended by the Separationists, that the population of the North was about 60,000 souls, its revenue £600,000, and the extent of territory was sufficient to enable them to set up an independent Government. Much was made of alleged injustice to the North by the South in the way of unfair allocation of expenditure, while the representation, it was said, was quite inadequate. The difficulties of administration in a country, fifteen hundred miles long and a thousand miles wide, were duly dwelt upon. It was said that the Northern people were practically unanimous in their desire for Separation, and proof of this was forthcoming, in the petition to the Queen, signed by 10,000 persons. On the other hand, it was maintained by the Government and their sympathisers, that the Separation movement originated with the sugar planters, whose chief desire was to obtain unlimited supplies of black labour, and that the planters were seconded in their efforts by speculative land holders in Townsville, who hoped that that town would be made the capital of the new colony, and that, therefore, their land values would be enormously increased. (By the by, how history does repeat itself! By substituting "convicts" for "black labour," and "the western country" for "Townsville," we had here the

arguments used before 1859 in connection with the Separation movement of Queensland from New South Wales.) It was further argued that the signatures to the Separation petition had been analysed, and that only 3600 were found to be names of electors, whereas there were 12,000 on the electoral rolls of the North. The Separationists denied that they were animated by hopes, either of having Townsville as the capital—indeed, the capital was to be fixed on the same Arcadian spot in the wilderness free from all the influences of allotment jobbers—or of obtaining coolies. Mr. Hume Black, who had been designated the "apostle of Separation" and "the apologist of black labour," declared that all the planters wanted was "fair play," which they could never get from a Southern Government. The Premier insisted that there was no insuperable difficulty to overcome in the way of improved administration of united Queensland, and proposed that all legitimate grievances of the North might be met by a system of decentralisation, under which under-secretaries or permanent heads of departments might be stationed in different centres of the colony. A scheme of provincial councils was also suggested, but it found little support. During the debate columns of statistics were produced by both sides to prove that the North had suffered from the "leach-like rapacity of the South," and exactly the converse; but all these figures were eventually admitted to be of little account, inasmuch as Separation would be granted or refused on broader or more statesmanlike issues than a mere quarrel over the expenditure in each locality of the revenue collected from it. Perhaps the strongest argument employed against Separation was that, with a northern colony based on a dominant white caste and a large black servile working population, a condition of political and social affairs might eventually arise which would be adverse to the expansive growth of free democratic institutions in the southern colonies, and that the homogenous development of a national Australasian sentiment might be retarded, if not finally checked. There could be no real federation of such a colony of caste, with the vigorous democracies of the South, it was urged. One good effect of the debate—the motion was decisively negatived—was that it cleared the air, had crystallised the arguments for federation pro and con., and had transferred for a time at least the arena of battle from Queensland to St. Stephens. It now depended on the Home Government whether the aspirations of the Separationists were to be realised, and under what conditions. Early in the next year Messrs. Lissner and Black, as the Separation delegates, visited England, and interviewed Sir Henry Holland, who informed them that they must needs present a stronger case before the prayer for Separation could be granted. We need not travel over what is familiar ground—over the strong feeling which the Separation movement engendered, almost to riot; or over the long parliamentary battles that were waged; we know that at the present moment not only has Separation not been granted, but it is perhaps further away than ever.

Reference need only be made to two matters before

closing our remarks on the progress of events of this period. 1886 saw the practical initiation of the Central Sugar Mill, though on somewhat different lines to the system which now obtains, and the opening of meat works. It was now hoped that the Central Mill system would solve the problem of sugar cultivation by small yeoman farmers. The late Mr. W. O. Hodgkinson had been appointed a commissioner to visit the various sugar districts with a view to selecting the best neighbourhoods for making the experiment, and he recommended the Mackay district. The Government agreed to advance £18,000 for what is known as the Racecourse Mill there, to be repaid in 20 years, and the shares to be held by farmers with from five acres of cane upwards. Later on a second mill was established at Mackay, and out of this sprang the present system years afterwards. The meat works referred to were at Lake's Creek, and the growth of this industry is now too well known to need further allusion here.

For a brief period, during the intervening years to 1888, Sir Thomas McIlwraith temporarily disappeared from active political life. But in the year 1888, he received a call which could not be ignored, and that it was the call of the people, was indicated by the manner in which he swept the polls against his old adversary, Sir S. W. Griffith. Sir Thomas had hitherto sat for an outside constituency, but in the year mentioned he came out for North Brisbane, which double-seated constituency was fought for by Sir Samuel and the late Mr. William Brookes. The struggle was one that will live in the history of the colony. It resulted in the election of the two knights, Sir Thomas being at the head of the poll. The voting was—

McIlwraith	..	..	...	..	1761
Griffith	..	..	..	..	1127
Brookes	...	..	..	..	1009

Sir Samuel and Mr. Brookes fought under the flag of the old Liberal party, which a few years before had come into existence; Sir Thomas headed what was known as the National party. The temper of the metropolis was the temper of the country, and the elections generally gave Sir Thomas once more supremacy. The elections were marked, so far as the city was concerned, by much disorder, and the disturbance mainly took the form of an onslaught by the populace on the Chinese, for the Chinese question was then a burning one. Sir Thomas McIlwraith's Ministry, gazetted in June, was composed as follows:—

Premier—Sir Thomas McIlwraith.
 Minister for Lands—Mr. H. M. Black.
 Minister for Mines and Works—Hon. J. M. Macrossan.
 Minister for Railways—Hon. H. M. Nelson.
 Colonial Secretary—Hon. B. D. Morehead.
 Minister for Justice—Hon. A. J. Thynne.
 Postmaster-General and Minister for Education—Hon. J. Donaldson.
 Minister without portfolio—Hon. W. Pattison.

The succeeding events were notable for the general mix-up of parties and the constitutional difficulties which arose, not only between the then Governor, Sir Anthony

Musgrave, but also with the Imperial authorities as to Sir Anthony's successor. But the first trouble arose owing to the continued ill-health of Sir Thomas, for in the November following the June in which he took office, he made way for the Hon. B. D. Morehead, Sir Thomas retaining the position of vice-president of the Executive Council. This period of office, however, short though it was, was sufficiently long to permit of his coming into conflict with Sir Anthony Musgrave. But the outcome of this contest was that the Colonial Office supported Sir Thomas in his contention that the Governor had no choice but to follow the advice of his Ministers as to the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in the case of condemned criminals. The case was that of Benjamin Kitts, who had been sentenced for stealing a pair of boots, and the order for whose liberation the Governor had refused to endorse. The Ministry resigned, and Sir Samuel Griffith, on being sent for, refused to form a Government. In the meantime, much local excitement had been created, a mass meeting in Brisbane, attended by some 7,000 people, among others, having passed resolutions supporting the action of the Government. In the meantime, however, Lord Knutsford came to the rescue by ordering the liberation of Kitts, whereupon the McIlwraith Government withdrew their resignation. All this happened the month after the Government had been returned at the polls. In October of the same year, Sir Anthony Musgrave died, and it was in consequence of the decision of the Imperial Government to appoint Sir Henry Blake as his successor, in November, that Sir Thomas came into conflict with the Colonial Office. The objection of the Government to the appointment had its reflex in public opinion, and eventually the Colonial Office had to withdraw the commission of Sir Henry Blake, and substitute that of Sir Henry Wylie Norman, than whom, it is safe to say, no more universal a favourite could have been selected.

On giving up the Premiership to Mr. Morehead, Sir Thomas McIlwraith made a journey to China and Japan for health purposes, and it was on his return that differences between himself and his colleagues arose, with the result that he resigned his connection with them and took his seat on the Ministerial cross-benches.

These were troublous times politically and socially. The year 1889 was marked by the change in the system of railway management, by the substitution of three commissioners—removed from political influence—for the one then directly under the Minister's control; by the initiation of a series of disastrous strikes, beginning with one in the printing trade, spreading to the maritime workers, and culminating in the never-to-be-forgotten western upheavals, and the passage (in 1894) of the Peace Preservation Bill, and the suspension of so many Labour members; by the initiation of the Australian Labour Federation—which was really the beginning of Labour-in-politics; by the celebrated Mount Morgan cases, in which the plaintiff (Meyenberg) proceeded against Mr. William



STACKING WHEAT AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, Wesbrook.

Pattison, a member of the Government; by the memorable stonewall in the House on a proposed loan of £1,000,000 for unspecified railways—a contest remarkable for the fact that Mr. (now Sir) Horace Tozer spoke for nearly eight hours, the Opposition winning after a struggle lasting 151 hours; and by the reconstruction of the Cabinet in November of 1889, through the retirement of Mr. Pattison, after bitterly attacking Sir Thomas McIlwraith, and the succession of Mr. Donaldson to the Treasurership, and Mr. Charles Powers to the portfolio of Postmaster-General and Minister for Education.

But this reconstruction was but a temporary expedient. It had become apparent that the Government, which had been going to pieces, either through internal differences or popular disfavour, must succumb. When the crisis came, Sir Thomas was sitting on the Ministerial cross-benches. He and his old rival (Sir Samuel Griffith) by some means came together at this juncture (1890), and the two formed a Coalition Ministry, which defeated the Morehead Government on their financial proposals. The deficit on the year's transactions had been stated in the Treasurer's speech to be £969,000. To meet this, and to cope with a still falling revenue, the Morehead Government proposed increased duties on liquors, a re-imposition of the beer tax, and a land tax on all freeholds above the value of £500. (It is worth noting in this connection that in May of that year Brisbane had been visited by Mr. Henry George, the apostle of land nationalisation.) Sir S. W. Griffith moved a want-of-confidence motion, which, however, was lost by 35 votes to 33. Still the majority was so slight that the Government did not feel justified in going on, and thus it was that the Coalition Ministry came into power, Sir Samuel being Chief Secretary and Sir Thomas Colonial Treasurer. In 1892, Sir Thomas undertook a trip to India, and on returning in March of 1893, he found that Sir Samuel Griffith had accepted the position of Chief Justice, and that in his absence the Hon. (now Sir) H. M. Nelson had been sent for, but had advised that the return of Sir Thomas should be awaited. On the 21st March, Sir Thomas McIlwraith undertook the formation of a new Government, and at the general elections of the same year was returned by a magnificent majority for his old constituency of Brisbane North. But on the 24th October, he resigned the Premiership in favour of Sir Hugh M. Nelson. Two matters which came before the House in the session of 1892, require but brief

mention, because the details are well known. June saw the famous debate on the land-grant proposals, and certain resolutions, authorising the Government to receive offers for eleven railways, were adopted. But no offers were made; thus the matter became a dead letter. A few days later, Sir S. W. Griffith explained his provincial separation scheme. The bill proposed to divide the colony into three autonomous provinces with a central Government. But it was agreed that there should be two provinces—Northern and Southern—and on division this principle was affirmed by 38 votes to 19. The necessary remodelled bill was introduced on August 18th, and on its second-reading in September, Mr. Nelson, then leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment to the effect that nothing short of territorial separation would be acceptable. This was defeated by 33 to 9, and numerous amendments, having various objects in view, were similarly thrown out. The measure eventually passed the Lower House, but on being sent to the Upper House, it was thrown out—on October 17—by 17 votes to 9. Since then Separation has never been so prominent, though the agitation is by no means dead.

How, in the midst of strikes, of financial upheavals, of unprecedented floods, the Government of the country was continued, is history, so recent and fresh in the memories of all, that the recapitulation of the various events need not be touched upon here. Neither is it necessary to do more than mention the fact that, succeeding Sir Hugh, came that most brilliant son of Queensland, that promising statesman, whose life was so rudely cut short, Hon. T. J. Byrnes; and following him again in turn, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Anderson Dawson—the first Labour Premier of a Labour Party that ever held the reins of office anywhere, though its life was more than passing short—and Mr. Philp; that Labour succeeded the old Liberal Party in the political life of the country, until now it numbers 24 members in a House of 72; that it was Queensland, thanks to the foresight of Mr. Dickson, which first offered troops to the mother country in her trouble with South Africa; that Queensland did her duty in bringing about that great confederation of States, which is now so soon to form the Australian Commonwealth. All these are events which have marked a rapid development of the Queen colony of the continent, which has assisted to secure for that colony a voice in the counsels of the nations.



EDUCATIONAL.



WHEN Queensland came into political existence, when she took up the burdens of social life, when it was her duty to meet the requirements of a high civilization, there was already in existence a system of education. The foundations of intellectual life within her borders were laid by men of mental power, of good judgment, of high principle and beneficent minds, long before the separation which gave her the sweet responsibilities of self-government had been effected. The system of primary education, which had been established in New South Wales, was continued from the 10th December, 1859, to the 30th September, 1860, and was under the control of a Board of National Education appointed by the Governor-in-Council. During the first elections, education was what we would call a burning question. It was dealt with by every candidate, some inclining to the denominational system, others to the National or undenominational—the State system as we know it to-day. When the Board took office there were only two National schools in the colony. The Government, however, considered it expedient to make further provision for the establishment and maintenance of schools, and for the promotion of primary education, and the subject of education was one of the earliest matters which received the consideration of the first Parliament of Queensland. On the 7th September, 1860, an Act to provide for primary education was passed. The object of the measure was to provide for primary education under one general and comprehensive system, and to afford facilities to persons of all denominations for the education of their children in the same school without prejudice to their religious beliefs. The Act provided for the appointment of five persons, to be called the “Board of General Education,” a minister of the Crown to be chairman of the board, in addition to the five members appointed. This board was constituted a body politic and corporate, and could sue and be sued at law and in Equity. The duties of the board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools within the colony of Queensland, and to administer such sums of money as might in any manner be disposable by them on account of primary education, as provided by the Act. The scheme was framed on the general principles of the National system in operation at the time in Ireland.

Schools were divided into two classes—vested and non-vested. The vested schools were unsectarian in character; they were controlled by the board, and the school buildings and lands were vested in the same body. From 1860 to July, 1873, the extent of the aid afforded by the board towards the cost of school buildings, furniture, and apparatus was an amount equal to the sum raised by local contributions, but, in special cases, where there was inability to raise a sufficient sum locally, the board granted two-thirds of the whole cost. The board also granted two-thirds of the cost of keeping school buildings and teachers' residences in repair. From July, 1873, to December, 1875, the board granted an amount equal to twice the sum raised by local contributions; but in special cases they allowed, at their discretion, any further part of the whole cost. The grants towards repairs was unchanged. The board appointed the teachers, whose salaries were supplemented by school fees, ranging from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for each scholar, according to his standard in the school work. School fees were abolished from the 1st January, 1870, the teachers receiving an addition to their salaries by way of compensation; and since that date primary State education in Queensland has been given without charging fees.

It will be interesting to note the remuneration of the teachers in those earlier days of our history. The scale of salaries was as under:—

CLASSIFIED TEACHERS.

MASTERS' SALARIES (Exclusive of House Rent and School Fees).

Class I.—A	...	...	£200 per annum.
“ B	...	...	186 “
Class II.—A	...	...	150 “
“ B	...	...	130 “
Class III.—A	...	...	100 “
“ B	...	...	100 “

MISTRESSES' SALARIES (Exclusive of School Fees, but including House Rent).

Class I.—A	...	...	£170 “
“ B	...	...	150 “
Class II.—A	...	...	124 “
“ B	...	...	110 “
Class III.—A	...	...	90 “
“ B	...	...	89 “

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

- 1st Class (with rank of teachers of Class II, Section A), Males, £150 per annum; Females, £100 per annum.
 2nd Class (with rank of teachers of Class III, Section A), Males, £110 per annum; Females, £80 per annum.

3rd Class—Males, £100 per annum; Females, £60 per annum.
Unclassified Junior Assistants—Males, £85 per annum; Females, £60 per annum

PUPIL TEACHERS.

First Year, Males, £30 per annum; Females, £20 per annum.
Second Year, Males, £35 per annum; Females, £24 per annum.
Third Year, Males, £45 per annum; Females, £30 per annum.
Fourth Year, Males, £60 per annum; Females, £40 per annum.

After the abolition of school fees, an allowance of £1 for each pupil in average attendance was paid in lieu of fees. Head teachers of schools for boys, or of mixed schools, received an allowance at the rate of £1 per annum for every pupil in average attendance up to 70. For all over 70, and up to 140, the head teacher received half of the above rate, the other half being paid to the first assistant. When the attendance exceeded 140, the head teacher was entitled to one-third of the allowance, the remaining two-thirds being apportioned among the assistants. Female teachers, whether head or assistant, received two-thirds, and teachers of infants one-half of the above rates. In 1873, in view of the difficulty of obtaining the services of a sufficient number of male pupil teachers, the rate of salary for these was raised to £40 per annum for the first year, with an increase of £5, £10, and £15 for the second, third and fourth years respectively, making the salary £70 for the last year of the pupil teacher's course. The salaries of female pupil teachers remained without change.

The non-vested schools in every case were connected either with the Anglican or Roman Catholic Church, and the buildings were provided and the teachers were appointed by the authorities of those religious bodies. The usual routine of a vested school was to be observed in a non-vested school, but religious doctrine could be taught, either by the teachers or by the ministers of the church to which the school belonged, provided that such religious instruction was imparted before or after the hours set apart for the ordinary instruction. The aid granted to non-vested schools consisted of salaries to the teachers and a supply of books. The teachers were subject to the board's approval of their qualifications, and schools were inspected by the Government officers. An average attendance of at least thirty children was required.

In 1860, when the "Board of General Education" was created, there were four national schools in operation, and the aggregate attendance was 493. Ten teachers were employed, and the total expenditure for all purposes in that year was £1,615 2s. 3d. On the 31st December, 1875, when administration by a board was superseded by administration by a Cabinet Minister, there were 230 schools in operation, the aggregate attendance being 33,643, and the average 16,887. At that time the total number of teachers employed was 595, and the total expenditure for all purposes for the year was £83,219 14s. 9d. The whole amount expended by the board from its creation to its abolition was £434,966 1s. 10d.

The Education Act of 1860 was superseded by the "State Education Act of 1875," which came into oper-

ation on the 1st January, 1876, and is still in force. The new Act provided that the whole system of public instruction in Queensland, formerly administered by the Board of General Education, should be transferred to a department of the public service to be called the Department of Public Instruction, to be administered by a responsible Minister of the Crown to be called the Secretary for Public Instruction. State aid to non-vested schools was withdrawn from the 31st December, 1880. The other main provisions of the Act are to the following effect:—

(1) There shall be two classes of schools, state schools and provisional schools—state schools to include schools conducted in buildings erected upon land vested in the Department of Public Instruction; provisional schools to be schools in which temporary provision is made for the primary instruction of children. In places where the population is scattered and it is impossible to assemble in one place a sufficient number of children to justify the establishment of a state school or provisional school, the Act empowers the department to employ itinerant teachers, whose duty it shall be to travel from place to place and give such instruction in such manner and at such times as shall be determined by the Minister. Up to the present time it has not been found possible to give effect to this latter provision, and the efforts of the department to get the parents to co-operate and form centres where the children might be assembled for instruction, have failed. The difficulty of providing education in isolated localities has been partially met by establishing pairs of half-time schools, each school having an attendance of at least six children. Each pair is conducted by one teacher, and school is held on alternate days or weeks as may suit local circumstances.

(2) One-fifth of the cost of state school buildings shall be provided by local voluntary contributions, the remaining expense being borne by the department.

(3) Secular instruction only shall be given, and by the teachers.

(4) The whole cost of the instruction in primary schools shall be defrayed by the state, and no fees shall be charged to any child attending the same.

(5) The subjects of instruction shall be reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, elementary, mechanics, object lessons, drill and gymnastics, vocal music (and in the case of girls) sewing and needlework. In 1894 drawing was added to the curriculum, and on the 15th December, 1897, an amending Act of Parliament was assented to, empowering the Governor-in-Council, by regulation from time to time, to prescribe that one or more of the subjects specified in the principal Act may be omitted from the curriculum in schools where there is only one teacher employed, and that any other subjects of secular instruction, in addition to those specified in the principal Act, may be taught in primary schools. Under the provisions of the Amending Act the range of subjects has been enlarged. The present programme of instruction for the six classes in a primary state school is so comprehensive that pupils of the higher classes on leaving school may be said to be fairly well equipped for all the ordinary purposes of mercantile or official life, and some, after a course in Latin, are capable of passing the preliminary examination for the legal profession.

(6) The Governor-in-Council may constitute and define school districts containing one or more primary schools, and may appoint in each such district a school board, which shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven persons. The board may hold office for a period of three years.

(7) The parent of every child of not less than six nor more than twelve years of age shall, unless there be some valid excuse, cause such child to attend a state school for sixty days at least in each half year. Any of the following reasons shall be deemed a valid excuse:—

(a) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

(b) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any other unavoidable cause.

- (c) That there is no state school which the child can attend within a distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road ordinarily used in travelling from the residence of such child.
- (d) That the child has been educated up to the standard of education.

Any parent who neglects to send his child to school, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, or seven days' imprisonment for a second or subsequent offence. No prosecution shall be instituted without the express direction of the Minister, testified under his hand and the seal of the Department; and the compulsory provisions of the Act shall only be in force in such districts as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time declare by proclamation. Up to this no district has ever been proclaimed, and the compulsory clauses have never been put in force.

On the 1st January the administrative staff of the department consisted of the Secretary for Public Instruction, the Under Secretary (the permanent head), chief clerk, registrar, accountant, and eleven clerks. At the end of 1897 there were in operation 791 schools, comprising 388 state and 399 provisional, together with four special schools. The regulations provided for a state school being established when a permanent daily average of 30 pupils is assured; but in 1897 no less than 67 of the provisional schools had an average daily attendance for the year sufficient to justify the establishment of a state school. The difficulty which the promoters of schools find in raising one-fifth of the cost of state school buildings, largely explains the delay in substituting state schools for over-grown provisional schools. In 1897 the gross enrolment of children was 80,710 in the state schools, and 14,318 in the provisional schools, making a total of 95,028. The net enrolment (or number of district children on the rolls) was 85,222; the daily average attendance was 50,679 in the state schools, and 9,069 in the provisional schools—total 59,748. The number of children reported as not attending school the minimum number of days required by the Education Act—that is to say, 60 days in the half year—was 7,968 in the half year ending December.

We have seen what the scope of the work of the Department of Education really is; now let us consider what it costs. In 1897 the total sum spent on education was £262,301, apportioned as follows:—

Primary education, including expenditure			
on buildings	£240,405	12	11
Scholarships and exhibitions ..	4,189	3	0
Endowments to Grammar schools ..	10,000	0	0
Museum and technical education ..	5,138	7	5
Schools of Arts—grants in aid ..	2,568	15	5
	£262,301	18	9

Over a quarter of a million expended yearly in education in a colony which, forty years ago, was taking upon itself the privileges and responsibilities of self-government. Of the £262,301 18s. 9d., the cost of administration was £5,249 8s. 2d, or about 2.2 per cent. of the gross departmental expenditure. The cost of inspection was £6,669 4s. 3d., or a little under 3 per cent. of the expenditure on primary education alone. In the state and provisional schools the average cost per head,

based on the average daily attendance, was £3 11s. 4d. In the case of state schools, local contributions to the extent of one-fifth of the cost are required towards surveying, purchasing, and clearing the site, erecting school and teacher's residence, playsheds and other outbuildings, fencing, providing furniture and tanks, and to meet the normal expansion in connection with the school.

From March, 1879, to 1st July, 1893, the erection and maintenance of state school buildings were supervised by a special professional branch of the Department of Public Instruction, but the charge of state school buildings was transferred on the latter date to the Department of Public Works. The administration of the vote for school buildings is still, however, controlled by the Minister for Public Instruction. The schools are usually built of hardwood, as that is deemed the best material for the climate; and special attention is paid to lighting and ventilation. A few of the older schools are of brick or of stone. The average cost of a set of state school buildings, including a residence for the teacher, is about £10 for each pupil to be accommodated, allowing eight square feet of floor space for each pupil. A provisional school to accommodate twenty pupils with furniture and offices, but without residence for the teacher, costs about £100. In the far north-west of the colony building is much more expensive, owing to the higher rate of wages and the additional cost of material.

School sites and reserves are vested in the Secretary for Public Instruction, and the title deeds are issued in his name. The sites usually contain an area of from five to ten acres, and no area of less than two acres is deemed sufficient. When new townships are surveyed five acres of land in a central and suitable position is set apart for school purposes.

In addition to the state schools, a very considerable work in education is being conducted by private persons. On the 31st December, 1897, the number of private schools (including church schools) in the colony was 173, comprised as follows:—For boys, 18; for girls, 18; mixed 137. The number of teachers employed was 537, viz., 85 males and 452 females. The average attendance of pupils was—Males, 4,547; females, 6,151; total, 10,698. Of these schools 66 were in the metropolis. Private schools are not endowed by the State, and are not in any way subject to its control, and many of them are maintained by the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Though not receiving pecuniary aid, private schools are accorded the privilege of inspection by the Government inspectors, if desired by the promoters, and the pupils of all schools subjected to inspection are allowed to compete for State scholarships and bursaries.

There are twelve inspectors—the general inspector and eleven district inspectors. The general inspector's duties confine him mainly to the office, though he is enabled from time to time to make tours of inspection, when his duties in the office are performed by the senior district inspector. For the purpose of inspection the

colony is divided into ten school districts, each being under the supervision of an inspector. The inspectors are not changed from one district to another at fixed intervals, but retirement of officers or additional appointments occasionally render a re-arrangement of districts necessary. The inspectors furnish annual general reports, and these are published yearly as appendices to the annual report of the Secretary for Public Instruction, submitted to Parliament.

Apart from the ordinary work—that is, the general English education—the curriculum of the state schools includes singing (vocal music), drawing, drill, gymnastic and physical exercises generally, and a standard for each is provided. These subjects are taught by the ordinary teaching staff generally, but in singing and drill the teachers and pupils have had the advantage of specialists. Domestic economy is taught in school for girls and infants only. Lessons in cookery have not yet been introduced into any of the public schools. In singing the schools follow the tonic sol-fa method, which for the purposes of class work has been found much simpler than what is known as the old notation. The Hon. W. H. Wilson, an enthusiastic musician, and a firm believer in the elevating tendency of the art, as Minister for Education re-introduced the singing classes. The Department of Education was fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. Arthur Kaye as instructor in the sol-fa method. Mr. Kaye came to Queensland with very high credentials from England, and his example and advice have done much to forward the system of instruction in our schools. From time to time exhibitions have been given of the progress made by the pupils, and their skill in sight reading has been a revelation to those whose musical education was confined to the more severe methods of the old notation.

In order that teachers might be able to efficiently instruct the pupils in drill and physical exercises, a qualified drill instructor of the Queensland Defence Force, an Imperial soldier of long service, and who wears decorations for service in Indian campaigns, Warrant-Officer Sergeant Byrne, was employed by the Department of Public Instruction from the 1st December, 1891, to 30th June, 1893, to instruct the teachers. Sergeant-Major Byrne was selected for this duty by Colonel des Vœux, then Major des Vœux, Infantry Staff Officer and D.A.A.G. of the Queensland Defence Forces. Sergeant-Major Byrne held drill classes in all the principal towns of the colony, and the male teachers went through a course of instruction in parts on 1 and 2 "Infantry Drill, 1889," physical drill with and without arms receiving special attention. Instruction was also given in the case of simpler movements of battalion drill, part 3 infantry drill. Classes for the instruction of the female teachers in the physical training were also held where practicable. In 1897 a manual of school drill was specially prepared by the department and issued to teachers in public schools for their information and guidance. The text book was

mainly compiled from the latest authorised book of infantry drill. An outcome of the training given was the establishment of the Teachers' Volunteer Corps, a battalion of the defence system of Queensland, highly esteemed by the military authorities, and which is dealt with more fully under another section of this work. The cadet corps established in connection with the state schools are also referred to under the head of "Defence."

The higher education in Queensland has not been neglected, though Queensland is still dependent for the university training of her students upon the other colonies or the universities of the mother land. The grammar schools of Queensland form, however, an institution of which the colonists may well be proud. The first Government of Queensland in the first session of Parliament (1860) introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of public grammar schools in the colony. The measure was assented to on the 7th September, 1860. Under the provisions of that Act a grammar school may be established in any locality where a sum of not less than £1000 has been raised locally for the purpose by donation or subscription, and the Governor-in-Council may grant a subsidy, not exceeding in the whole twice the amount so raised, such amount to be devoted towards the erection of school buildings and a residence for the head master. The site for the school and the plans and specifications of the buildings must be approved by the Governor-in-Council. In 1874, when Sir S. W. Griffith first took office in the Macalister Government, it was on the understanding that he should have a free hand on the education question, and he then endeavoured to bring the grammar schools within the control of the Department of Public Instruction, so that the whole educational system might be consolidated. This, however, was not approved of. Each grammar school is governed by a board of seven trustees, appointed by the Government, and of these four are nominated by the Government and the others by a majority of subscribers to the funds. The trustees hold office for three years, and are eligible for re-election. They are empowered to make regulations for the filling of all vacancies that may occur in their number for the unexpired portion of their term of office; for the determination of fees to be paid by the scholars; for the salaries to be paid to the teachers; and, generally, for the management, good government, and discipline of the school. All such regulations are subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. An Amending Act upon the Act of 1860 was passed in 1864, which provides that whenever the sum received in any district for the purpose of establishing a grammar school amounts to not less than £2,000, and fees to the amount of £500 per annum have been promised by responsible persons for a period of three years, the Governor-in-Council may grant a sum not exceeding in the whole £1,000 per annum towards the stipend of the teachers and all incidental and necessary current expenditure. The original Act provides for an endowment by way of land in the school

district, the grant not to exceed the value of £2,000. The grammar school movement has grown until there are now ten in Queensland—six for boys and four for girls. Separate schools for boys and girls have been established at Brisbane, Ipswich, Maryborough and Rockhampton, and schools for boys at Toowoomba and Townsville. The first established was that in Ipswich in 1863, and from that circumstance the town was for years known as a Modern Athens. Endowment at the rate of £1,000 per annum is paid by the State to each grammar school, making a total annual endowment of £10,000. The aid granted by the Government, since the passing of the Act to the 31st December, 1897, had reached a total of £256,535 9s. 11d., and of that amount £13,500 represents special loans, and is being repaid by half-yearly instalments of principal with interest. In 1897 the number of permanent teachers employed in the grammar schools was 50, and the number of visiting teachers was 17. The aggregate number of scholars on the rolls was 848, and the average daily attendance was 750. The accounts of the various grammar schools are audited yearly by the state audit inspectors, but the schools are not otherwise subjected to examination or inspection by the Government.

The Education Act of 1860 permitted the Board of General Education to set apart from the funds at their disposal a proportion not exceeding 5 per cent. upon the whole annual amount, for the purpose of granting exhibitions at some one or other of the grammar schools of the colony to such scholars in any primary schools as were proved by competitive examination to be entitled thereto. On the 7th April, 1864, the Board of Education gave effect to the provision by granting five scholarships of the value of £20 each, available at the Ipswich Grammar School. Five boys received scholarships in 1865, and seven others in subsequent years, but regular competitive examinations were not introduced until the year 1873. At different times the scholarships have varied in number, value, and duration. Those first granted were tenable for one year only, and from 1867 to 1874 their value did not exceed the amount of the tuition fees charged by the grammar schools. Since the beginning of 1874 the scholarships have been tenable for three years. In view of the small number of pupils at country schools that came forward as candidates, it was resolved by the Board of Education that from the 1st January, 1874, the value of the scholarship should be £50 per annum, the difference between that amount and the grammar school tuition fee (16 guineas a year) being intended to assist in defraying the cost of residence. From the 1st January, 1878 (when the present Education Act came into force), the benefits of a scholarship have been restricted to free education at a grammar school for three years during good behaviour and the pleasure of Parliament. The scholarships granted by the Department of Public Instruction have varied in number, according to the circumstances of the colony, from 50 for boys and 10 for girls in 1876, to 96 for boys and 32 for girls in 1897.

Prior to the 1st January, 1895, successful candidates could elect to attend any grammar school endowed by the State, but with a view to extend the advantages of secondary education without additional cost to the country, and to prevent an inequitable apportionment of the vote for scholarships to any particular school, the Government introduced certain changes in the conditions of the scholarships, whereby a fixed number was allotted to each grammar school according to the population of the district. The holders of scholarships were required to attend the school nearest to their homes, and for half of the scholarships so allotted payment of school fees was made in full, while for an equal number no fees were paid. That system was in vogue during the three years to 1897, but Parliament having expressed disapproval of the system, a new scheme came into force on 1st January, 1898, under which the Government may grant (a) 36 scholarships to grammar schools, three-fourths being open to boys and one-fourth to girls; (b) eight state school bursaries to grammar schools, six being open to boys and two to girls; and (c) four state bursaries to the Queensland Agricultural College. The principal conditions of the competition are as follows:—Subject to appropriation by Parliament of funds for the purpose, and to the following conditions: The Governor-in-Council may annually grant scholarships to grammar schools, and bursaries to grammar schools and to the Queensland Agricultural College; the awards to be based on written competitive examinations. The scholarships entitle the holders to free education at a grammar school established under the Grammar Schools Act of 1860, or other Act of the Legislature, tenable during good behaviour and the pleasure of Parliament for a period of three years. Candidates must be children who will not attain the age of fourteen years until after the 31st day of December in the year of examination, who have been in fairly regular attendance for the previous six months at a school inspected by the officers of the department, and who have been in attendance at such school for eighteen months, or such shorter period as may in special cases be approved by the Minister. Candidates are examined in grammar, arithmetic and geography, according to the course of instruction prescribed by the regulations up to and including the fifth class.

The system of State school bursaries to grammar schools is generally on the same lines as the system of scholarships, with the addition that an allowance not exceeding £30 per annum is given, but the following provisions are made to ensure the devotion with the right purpose of the money provided for bursaries: those candidates only who must necessarily board away from home in order to attend a grammar school, will be allowed to compete, and a bursary will not be awarded to any pupil whose parents or guardians are in a position to pay for his education.

Recently state bursaries to the Queensland Agricultural College have been instituted. It is provided that the number of bursaries to the College shall not exceed

four in any year, and they are open to males only who have resided in the colony for the two years immediately preceding the examination, or whose parents have resided in the colony for three years immediately preceding the examination. The bursaries entitle the holders to free board and instruction as resident students, and are tenable only during good behaviour and the pleasure of Parliament for the period of three years. Candidates must not be less than 16 nor more than 18 years of age on the 31st day of December in the year of examination. The candidate must apply to the Under Secretary for Public Instruction for permission to be examined on or before the 1st day of November in the year of examination, and with his application he must give evidence of age, residence in the colony, and a medical certificate that he is of sound constitution and in good health. Candidates are supposed to be well grounded in the ordinary English subjects up to the sixth class of the schools in reading, writing, arithmetic, English composition, geography, mechanics, and drawing to scale.

We now come to the system of exhibitions to universities, three of which are granted annually by the Government. The first of these examinations was held in December, 1878. The exhibitions are each of the annual value of £100, and are tenable for three years, so that they cost the State each £200 a year. The subjects of examination are English, Latin (prescribed book and unseen), Greek (prescribed book and unseen), mathematics (including algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and mechanics), French or German, History of Europe, ancient history and natural science, in the latter one only of the following subjects being required: Inorganic chemistry, physics, botany, geology, zoology and physiology. The examination is open to all students of either sex who will not have attained the age of 19 years on the 31st December in the year of examination, or who are state school teachers under five years' standing, and who have the resident qualifications required for candidates for scholarships. The amount of each exhibition is payable upon the condition that the holder thereof proceeds to some university approved by the Governor-in-Council, and becomes a matriculated student thereof; and payment is made only during such time as such holder remains in attendance upon lectures in such university as a matriculated student, and shows satisfactory diligence and good conduct.

Until 1865 the examination papers were specially prepared by the professors of the University of Sydney, by whom also the worked papers were examined, but in that year and since then the claims of the competitors have been tested by means of the papers set for the senior examinations in connection with the Sydney University. Of the 60 exhibitions granted up to 30th June, 1898, 44 had been gained by students who had previously won state scholarships. The exhibitions are open to candidates of either sex, but only one female had entered up to June 30, 1898, and she was successful in obtaining an

exhibition, taking first place amongst the competitors of her year. As there is no university in Queensland, exhibitors must attend a university in the other colonies or abroad. The majority have attended the universities of Sydney or of Melbourne, and others have chosen either Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh.

The successful candidates have shown by their work that the privileges granted by the Colony have been worthily bestowed and that the advantages of university education thus conferred on students from Queensland have not been neglected. Many of the exhibitors are now holding prominent positions in the Colony.

One of the educational institutions of which Queensland may well be proud, is the Queensland Agricultural College, which was established in 1897 and is under the control of the Department of Agriculture. The name of Hon. A. J. Thynne, M.L.C., who filled a term as Minister of Agriculture with conspicuous success, will always be associated with the Queensland Agricultural College, and the College will be, for all time, a monument to his deep interest in the cause of Agriculture. The primary purpose of the Institution is the training and education of young men in practical agriculture and the sciences related thereto. This College is located on the main line of the Southern and Western Railway, about 58 miles west of Brisbane. The farm consists of 1692 acres of land, which, prior to the improvements instituted by the College, was a virgin forest, except about 600 acres on which the trees had been ringbarked. The place is thoroughly well equipped as far as buildings and stock go, and is largely an experimental and model farm for the district in which it is situated, as well as a college. The history of the College is not without its shadows. On its institution, Professor Shelton, an expert in agriculture from the United States and a man of wide scholastic and practical experience, was appointed principal, and he continued in office until about the middle of 1898, when on account of a serious disturbance at the College, an inquiry was instituted by the Hon. J. V. Chataway, who had succeeded Mr. Thynne as Minister for Agriculture. This inquiry was regarded by the Minister as unfavourable to Professor Shelton, whose resignation followed, and Mr. Mahon, another of the officers of the Department, was appointed principal. The virtual dismissal of Professor Shelton was sharply commented upon at the time and it was generally condemned. However, the inauspicious opening of the career of the College was not allowed to permanently interfere with its work, and Mr. Mahon, who is a thoroughly practical man and an excellent manager, has made remarkably good progress with the farm and buildings. The fees at the College are £25 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, and that sum covers board, washing and light, besides the use of the ordinary rooms of the College. The work at the College is arranged so that a day of labour alternates with one of

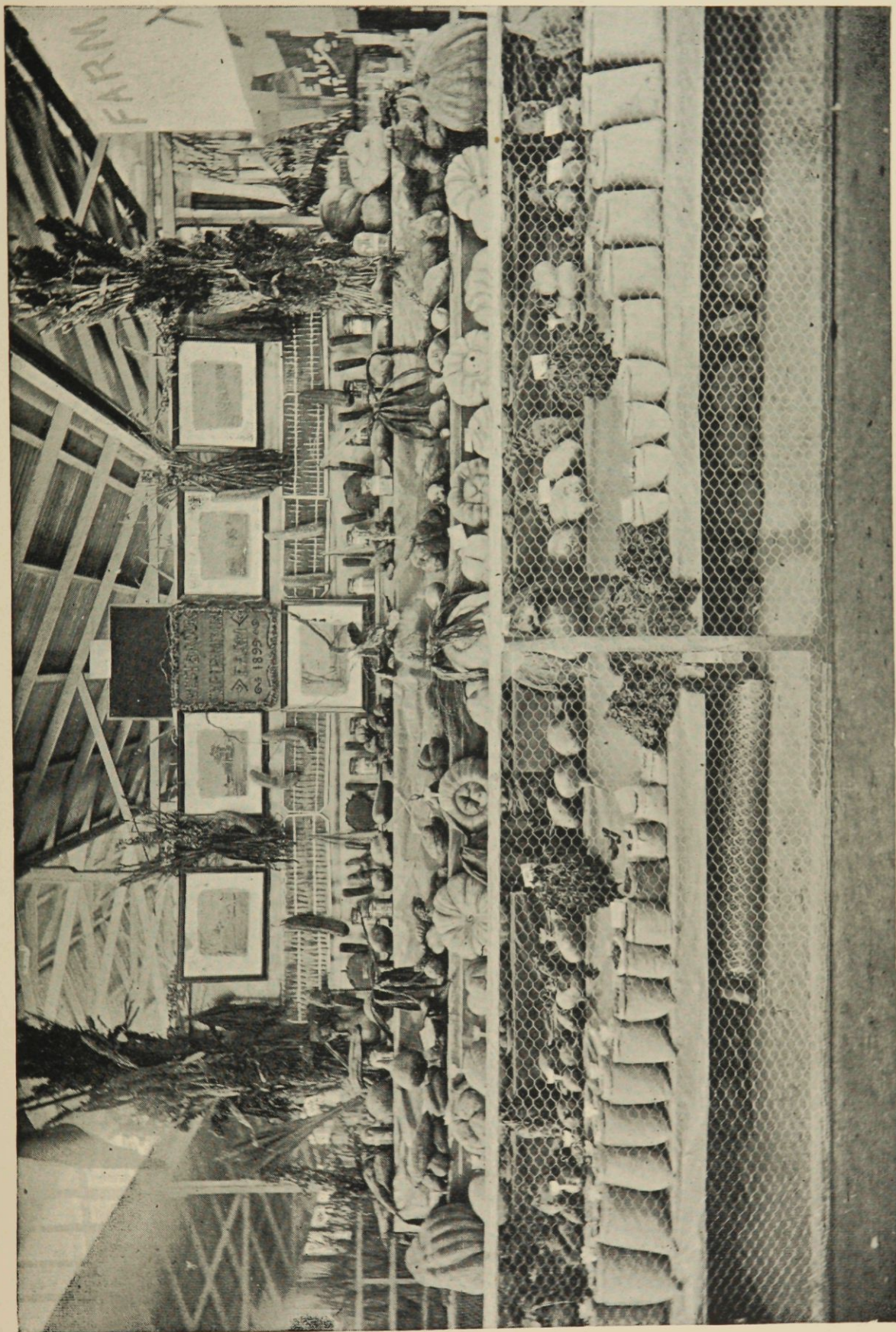
study. The practical work embraces (in addition to the care of live stock and the operations included in tillage and harvesting), fencing, clearing, grubbing, tile-draining and construction of farm buildings. The course of study is graded according to the year the student is in, the second year embracing the following:—Industrial, Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Blacksmithing, Lectures in Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Anatomy and Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Entomology, Geology, Physics and Surveying. The course for the third year includes Agricultural Chemistry, Bacteriology, Botany, Landscape Gardening, Meteorology, Mechanics, Veterinary Science and Zoology. It will thus be seen that the Queensland Agricultural College is prepared to equip young men so that their work in wresting from Mother Earth her fruits may have scientific as well as practical guidance.

Though Queensland is without her university, it must not be thought that she is without aspirations in that direction. Such an institution, the coping stone to our splendid educational system, is very earnestly desired. It is recognised that the system is incomplete without a university, at which these young men and women who desire a complete education, may continue their studies without leaving the colony. In 1870, "an Act to promote classical and scientific education" was passed, empowering the Government to make regulations for conducting examinations for matriculation and for degrees in arts and sciences in connection with any university in Great Britain or Ireland. Numerous examinations for the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in connection with the University of London have been conducted by the Department of Public Instruction, the papers having been sent out by the University to be written by candidates in Queensland. But that after all is not what is desired here. The people will be content with nothing less than a local Alma Mater, and the atmosphere of scholarly concern and culture which a university alone can give. Representations having been made to the Government that it was desirable to establish a university in Queensland to promote the advancement of learning, the effectual teaching of theoretical and practical science and the general advancement and prosperity of the people of Queensland, a Royal Commission, consisting of twenty-six gentlemen, was appointed in February, 1891, to inquire into and report on the best means to be adopted for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a university in Queensland. The commissioners, after an exhaustive inquiry, recommended immediate steps towards the foundation of a university, and made many recommendations and suggestions for the establishment and maintenance thereof. The widespread financial distress which visited Queensland in common with the other Australian colonies, soon after the report was furnished, has probably been the main cause of the delay in giving effect to the recommendations of the commission. At the present time fresh public interest is being shown in the question of establishing a university, and early action it is hoped will be taken.

It is almost certain that had the Hon. T. J. Byrnes lived, the scheme for a Queensland University would have been much more developed than it is. Mr. Byrnes had the subject very near his heart, and had definitely promised action. A movement for University Extension was originated at a meeting of graduates held in Brisbane on the 12th May, 1893. At a public meeting held on the 30th May, the desirableness of initiating the movement was affirmed, and a large committee was elected. The committee subsequently met and framed a constitution and elected a council. The committee appointed lecturers, and two courses were begun in Brisbane, and a centre was also started at Ipswich. The council had meanwhile affiliated with the University Extension Board of the University of Sydney. The University Extension movement has spread, and its work goes on with vigour and in the right direction. In the arrangements made with the authorities of the Sydney University, Queensland students have for many years past been allowed to enter for the senior and junior examinations in connection with the University. The examinations are held at various local centres and are conducted in accordance with the rules of the University. Queensland students largely avail themselves of this privilege, and in many cases the success achieved is followed up by the intellectual enrichment of our young Colony.

A State system of technical education has not yet been initiated in Queensland. The Technical Colleges are carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many towns under the control of local committees, by whom regulations are framed and the college administered. The aid granted by the State is £1 for £1 raised locally, but no grant can exceed the amount voted annually by Parliament. In Brisbane the Technical College is a splendid institution, under the direction of a committee, with Mr. D. McConnel, M.A., as secretary. Mr. Dudley Eglington, of Durham University, formerly of the Brisbane School of Arts, now engaged in private scholastic work, and Mr. McConnel, may be credited with giving the Technical College of the metropolis its start in life and directing its earlier years. The State expenditure for Technical Colleges is a growing item, which the Colonial Treasurer will find a serious consideration in the framing of the Estimates of a few years hence. Yet the community will not fear any addition to the bill for education. The expansion of technical instruction means more men and women for Queensland well adapted for the battle of life.

In our educational system we find included Industrial and Reformatory Schools. There are two institutions of the kind, one for boys at Westbrook (removed from Lytton), near Brisbane, and one for girls at Too-woomba. At Lytton, the Reformatory was for many years under the care of Inspector Wassell, of the Water Police and Customs Department, and had a record for usefulness which stands as a permanent monument to the zeal



AN EXHIBIT OF THE WESTBROOK EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

and nobility of nature of that officer. The majority of the children in the reformatories are under 15 years, and neglect by parents or petty larcenies are the causes of the detention of the greater number of the inmates. In 1897, the date of the last return available at the time of writing, the proportion of such cases was 91.62 per cent. After the children have served a period of satisfactory probation and training, it is often possible to provide them with suitable employment in service. The Industrial and Reformatory schools are maintained by the State.

In Queensland there are eight institutions for the protection and care of friendless or neglected children. They are termed Orphanages, and the Orphanage Branch is a sub-department of the Department of Public Instruction, administered by the Inspector of Orphanages. Three of the institutions—in the Southern, Northern, and Central divisions of the colony—are directly under Government control; one is under private management, while the remaining four are under the auspices of religious organisations. The children, who must be under 12 years of age, are usually admitted by the Department on the application of relatives or friends, destitution being the chief ground for application. All claims for admission are carefully scrutinised. Children committed by the magistrates as deserted or unclean by their parents may be sent to an orphanage if they are considered to be too young for admission to the Reformatory or the Industrial school. The boarding-out system is largely employed in the Southern and Central divisions of the colony with highly satisfactory results. As the success of the system can be secured only by efficient supervision, the work is carried out by an inspector and two assistant inspectors, aided by local committees composed of ladies and by head teachers of state schools. Children under the age of five years may be adopted, but in such cases the greatest care is taken to ascertain whether the persons proposing adoption are of such a character as to be entrusted with the care of a state child. On attaining the age of 12 years boys are sent out to service, chiefly on farms. The girls receive a year's training in ordinary domestic duties before going out to service at the age of 13. On an average the children of the State on service in the Colony may be put down at 440. The demand for the services of the children is considerably in excess of the supply. Children adopted, hired out, or apprenticed, are subject to departmental supervision and inspection till the boys are 17 and the girls 18 years of age, when they are discharged from Government control. The wages of State children are placed to their credit in the Government Savings Bank, in the name of the Inspector of Orphanages as trustee. It is usual to find about £2,400 put by in this way during a year, and at the end of 1897 £12,776 was to the credit of all State children. Between the time of their discharge from control and the attainment of their majority the children can draw upon their accounts to the extent of one-fourth of the total sum at their credit; but in all

cases at the age of 21 their accounts are transferred to their own names. At the time of admission parents are called upon to contribute according to their circumstances towards the maintenance of their children. From this source, say, £1700 per annum is recorded, and the annual state expenditure on orphanages is over £22,000.

Another of the noble works of a philanthropic nature maintained at Government expense is the School Department of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. This institution was founded in 1883. It is situated in Brisbane, and is managed by a committee of ladies and gentlemen appointed annually by the subscribers. The school, which was opened in 1893, is inspected yearly by one of the State School inspectors. The institution is maintained by means of public subscriptions, interest on legacies, sale of goods, and a Government endowment of £2 for every £1 raised from other sources. The State contributed four-fifths of the cost of the erection and furnishing of the school buildings. The staff consists of superintendent and secretary, matron and teachers. Medical men give their services gratuitously to the institution. The methods of training adopted are:—For the blind: Reading in Braille and Mann types; Taylor's arithmetic board and mental; music, singing, piano, and violin. The usual raised maps, globes, etc., are also used. For the deaf and dumb: Orally where possible, otherwise the manual system. Object lessons, kindergarten and other helps are used to stimulate the mental activity of the children. The State School curriculum is followed as far as possible.

Since the adoption of the National system of education no religious instruction has been permitted to be given in school during the ordinary hours; but the Education Act provides that school buildings may be used for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the children out of school hours, subject to the following conditions:—

Applications from ministers of religion or other persons desirous of giving religious instruction to the children in the school buildings out of school hours must be made to the Minister, through the head teacher, in the form set forth in Schedule 2, or to the like effect. A notice, specifying the intention of the applicant, must be affixed to the door of the school for one week prior to the forwarding of the application. Applicants must be officiating ministers of religion or be recommended by persons who so officiate. Every reasonable facility will be afforded by the Minister to applicants so far as is consistent with a due recognition of the claims of other persons who may also desire to give religious instruction.

We propose now to take the question of teachers and their emoluments, and it will be interesting to compare the conditions with those existing at the time of initiating the present system of primary education in Queensland. All classified teachers are appointed by the Governor-in-Council and unclassified and pupil teachers by the Minister. The following quotations from the regulations of the Department afford information as to the appointment, classification, and emoluments of teachers of all grades:—

Candidates for admission into the service of the Department as teachers must make application to the Minister in the form prescribed. Teachers are not permitted to officiate as ministers of

religion. No person who is not a classified teacher will ordinarily be employed as a head teacher or as an assistant teacher in a state school. There shall be three classes of classified teachers and three divisions in each class. The classification of teachers in the first instance will be based upon (1) Their classification at the date of these regulations; (2) Their attainments as testified by examination before examiners appointed by the Minister, and their skill in practical school management; or (3) Their attainments, as testified by the standards of the examinations which they have passed in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in the British Dominions, and their skill in practical school management.

On their first admission into the service of the Department, all teachers will be appointed on probation, and will not be classified until an official report on their skill in practical school management has been received.

The conditions of promotion to a higher class are:—(1) That Parliament has appropriated money for any consequent increase of salary; (2) That the teacher has passed the examinations for admission into the higher class; (3) That the teacher has been three years in the highest division of the third class before admission into the second class, and four years in the highest division of the second class before admission into the first class; and that during those periods respectively—(a) His work has been satisfactory; (b) He has shown skill in practical school management sufficient to warrant his admission into the higher class; (c) His general conduct has been satisfactory.

The Minister will, at the end of every year, review the status of all classified teachers who are eligible for promotion to a higher grade, and, to assist him in doing so, may appoint a Board consisting of the Under Secretary, the General Inspector and one District Inspector, selected for the duty from time to time. No promotion will be made so as to pass over an intermediate class or a division of a class. The Governor-in-Council may, for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct, reduce or cancel a teacher's classification, and a teacher shall have no claim for compensation or damages on account of such reduction or cancellation of classification. Teachers of provisional schools are appointed by the Minister. Candidates for employment as provisional school teachers need not be classified as teachers, but they will be required, before appointment, to satisfy the Minister that they possess attainments sufficient for the position and are free from any physical defect likely to impair their efficiency.

There shall be four classes of pupil teachers, besides pupil teachers on probation, the first class to be the lowest. All pupil teachers will be appointed on probation till the annual examinations of teachers next following the date of their appointment. Pupil teachers so appointed must not be less than fourteen, nor more than seventeen, years of age at the end of the year in which they are appointed. They must be of good character and free from any physical defect likely to impair their efficiency as teachers. The period of probation will not be regarded as part of the term of pupilage, and if their work is unsatisfactory, or if they fail to pass the examination at the end of it, their services will not be retained. The term of pupilage shall ordinarily extend over four years, but the Minister may, in certain cases, reduce it to three years, by admitting as pupil teachers of the second class, candidates who have passed the examination qualifying for that status, provided that they are not less than fifteen years of age. No candidate for employment as pupil teacher will be admitted to any class higher than second. Promotion to a higher class will be gained by good conduct, by passing the annual examination, and by showing satisfactory and improving skill in teaching. They must attend at each annual examination and pass the prescribed examinations in regular order. Those who fail in the examination for any class must present themselves for that examination again, if their services are retained. The services of a pupil teacher who fails to pass an examination may be dispensed with, and those of a pupil teacher who fails two years in succession will not be retained. Pupil teachers are liable to summary dismissal for immoral conduct, insubordination, disobedience or neglect of duty. They may be required to attend special classes for their instruction. The services of pupil teachers will cease at the end of their term of pupilage, and their further employment will depend on their qualifications and the requirements of the Department. Those that pass the examinations at the end of their pupilage will be noted as eligible for appointment to provisional schools if they apply for such appointment.

State Schools are classified from No. 1, with over 800 pupils, to No. 8, with from 30 to 40 pupils. For the purpose of determining the classification of a school, the aggregate attendance for the preceding twelve months will be divided by the number of calendar school days remaining, after deducting those on which the school was closed by proper authority. The teaching staffs are allotted on a basis of one teacher in schools classed No. 8, and one teacher to from 35 to 45 pupils in other schools. The following classification of head teachers showing salaries is given for the purpose of comparison with the rates paid on the separation of the colony from New South Wales:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Males	£450	£400	£360	£320	£280	£240	£200	£160
Females	£360	£320	£280	£240	£200	£160	£130	£110

Under the Public Service Act of 1896, the Governor-in-Council may, upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, grant to any officer of ten years' continuous service leave of absence for a period not exceeding six months on half salary, or three months on full salary; or to any officer of twenty years' service twelve months on half salary or six months on full salary. The same Act provides that every officer on attaining the full age of 65 years shall retire from the service, but the Governor-in-Council may, on the recommendation of the Public Service Board, request such officer, notwithstanding his age, to continue to perform his duties.

The Education Act empowers the Secretary for Public Instruction to make provision for the establishment of night schools, but the Minister has not found it expedient to organise a system of those schools. Teachers are allowed, with the sanction of the Minister first obtained, to give instruction out of school hours in extra subjects to pupils who are desirous of such instruction, and to charge a fee for the tuition. Teachers also, on application, are granted permission to hold night classes for adults and for young people who have left school and desire to continue their education.

The aim of the foregoing article is really to give not so much a historical sketch of our legislation on educational subjects as a general idea of what the position of the department really is, what work has been accomplished, and the status and emoluments of the various teachers. The splendid organisation of this department is owing largely to the work of the Under-Secretary, Mr. J. G. Anderson, M.A., an old schoolmaster and a scholar of very high attainments. Mr. Anderson's aim is to place the education of the youth of Queensland on a higher plane, and the work accomplished is in every sense successful. The colony is studded with schools; there is no necessity for any one to grow up in ignorance, and the intellectual spirit will expand and strengthen with the years. It is to be regretted that a system which has been of such good service to the State is marred by one circumstance. A recent writer said: "No provision is made for pensions for teachers, and in that respect they are not on the same footing as other officers of the Public Service." The school teacher, above all other civil servants, should have a retiring allowance to fall back upon when the light has gone from his eye, when he can no longer work.

LANDS.



THE greatest landlord in Queensland is the State. Potentially the State is one of the richest on earth. It is quite conceivable that within a few years, within the lives of

many of us who are in the middle years, the residents of the Colony will be able to carry on their Government with but few of the usual monetary burdens of civilisation. With an ideal system of administration of the vast areas of Crown lands, there is no reason why the Custom House should not be abolished, save for statistical purposes, and the tax gatherer as we know him, be merely the recorder of our production and of the purchasing power of the people. It wants no revolutionary train of thought to foresee the day when the vast territories held under lease from the Crown shall be of greater value to the private individual and to the State than they now are, and when closer settlement, less waste of capital through drought effects, and the fuller realisation of the possibilities of the land will bring about a condition of things which were the lode star of Henry George's theorising in "Progress and Poverty." Queensland's broad acres are counted by millions and hundreds of millions. In her development large areas have been alienated—a term which we employ to express the passing of the land from the State to private ownership—but only a fortieth of the whole. The area of the colony is 487,838,080 acres. Of this the area alienated by deeds of grant on the 21st December, 1897, was 12,959,694 acres. With something like 415,000,000 acres to deal with, it will be readily understood that the land laws of Queensland are of absorbing importance. Our figures, which are up to the beginning of 1898, show the distribution of the public estate to be as follows:—Area under pastoral lease, unsettled districts, 244,076,160 acres. Area of runs brought under the provisions of "The Crown Lands Act of 1884," unsettled districts, 207,328,800. Area under pastoral lease, settled districts, 1,841,227 acres. Area of runs brought under the provisions of the "Crown Lands Act of 1884," settled districts, 6,964,320 acres. Area of conditional and unconditional selections, 1,893,724 acres. Area held as grazing farms and grazing homesteads, 13,758,904 acres. Of course these figures are modified by the operations during 1898, and up to the time of our publication. The manner of dealing with the public estate since the establishment of

Queensland as a self-governing colony seems to have been guided by broad and easily appreciated principles, largely modified by expediency. The principles have been to admit of alienation only where full utilisation would result. The expediency has been to sell large areas of land to the highest bidders to meet the requirements of a Treasurer whose accounts for that year can only be put in pleasant guise by a large credit coming from "sales of land."

In the whole history of the land legislation of Queensland, there is no more interesting measure than the Crown Lands Act of 1884. This Act may be regarded as providing the initiation of the grazing farm system of pastoral settlement, and the establishment of a Land Board practically charged with the assessing and subdivision of the Government led by Sir Samuel Griffith, which came into office in 1883. The new Land Act and the ten million loan items of legislation bearing one upon the other. The subdivision of runs and the higher rent from the areas to be leased as grazing farms would, it was anticipated, provide the necessary revenue to pay the increased interest bill. The experiment was a bold one. The Honorable J. R. Dickson, who was Colonial Treasurer at the time, and whose experience in financial matters and the general affairs of the Colony were second to none, was not prepared to face so problematical a scheme, and left the Government. Theoretically the Government of the day was right; but the whole fabric was, so to speak, in the hands of nature. With good seasons the scheme might have been successful, but years of drought followed each other in rapid succession, the anticipated rush for grazing farms did not take place, and the Treasurer was confronted by an interest bill hugely expanded with nothing like a corresponding increase of revenue.

It was at this stage that Mr. Dickson resigned his portfolio. He desired to help the Treasurer by sales of land, but the Premier, Sir S. W. Griffith, and the Minister for Lands, the Honorable C. B. Dutton, would not hear of the proposal. At last the collapse came, and it was found imperative, if the credit of the colony was to be preserved, that Mr. Dickson's idea would have to be carried out. Hence the passing into law of the "Special Sales of Land Act of 1891."

The genesis of the Land Act of 1884 is of special interest. The Act is still called the Dutton Act, and it was piloted through Parliament by the Honorable Charles Boydell Dutton, a parliamentary neophyte, who was returned at the general election of 1893 for the Leichhardt, a central district constituency. Yet the initiation of the Act is, in inner political circles, attributed to Sir S. W. Griffith rather than to his Minister for Lands. It was inspired, so it was generally assumed, by Henry George's famous work "Progress and Poverty," which caused throughout the English-speaking world a very marked controversy on the subject of the State ownership of land. Mr. Dutton was strongly impressed by the Georgian theory, and being a pastoralist not only of large experience but of considerable mental power, he was selected by Sir S. W. Griffith as the man for the hour. It was Mr. Dutton's practical knowledge which put the measure upon lines that were not wholly unacceptable to his class; indeed, some of the pastoral lessees were strongly in favour of the bill introduced, as it proposed, though subdividing their runs ostensibly for the purposes of closer settlement, to give an indefeasible tenure for an extended period for the balance with the right to continue the use of what was termed the resumed area under circumstances which they were willing to admit were by no means inequitable. The measure has since 1884 undergone many changes, but time, though accentuating some of its defects, and especially its financial bearing, has proved the general scheme to have been statesmanlike and an undoubted benefit to the country. To support this it is only necessary to say that at the end of February, 1899, the amount of land held under selection as grazing farms alone was considerable, and this area was returning a rental much in excess of anything the State could have hoped to realise within the time under the old system. Thus the measure, through a combination of adverse circumstances in which the seasons figured most prominently, failed to realise the immediate anticipations of those responsible for its initiation, has marked a chapter in our history of land settlement which has the approval of statesmen of to-day. The attempts to force the Colony into a condition inexorably requiring State ownership of land, was too drastic a change for its fiscal circumstances; yet State ownership is the strongest point of commendation in the grazing farm system of settlement. We still have authority for the sale of land to the extent of 150,000 acres per annum, at a minimum of 10s. per acre, to cover possible requirements of the Treasurer, but that power is only used with the utmost discrimination. We have had cases within recent dates in which the Minister for Lands has been compelled to withdraw areas advertised to be sold by public auction under the strong pressure of public opinion. The Honorable J. F. G. Foxton, one of the ablest administrators the Colony has had in the Lands Department, was candid enough, when discussing the question of these sales, to say that he disapproved of them in principle, but that they were necessary for the time being to meet the exigencies of the Treasury. The life of a measure or principle

of administration that exists under such circumstances may be safely considered to be of pretty short duration, and yet the sale of country lands at 10s. per acre is considered upon the surface an excellent bargain for the State. Taken upon a reasonable basis of capitalisation, the return per acre in the form of interest on the purchase money is 6d. per acre per annum, a much larger sum than could possibly be expected for many years to come as a rental. On the other hand it is urged that the purchasers of the areas submitted to auction would not pay a price which capitalises at anything like 6d. per acre unless they got some side advantage under the transaction. Of course, certain areas in certain parts of the country have what may be regarded as a strategical value; that is to say that, by holding a key to a position, there is a safe check on the occupation by others of areas dominated by it. Again, the purchasers claim that they can afford to pay the high rental or interest which the purchase entails, through the superior advantage of holding the land in fee simple as against a limited tenure. For some years the public feeling has been against the alienation of country land in large areas, and the result has been the restriction of alienations under the Special Sales of Lands Act. Of course, alienation of town lots and areas held under ordinary farms of selection goes on, and with no sign of public objection. Thus we may say that the principle of State ownership of land has been admitted in part, though not accepted in its entirety.

We come then to a brief *resume* of the main features of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. The Act was divided into nine parts as follows:

- Part 1.—Preliminary.
- Part 2.—Administration.
- Part 3.—Existing Pastoral Leases.
- Part 4.—Agricultural and Grazing Farms.
- Part 5.—Occupation Licenses.
- Part 6.—Sales by Auction.
- Part 7.—Special Grants, Leases and Reserves.]
- Part 8.—Resumption and Compensation.
- Part 9.—General.

The first real point of interest, when the measure was introduced, was the appointment of a Land Board. The Act provides that the Board shall consist of "two fit and proper persons appointed from time to time by the Governor-in-Council under his hand and the great Seal of the Colony." Provision is made that the salaries of members of the Land Board shall be £1000 annually, that they shall not be capable of being members of the Executive Council or of either House of Parliament, and shall not be allowed to act as directors or auditors or in any other capacity take part in the management of any bank, joint stock company, trade or business, or to acquire any interest in any holding or license under the Act. The Act provides that the members of the Board should hold office during good behaviour and should not be removed therefrom unless an address should be presented to the Governor by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively in the session of Parliament. The powers of the Board, as set forth in section 17 of the

principal Act, are much the same as those of Supreme Court Judges in the transaction of their business. Section 18 of the Act is very important, one of the basic features in fact of the Act. It provides for the making and assessing of rent compensation. This in brief is that in the first place a Commissioner shall furnish a valuation and report, to be followed by a valuation and report from the person concerned. Sub-section 3 of the clause then goes on to say:

The Board shall, in open court, on a day to be appointed by them for the purpose, hear the last-named person, if he desires to be heard, and shall pronounce their decision in open court.

A rehearing or reconsideration may be obtained by the aggrieved party, the Governor-in-Council remitting the matter to the Board for reconsideration. An appeal to the Supreme Court is provided for in Section 21 of the Act, which says—

Any person aggrieved by a decision of the board, either on the original hearing or rehearing, may within a month after the pronouncing of the decision or refusal of the Governor-in-Council to remit the matter to the board, as the case may be, appeal from the decision to the Supreme Court, the appeal to be in the nature of a rehearing, and to be heard and determined by a single Judge, who shall, if required by either party to the appeal, call in the aid of two assessors.

From the decision of the Judge on a point of law, the clause provides that an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court. Where the Board could not come to an agreement, provision was made for referring the matter to the Minister, who should pronounce a decision with the reason thereof, such decision to be subject also to appeal.

Part III of the Act "Existing Pastoral Leases" is in somewhat different guise to the bill which was presented to Parliament, but it is, viewed from the surroundings of the present date, sufficiently explicit. Clause 28 sets forth that at within six months of part of the Act becoming applicable to a run (the term prescribed was extended by the Amendment Act of 1886 until 1st March 1887) the pastoral tenant thereof might give notice that he elected to take advantage of the provisions of the Act with respect to such run. The "Consequences of Surrender," the provisions of clause 29, were described thus! Upon the receipt by the minister of a notice to take advantage of the provisions of the Act the following shall ensue:—

(1.) The Minister shall cause the run to be divided into two parts, one of which, hereinafter called "the resumed part," shall be thereafter deemed to be Crown lands (subject to the right of depasturing thereon hereinafter defined), and for the other part the pastoral tenant shall be entitled to receive a lease for the term and on the conditions hereinafter stated.

(2.) Land which has been resumed from a run under the provisions of the fifty-sixth section of "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," but has not been alienated or selected for sale, shall be deemed to be a portion of the run for the purpose of the division thereof.

(3.) In the case of runs within the Railway Reserves created by "the Western Railway Act" and the "Railway Reserves Act" (these were repealed from the Act from which we quote) the whole or any part of which has since the passing of these Acts respectively been resumed from lease under the provisions of the fifty-fifth section of "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869" so much of the resumed lands as has not been reserved, selected or alienated shall be deemed to be a portion of the run for the purpose of the division thereof.

(4.) The proportion of a run to be included in the resumed part shall be determined by the following rules:—1. In the case of runs held under

the "Settled Districts Pastoral Leases Act of 1876" or the Settled Districts Pastoral Leases Act of 1876 Amendment Act of 1882" (also repeated by the 1884 Act) one half is to be included. II. In other cases (a) If at the time of this Act coming into operation with respect to the run a period of twenty years or upwards has elapsed from the date of the issue of the first license to occupy the land comprised in the run for pastoral purposes, one half is to be included; (b) If at the time a period of ten years, and less than twenty years, has elapsed from the date of issue of such license, one-third is to be included; (c) If at the time a period of less than ten years has elapsed from the date of the issue of such license, one-fourth is to be included; (d) In the case of a consolidated run, the area to be resumed from each separate run is to be ascertained from the foregoing rules, and the total quantity so ascertained will be the quantity to be included in the resumed part of the consolidated run.

The clause then goes on to deal with the actual method of making the division in the following terms: "The Commissioner or some other fit and proper person appointed by the Governor in Council, shall be required to inspect the run and report as to the best mode of making a fair division thereof. In making a division the following rules are to be observed. (e) The whole resumed part is to be in one block, and, where practicable, shall be separated from the remainder of the run by one straight line, and at least one fourth of the external boundaries shall be coincident with the original boundaries of the run; (f) The average quality and capabilities of the resumed part are to be, as far as practical, the same as the average quality and capability of the whole run; (g) In cases where the quality and capabilities on different parts of a run are unequal, an allowance may be made in area; and the proportion to be included in the resumed part may be increased or diminished accordingly so as to make the relative values of the resumed part and the remainder of the run bear the relative proportions hereinbefore prescribed. The rule prescribed by this sub-section was altered by the Amendment Act of 1886 which provides that it (the rule) may be departed from, with the consent of the lessee, if it appears to the Board to be in the public interest to do so.

The Act then goes on to deal with the issue of new leases and the computation of rent. In the case of runs held under the Settled Districts Pastoral Leases Act of 1876 or Amendment Act of 1882 every lease was to be for the term of ten years and in other cases for the term of fifteen years from the 1st of January or the 1st of July nearest to the date of the *Gazette* notification of the order of the Board confirming the division. The Amendment Act of 1886 provided alterations to the effect that the lessee might, in certain cases, obtain an extension of the fifteen years lease to twenty-one years, and that the new lease should be from the 1st January or the 1st July nearest to a day two years before the date of the notification. A consequent alteration was also made as to the duration of the various periods of the lease where the extension was granted from fifteen to twenty-one years, so that "five years" in each period should read "seven years." On the subject of the computation of rent and the periods of the lease the Act has the following: "The rent shall be computed according to the number of square miles of land comprised in the lease: provided that any

portion of the run, not exceeding one half of the whole, which consists of inaccessible ranges or for the time being consists of dense scrub, and which is for the time being wholly unavailable for pastoral purposes, or is infested with the poisonous plant *Gastrolobium Grandiflorum* or desert poison bush, to such an extent as to render it impossible to safely depasture stock thereon, shall not be included in computing the area upon which rent is payable. It may be here mentioned that under "the Pastoral Leases Extension Act of 1892" and an Amending Act of 1894, an extension of term of holding for seven years is provided in certain cases upon enclosure with fence sufficient to prevent the passage of rabbits. The words too in the quotation referring to the desert poison bush, were also introduced in the Amending Act of 1894. The provision made for the payment of rent and the establishment periods is put thus: The rent payable for the first five years of the term shall, in the case of runs held under the Act of 1876 and the Amending Act of 1882, be "at the rate of forty shillings, and in the case of other runs at a rate to be determined by the Board, not exceeding ninety shillings and not less than ten shillings per square mile." The rent payable for the second and third periods of the five years each are to be determined by the Board, but in the Amending Act of 1886 it is provided that the rent for each period after the first shall not exceed the annual rent payable for the next preceding period by more than one half. It is laid down that in determining the rent regard shall be had to, (a) The quality and fitness of land for grazing purposes; (b) The number of stock which it may be reasonably expected to carry in average seasons after a proper and reasonable expenditure of money in improvements; (c) The distance of the holding from railway or water carriage; (d) The natural supply of water, and the facilities for the storage or raising of water, and (e) With respect to the rent for the second and third periods of five years the relative value of the holding at the time of assessment as compared with its value at the time of the commencement of the lease." A proviso is to the effect that in estimating the value any increment in value attributable to improvements shall not be taken into account.

The next feature of importance to which we come in reviewing this important enactment, is the provision for grazing right on resumed portions of runs or holdings. When any portion of a run is resumed, section 31 sets forth: "The lessee of the remainder may continue to depasture his stock on the resumed part or any part thereof until the same has been selected or otherwise disposed of; but he shall not be entitled to exclude any person from entering upon it for the *bona fide* purpose of examination or inspection. If the lessee desires to exercise his right of depasturing he shall, within six months after the division of the run has been confirmed by the Board, give notice to the Minister, and pay a rental to be determined by the Board, but not exceeding the rate per mile payable under the previously subsisting lease of the run. In the event of any of the area on

which the right to depasture is obtained being proclaimed open for selection, the rent payable with respect thereof shall be reduced by one-third, and when any part of the area is actually selected or otherwise disposed of a reduction in the rent proportionate to the area shall be made. It would be reasonable to anticipate overstocking in the case of such a tentative basis of occupation, and to prevent the deterioration of country in that way it is provided in section 32 of the Act that the Board may require the lessee to reduce the number of his stock depasturing on the area to such an extent as the Board may deem fit, and if the lessee fails to comply with such requisition within six months of receipt thereof his right of depasturing shall be determined.

Part IV. of the Act brings us to one of the features which has met with general approval—the establishment of the grazing farm system. The part deals with agricultural and grazing farms, the former being defined by proclamation. Survey before selection is a general provision; but its operation may be suspended by the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the Land Board, and temporary provisions as to survey are made in section 44. The maximum area of farms are in the case of land in an agricultural area 1280 acres, and in the case of other land 20,000 acres, a minimum also being provided in the case of the latter of 2560 acres. The rent for land in an agricultural area, it is provided, shall not be less than three pence per acre, and not less than one half-penny per acre in other cases. In the case of agricultural land, the lessee may purchase in fee simple at a price to be specified by proclamation, and at not less than 15s. per acre. The condition of improvements with respect to grazing farms are that the selector must, within three years from the issue of the license, enclose the land with a good and substantial fence. Under subsequent legislation grazing farms selected after the 1st November, 1892, and situated to the south or west of the line marking off the rabbit country, and defined in "The Pastoral Leases Extension Act of 1892," must be enclosed with a fence of such a character as to prevent the passage of rabbits. The Land Board may by special licence allow contiguous grazing farms, not exceeding four, to be fenced with rabbit-proof fence on external boundaries only. The fencing provision is modified in several respects, and one modification gives the Board the power to extend the time where the selector has been prevented by unavoidable cause from doing the work in the prescribed time. The term of this extension was originally twelve months, but under the Act of 1894 it was made to read "an extension of not more than two years." The term of lease in the case of the agricultural farm is fifty years, except in the case of lands proclaimed open to conditional selection in accordance with the provisions of "The Agricultural Lands Purchase Act of 1894," a measure which was not contemplated when the Act of 1884 was passed, when the term of lease is twenty years. In a grazing farm the term of lease is thirty years, with an extension of five years in cases where areas come

under the Extension Act of 1892 providing for rabbit-proof fencing. The annual rent reserved under the lease is settled by proclamation for the first ten years, and by the Board for each succeeding period of five years.

Such in brief are the main features in the famous Land Act. Upon them have been grafted numerous amendments, but the principles have generally been maintained.

The Act of 1897, which is more generally known as the Foxton Act, is largely a consolidation of previous laws, and its new features deal particularly with the several modes in which land may be acquired. These latter may be briefly summarised thus:—(1) By Agricultural Selections, that is in agricultural farms and agricultural homesteads; (2) Grazing Selections, that is grazing farms and grazing homesteads; (3) Scrub Selections; and (4) Unconditional Selections. The novelty in these is rather more in the system than in the principle. Except in the case of Scrub Selections and Unconditional Selections, no person who is not a British subject by birth or naturalisation, or who is under the age of 16 years, or who seeks to acquire the land as the agent, or servant, or trustee of another, will be allowed to select. Married women come in a measure under the ban of disqualification also. A memo. issued by the Lands Department sets forth the following:—

A married woman is not competent to select an agricultural homestead or a grazing homestead unless the disqualification is removed by the Land Court in the case of a married woman who has obtained an order for judicial separation or an order protecting her separate property, or who is living apart from her husband. The Act provides certain measures of precedence or priority of claim with respect to selections. For instance: Where land is open for different modes of selection alternately, priority amongst simultaneous applications for the same land is given to an application for it as an agricultural farm as against an application for it as an unconditional selection; and if the land is open for grazing selection, to an application for it as a grazing homestead as against an application for it as a grazing farm. Priority amongst simultaneous applications for the same land by the same mode of selection is determined by lot, unless in the case a simultaneous application for the same land as a grazing selection or an unconditional selection or higher rental is tendered than that proclaimed. In that event the highest tender secures priority.

This system of settling a claim by tender was strongly opposed by certain members of Parliament, who held that the method would unduly favour the man with the most capital; but, on the other hand, it was urged—and Parliament went with the idea—that no man would pay more for land than it was fairly worth, and that the State was entitled to the best bargain it could fairly make.

In reviewing the various forms of selection, it may be said that our interpretation of them is drawn from the official memo. or digest compiled by the Lands Department, and issued by the Government Printer with the usual authority. We will first take agricultural farms. The largest area that may be acquired by any one person is the selection of both an agricultural farm and an agricultural homestead. The joint area must not exceed 1280 acres, and the purchasing price may range from 10s. an acre upwards, as may be declared by proclamation.

The term over which the purchase is to extend is 21 years, and the annual rent is one fortieth of the purchasing price, and the payments are credited as part of the price. The land must be continually occupied by the selector residing personally on it, or by his manager or agent doing so. Within five years of the issue of the licence to occupy, or such extended time not exceeding two years, as the Court may allow, the selector must enclose the land with a good and substantial fence, or make permanent improvements equal in value to such a fence. On the completion of the improvements the selector becomes entitled to a lease of the farm, and may thereafter mortgage it; or, with approval of the Court, may underlet it. After the improvements have been effected, any lessee (whether he acquired by selection or transfer) who has held the farm for five years, and has duly fulfilled the condition of the occupation, may pay the part of the purchasing price then remaining unpaid, and obtain a deed of grant in fee-simple. After the term of ten years have elapsed, the purchase may be completed by the then registered lessee, irrespective of the time he has held it.

Concerning Agricultural Homesteads, it is provided that land open to selection as agricultural farms is not available for agricultural homesteads unless so proclaimed. The area allowed to be selected as an agricultural homestead varies with the quality of the land. If the price at which any land (open to both modes of selection) is available to agricultural farm selection, is not less than £1 an acre, 160 acres is allowed for a homestead; if its price as a farm would be less than £1, but not less than 15s, then 320 acres can be taken as a Homestead; and, if its price as a farm would be less than 15s an acre, then 640 acres is allowed for a homestead. The price for a homestead is 2s 6d an acre, the annual rent 3d an acre, and the term ten years. The selector must continuously and by personal residence occupy the land. The provisions with respect to improvements are the same as in the case of agricultural farms, and the selector gets a lease. At any time after five years from the commencement of the term, on the selector proving that the conditions have been duly performed and that the sum expended in improvements has been at the rate of 10s, 5s, or 2s 6d an acre respectively, according to the quality of the land, he may pay up the remaining rents so as to make his total payments equal 2s 6d an acre, and obtain a deed of grant of the land in fee-simple. In this section of the Act a somewhat novel idea is included. It is provided that the selectors of a group of two or more agricultural homesteads may associate together for mutual assistance, and on making proof of *bona fides* to the Commissioner, may receive from him a Special License, enabling not less than one half of the whole number to perform the conditions of occupation and improvements for the group. The residence may be upon any one or more of the homesteads, and if more than 10s per acre has been expended in improvements on any homestead while the Special License is in force, the surplus may be attributed to the others.

We come now to Grazing Selections, Grazing Farms and Grazing Homesteads. Special legislation to deal with this important development in the land settlement of the Colony was an absolute necessity. The grazing selector had become an important factor in the industrial life of the Colony, and the special methods of occupying the Crown Lands for the purpose of depasturing stock which were brought in were appreciated, as likely to ensure closer and more profitable settlement. The maximum area allowed to be acquired by any one person as a grazing farm is 20,000 acres, and the term of lease may be 14, 21 or 28 years, as the proclamation opening the land to selection may declare. The annual rent for the first period of seven years may range from $\frac{1}{2}$ d per acre upwards according to the proclamation or the tendering of selectors. The Court determines the rental for each subsequent period of seven years, but it cannot be decreased by any re-assessment, nor can it be increased by more than one half of the rent for the period immediately preceding. As in agricultural selections a grazing farm must be continuously and personally occupied by the selector or by his manager or agent. Within three years, or such extended time as the Court may permit, not exceeding two years, the selector must enclose the land with a good and substantial fence and must keep it so fenced during the whole of the term. In the case of two or more contiguous farms not exceeding in the aggregate 20,000 acres, the Court may by Special License permit the selectors to fence only the outside boundaries of the whole area. Provision is so made that where necessary the Department may require that the fence must be rabbit proof, but in the case of groups of contiguous grazing farms not exceeding eight in number or 200 square miles in total area and subject to the condition of special fencing, the Court may by Special License permit the whole area to be enclosed with rabbit proof fencing instead of requiring each farm to be enclosed separately. The selectors of groups of two or more grazing farms, the area of none of which exceeds 2,560 acres, may associate for mutual benefit, and the Commissioner may permit not less than half the whole number to carry out the conditions and personal residence. When a grazing farm is enclosed in the manner prescribed the selector becomes entitled to a lease of it and may thereafter mortgage it; or, with the permission of the Minister, may sub-divide or transfer it; or, with the approval of the Court, may underlet it.

As to Grazing Homesteads, the same general conditions are applicable with the following exceptions:

(1) During the first five years of the term of a grazing homestead the condition of occupation must be performed by the continuous personal residence of the selector on the land. (2) Before the expiration of five years from the commencement of the term, or the death of the original lessee, whichever first happens, a grazing homestead is not capable of being mortgaged, assigned or transferred.

In the Act of 1897 we come upon new ground also under the head of "Scrub Selections." It is provided that lands extensively or entirely overgrown by scrub may be opened for selection as scrub selections up to 10,000

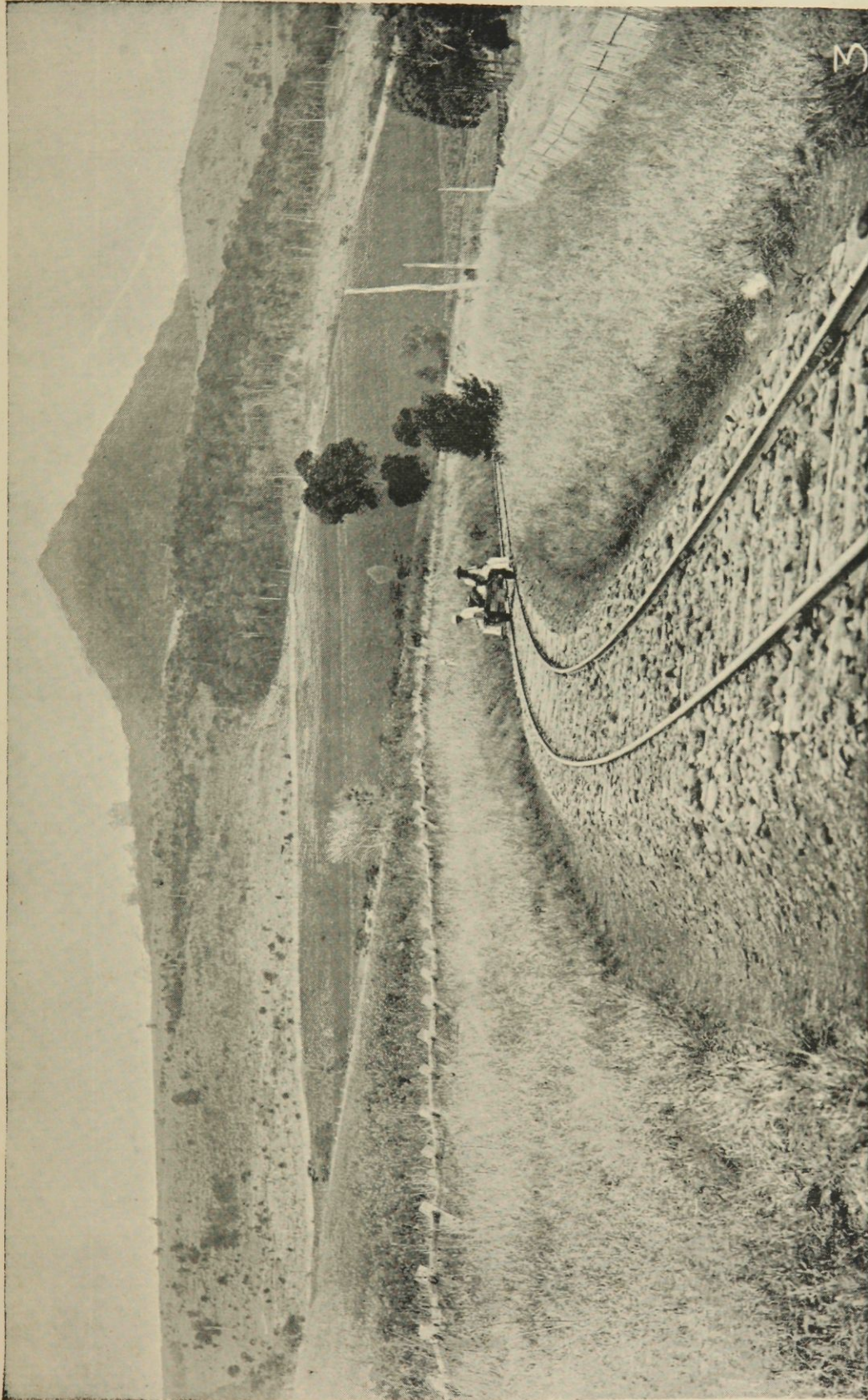
acres in area and with a term of thirty years. The areas are classed according to the proportion covered by scrub and from periods varying from five to twenty years according to the classification. No rent is chargeable during the first period of the lease, but the selector must clear the whole of the scrub in equal proportions each year, and must keep it cleared and must enclose the selection with a good and substantial fence. The annual rent payable for the subsequent periods ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per acre and a negotiable lease is issued to the selector when his application has been approved by the Court.

With Unconditional Selections, as the term implies, no other conditions than the payment of the purchase money are imposed and the personal qualifications which exist with respect to other forms of selection are removed. The greatest area allowed to be acquired by any one person as an unconditional selection, in the same district, is 1,280 acres, the price per acre ranges from 13s 4d upwards and is payable in twenty annual instalments. A negotiable lease is issued for the term of twenty years when the application to select has been approved by the Court, and a Deed of Grant may be issued at any time on payment of the balance of the purchasing price.

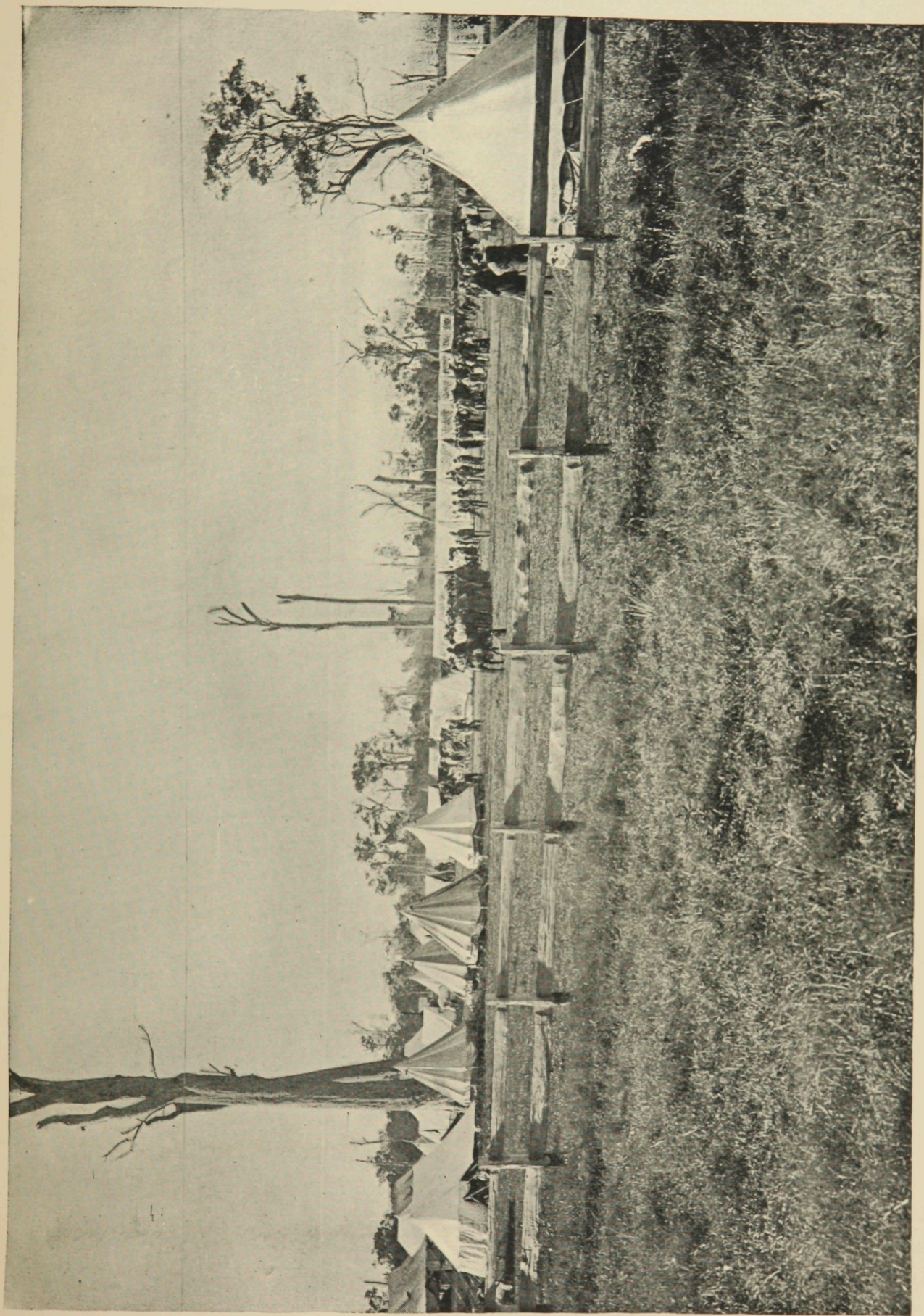
In addition to the modes of acquiring land by selection, provision is made in the Foxton Act granting Occupation Licences without conditions other than the payment of rent in respect of lands not held under any other tenure. The tenancy of an occupation licence is from year to year and expires on the 31st December, but may be renewed by payment, on or before the 30th September, of another year's rent. A licence is determinable at the end of any year by six months notice previously given with the licensee, who may, however, continue to occupy it until it is selected. Upon selection his interest in the land ceases. In the event of the pastoral tenant continuing to occupy the resumed portion of a run prior to its being required for selection he will do so under the occupation licence, and so with occupiers of areas in districts where the leases have fallen in. Occupation licence is also applied in the case of the utilisation of forfeited grazing selections.

Under the Act a special right of priority in certain cases is provided for. Before land becomes available for acquisition under any tenure—we quote from the Departmental digest of the Act—it must be so proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*. Right of priority is given in the case of agricultural homesteads and occupation licences, where it results from a special request that the land is opened. In every instance, the request must be made through the land Commissioner of the District in which the land is situated. If for an agricultural homestead, it must be accompanied by a deposit equal to 3d an acre.

If on the day when the land is declared to be open to selection or licence, and at the time appointed for the receipt of applications, the person at whose request it was



ON THE KILLARNEY LINE, Mt. Sturt in the distance.



OUR SOLDIERS IN CAMP AT MEEANDAH, near Brisbane.

FEDERATION.



HE Federal story is a long one—one is almost afraid to say just when the beginning was. It at all events goes back to the early days when Sir S. W. Griffith

was just blossoming into a statesman so far as Queensland, as such, is concerned, but long before that even as regards the question generally. However, about its very early history we need hardly trouble ourselves; the Commonwealth has virtually been consummated, and with the dawn of the new century will Australia as a series of divided colonies belong to the past, and one people with one destiny take its place. The consummation has taken many years, and to the work have many of Queensland's brightest intellects—many since gone, a few still surviving—bent themselves. One thing Queensland can always feel proud about is that, not only did she constitute one of the first to consider the great question of Australian unity, but she played a very important part in its establishment. Out of representative conferences of Premiers and other delegates sprung the Federal Council, from which evolved the conventions and finally the Commonwealth. Skipping the various conferences, we come to the Federal Council, which was established under an Imperial Statute of 1885. Its short title is "The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885," and its preamble is as follows: "Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia, for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several Colonies by their respective legislatures." Then follows the formal "Be it enacted &c." It is provided that Her Majesty shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to make laws for specified purposes within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia "and such other territories as Her Majesty may from time to time declare by order-in-council to be within the operation of this Act." The "definitions" described "Colonies" thus: "The Colonies (including their respective dependencies) of Fiji, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, and the province South Australia, and any other Colonies that may hereafter be erected in Australasia, or those of the said Colonies in respect to which this Act is in operation." A "Crown

Colony" is defined thus: "Any colony in which the control of public officers is retained by Her Majesty's Imperial Government." It is provided that a session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years; each Colony to be represented in the Council by two members, except in the case of Crown Colonies which shall be represented by one member each, and Her Majesty at the request of the legislatures of the Colonies, may by order-in-council from time to time increase the number of representatives from each Colony. Each legislature makes its own arrangements for the appointment of representatives and for determining their tenure of office.

The matters subject to the legislative authority of the Council are set forth in section 15 of the Act thus:—

- (a) The relations of Australasia with the Islands of the Pacific.
- (b) Prevention of the influx of criminals.
- (c) Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits.
- (d) The service of civil process in the courts of any Colony within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia, out of the jurisdiction of the colony in which it is issued.
- (e) The enforcements of judgments of courts of law of any Colony beyond the limits of the Colony.
- (f) The enforcements of criminal process beyond the limits of the Colony in which it is issued and the extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children, and deserters from the Imperial or Colonial Naval or Military Forces.)
- (g) The custody of offenders on board ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Governments beyond territorial limits.
- (h) Any matter which at the request of the legislatures of the Colonies Her Majesty by order-in-council shall think fit to refer to the Council.
- (i) Such as the following matters may be referred to the Council by the legislatures of any two or more Colonies, that is to say the general defences, quarantine, patents of invention and discovery, copyright, bills of exchange and promissory notes, uniformity of weights and measures, recognition in other Colonies of any marriage or divorce duly solemnised or decreed in any Colony, naturalisation of aliens, status of corporations and joint stock companies in other Colonies than that in which they have been constituted, and any other matter of general Australasian interest in respect to which the legislatures of the several Colonies can legislate within their own limits, and as to which it is deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application; provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the Colonies, by whose legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other Colonies as may afterwards adopt the same. Every bill in respect to the matters marked (a), (b) or (c) shall, unless previously approved by Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Further than this, the Act provides that any two or

more of the Colonies may, through their governors, and upon an address of the Legislatures of such Colonies, refer to the Council matters affecting such Colonies or their relation with one another, and the Council has authority to determine such matters. When a Bill is passed by the Council, it is presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the Colony in which the Council shall be sitting, who shall give the royal assent, or reserve the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. Her Majesty may, nevertheless, within one year after receipt of a measure to which the Governor has assented, disallow the Act, and proclamation of such disallowance shall annul the Act. In accordance with this, a measure passed does not have any force for a year unless, and within one year from the day on which it was presented to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent, such Governor signifies the assent of Her Majesty. The Acts of Council when assented to have force of law in possessions in respect to which the Act is in operation, or in the Colonies to which its operation is extended, and on board all British ships, other than Her Majesty's ships of war, whose last port of clearance, or port of destination, is in such possession or Colony. The Acts of Council supersede colonial enactments, that is to say that in any case where the provisions of an Act of the Council shall be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the law of the Colony affected thereby, the Acts of Council shall prevail, and the law of the Colony, so far as such repugnance and inconsistency extend, have no operation. An important part of the Act is Section 29, which places the Federal Council in the position to make representations to Her Majesty, with respect to the relations of Her Majesty's possessions in Australia with the possessions of foreign powers. The Act, it may be said, does not come into operation in any Colony until the Legislature of such Colony shall have passed an Act of Accordance, declaring it in force, and four Colonies are necessary to give it effect. Further, any Colony may pass legislation declaring that the Act shall cease to be in force there, but all Acts of Council passed while such colony continued the Act in operation, shall continue to be in force unless altered or repealed by the Council.

Although much useful work was accomplished under the auspices of the Federal Council, and although many considered that out of the Council would evolve the Commonwealth, Federation was to Queensland, more or less, an abstract matter until 1899. It had then become a practical question upon which the people were ready to be called upon to apply their minds, and ready to say whether the Colony ought or ought not to become part of the great Federation, which it was apparent must shortly be established. But going back to 1883, the year in which the present Chief Justice first became prominently associated with the movement, it may be mentioned that Queensland had endeavoured, per medium of the late Sir Thomas McIlwraith, to acquire the whole of Papua—an effort that was unsuccessful. A conference or convention of representatives of all the Australian Colonies, including

New Zealand, met in Sydney to consider the question among others. One of the "other" matters was the framing of a Bill for the establishment of a Federal Council of Australia with authority, as will be seen from the Bill just quoted, to deal with a limited number of subjects. The Bill was, as has been stated, passed by the Imperial Government in 1885. By the resolution of the convention adopting the Draft Bill, it was formally admitted that the Federal Council was an imperfect body, but it was thought that a more complete Federal constitution would have been too far in advance of public opinion of the time, while it was hoped that the Council would develop into a more perfect Federal Union. This hope, as we know, has been disappointed. In 1890, the necessity for some common action had become so apparent, that a conference met at Melbourne to consider the subject. This was followed by the National Australian Convention held in Sydney in 1891, under the presidency of the late Sir Henry Parkes. At this time it had become generally recognised that for the purpose of effective united action, it was necessary to establish an executive movement common to all Australia, and also a legislature with functions limited to matters of common concern, but having authority with respect to those matters over the whole territory of the Federation. Important questions necessarily arose as to the functions to be attributed to the Federal Parliament and Federal Government, and thus the whole question of a Federal Constitution was raised.

At the convention of 1891 each of the Australian Colonies was represented by seven delegates, nominated by the several Parliaments, while New Zealand had three representatives. The representatives of Queensland took an active part in the labours of the convention, which resulted in the framing of a draft Bill to establish a Commonwealth of Australia. For various reasons which need not now be resurrected, that Bill did not become law, but the matter having been put in a concrete form and the interest in it having been kept alive by continual discussion, a fresh effort was made to give effect to the principle. Accordingly another convention met in Adelaide in 1897, and after adjournments in Sydney and Melbourne, their labours resulted in the framing of another Bill, which now forms the basis of the Federation. At this convention all the Australian Colonies except Queensland (but not including New Zealand) were represented, the representatives in the case of all the Colonies except Western Australia, being chosen by popular vote. The amendments made in the Bill of 1891 were numerous, but principally in matters of detail. At the present time there are few who do not but regret that Queensland was not represented there. While it is possible she might not have been able to alter any essential detail, her presence would have removed one of the greatest objections anti-federalists had to advance during and prior to the taking of the referendum. As has been truly said by Sir S. W. Griffith, nothing is to be gained by referring to the history of the various proposals for the representation of Queensland or the reasons for

their non-acceptance, but it is a fact that, while Queensland had no voice in framing the Constitution as finally agreed upon, and although the second convention decided to begin *de novo* and not to start on the basis of the Draft Bill of '91, they did as a matter of fact take it as the basis of their work, and as has been stated, the amendments made were principally in matters of detail.

This Bill was submitted in 1898 for the opinion of the electors of the four Colonies represented at the convention—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania and in all was approved by a majority. In the case of New South Wales, however, the Legislature had established a statutory minimum of votes as necessary for the acceptance of the Bill; and as the number of votes in favour of accepting it just fell short of this number, the Bill was not in point of law adopted and the question remained for a time in abeyance. Finally a conference of all the Australian Prime Ministers was held in Melbourne in February 1899, at which certain further amendments to the Draft Bill were agreed to, two very important ones being made at the instance of the Hon. J. R. Dickson who represented Queensland. Thus it will be seen that although Queensland had not been present at the first convention of 1897, she had something to say in the final preparation of the Bill, which has since been ratified by the Imperial Parliament.

Public interest in the measure was thoroughly

awakened in Queensland, so that when, after a special short session of Parliament had met and agreed to the Enabling Bill, the referendum came to be taken, both sides had their forces well marshalled and a most creditable vote was the result. The poll was taken on September 2, 1899, but it was exactly a month later ere the full and complete returns were collected. These showed a majority in favour of the acceptance of the Commonwealth Bill by 7492. The voting in the several divisions of the Colony was:—

		FOR	AGAINST
Metropolitan	..	6,140	10,168
Southern	..	14,825	14,454
Central	..	6,306	4,150
Northern	..	11,217	2,224
Grand total	..	38,488	30,996
Informal	..	348	

An address to the Queen was accordingly submitted to the Legislative Assembly and adopted by a vote of 57 to 10 in a House of 72 Members, counting the Speaker. In the Council it passed by a majority of 7, the voting there being 16 to 9. How, during the early part of 1900, Mr. Dickson formed one of the delegates to England in connection with the movement, and the important part he took in securing the passage of the Bill through the Imperial Parliament, is too recent information to need any detailed reference.



HISTORY OF BRISBANE.

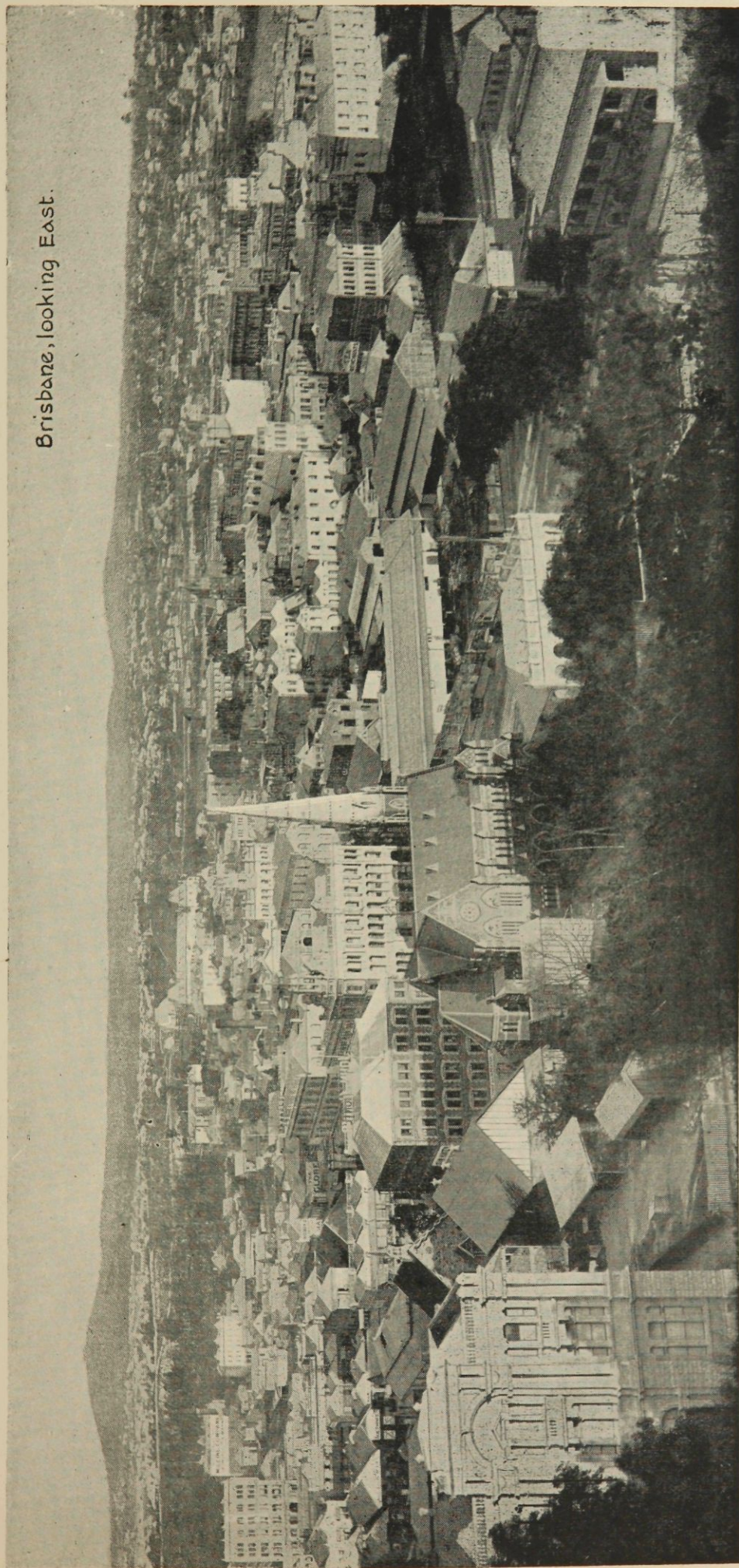
A CITY may be truly described as a mirror, through which is reflected the energy and enterprise that is in a country. It is the capital which surmounts the pillar of progress; the coping stone of that pioneering effort which has made the Anglo-Saxon people what it is. In the trade centre which pulsates the heart of the State, according to the vigour and growth of a metropolis, may be judged the general health of the community of which it forms the centre. When we see a city peopled with busy and prosperous folk, with well-paved and well-kept streets, with sky-piercing buildings unadorned with the too familiar notice "To Let," it may be taken for granted that behind it all is wealth-giving territory populated by energetic settlers. In Brisbane, the capital of the Queen colony of Australia, we find a place which fulfils all these conditions of merit. Four decades have seen Brisbane grow from a miserable dependency of New South Wales, absolutely neglected by the parent government, and little heard of outside Australia at all, into a city of truly great dimensions, and the metropolis of what is freely admitted to be one of the finest if one of the youngest colonies of the group. She was at the outset an outcast; her geographical position for years operated against her trade development and discounted her claims to importance. But in spite of her drawbacks, natural and manufactured, she steadily progressed until now she runs well up in the scale of material worth, and has a standing which claims the respect of all her neighbours. With her lay the key to the Federal situation; both Victoria and New South Wales have at last admitted this.

Brisbane, geographically, is at one corner of the colony. A matter of fifty miles or so separates the metropolis of Queensland from the border line of the mother colony. Still, as between Brisbane and Sydney, there is a distance of about 500 miles—a distance which in the days gone by was considered only sufficient to furnish the minimum of safety to those who founded Sydney. For Brisbane by name and by association is a product of the convict era. Her discovery may be said to have been due jointly to an accident and the promptings of necessity. Moreton Bay itself had been located and named as early as 1770 by Captain Cook, who in recording its existence ventured the opinion that a river flowed

into it. This opinion, however, was rather discounted at a later period, by the fact that twice Flinders had examined the neighbourhood and failed to find even a trace of a stream.

In 1823, Sydney, the dumping ground of England's outcast of society, was literally becoming too hot to hold its residents, and Governor Brisbane, growing apprehensive, issued instructions to Lieutenant Oxley to make a cruise northward in quest of a suitable site to which the worst of the recidivists—"thrice-convicted felons" they were called—might be deported. As the Governor himself put it, "their removal is necessary for the good as well as for the safety of the place." Thus we find Oxley in Moreton Bay in November of 1823. The "lucky chance that oft decides the fate of mighty monarchs" here made famous the name of Oxley. His vessel lay in a narrow channel. While the cable was being laid out John Uniacke, who accompanied the expedition, observed among the blacks congregated on the beach one man whose colour indicated that whatever his nationality he was not an aboriginal. A boat was at once sent ashore and then it was found that the object of curiosity was one of a party of castaway timbergetters who had been blown out to sea when cruising in the neighbourhood of Illawarra and cast upon one of the islands of Moreton Bay. The story of the three survivors—Pamphlet, Finnagan, and Parsons by name—need not be gone into here. It is sufficient for our purpose to know that the three men had in their wandering crossed a large river of the existence of which Pamphlet and Finnagan made Oxley acquainted—Parsons had before the arrival of the vessel conceived the idea of walking to Sydney and had never been heard of. Their statement led to Oxley finding the Brisbane, although it is remarkable that in his diary he makes no mention of either the timber-getters or their story. This was left for Uniacke to record. By some it is held that Oxley's vanity would not permit him to log a fact which might detract from his claims in respect of the discovery. However, be that as it may, the one fact that interests us most is that the Brisbane was discovered and explored. It did not apparently impress Oxley as a site for the required depot, for he chose one on the shores of the Bay, named Redcliffe by Flinders a quarter of a century before. Here the first shipment of convicts were dumped. This

Brisbane, looking East.



VIEW OF BRISBANE, looking East from Observatory, Showing Albert St. Methodist Cathedral,
one of the handsomest buildings of the City.

place did not, however, long remain the hotbed of cruelty and crime. It was said officially that it was a frightfully unhealthy spot; that fresh water was scarce. The fact was, the blacks were too troublesome to be pleasant, and offered reprisals for the many questionable acts of the Imperial staff. Accordingly the services of Oxley were again requisitioned. This time (1824) he fixed the site at a spot at what is now known as Petrie's Bight or William street—there is a doubt which. Shortly afterwards Governor Brisbane came to Moreton Bay and gave his approval to the site chosen and his thanks to Oxley. There is no record of how Pamphlet was rewarded or whether he was rewarded at all.

Thus it will be seen that in a single lifetime Brisbane has been converted from primeval forest to cathedral city; from the haunt of the felon to the home of the freeman. Truly three score years and ten have wrought a remarkable transformation! Convictism hung like a pall over Moreton Bay—for this name was not discarded until well after Separation—from 1824 to 1839 roughly speaking. Practically all the convicts went with the dawn of July of the latter year. Some thirty or forty, required to finish certain work, were alone left. Still the place was not yet entirely free. The few pioneers attracted to Moreton Bay by the prospect of it being thrown open to free settlement were hemmed in and nearly strangled by the red tape of officialdom.

It will readily be understood that the difficulties which beset the pioneers were such as demanded pluck and grit to overcome. At one period it was seriously contemplated reviving transportation to the place, but Dr. Lang had in the meantime started his emigration crusade and the few hundred sturdy colonists had now to be reckoned with. They were assisted by the *Moreton Bay Courier* which made its appearance as the pioneer of the Queensland Press on 20th June, 1846. The battle of liberty against license began in deadly earnest. The result settled for ever the transportation question. While this warfare was being carried on, trade had been growing somewhat and population increased by the arrival of many immigrant ships. Particularly was this so during the fifties; these years were indeed years of progression. It was during this decade that the separation question was born. The fight for independence was carried on with much warmth and often with considerable bitterness of feeling until the end of 1859 when success crowned the labours of the plucky pioneers and "Moreton Bay" gave place to the more comprehensive name of "Queensland," with "Brisbane" for its capital.

Its first years of self-government were fraught with difficulty and disaster. The Colony was given nothing practically on which to set up housekeeping, unless it were a veritable load of liabilities, the result of the financial arrangements come to with the mother Colony. Indeed, at the end of the first five years, Queensland may be said to have been bankrupt. Naturally Brisbane as the capital of a colony that could hardly pay its current debts,

let alone any previously-contracted, did not make much headway. But gold came to her rescue; Gympie broke out and transformed things generally in a way that will ever be remembered by the colonists. Queensland has had similar experiences since—notably that of 1893—but none have been so severely felt perhaps as that which followed so closely on the heels of Separation. No one can doubt Brisbane's prosperity at the present time, nor question the solvency of the Colony for that matter. Let us consult a few figures. At the time of Separation (1859) the population of Queensland was returned as 25,000; her national and private worth was computed at something under one and a-half million sterling, of which amount Brisbane was credited with £800,000. The area under cultivation was less than 2000 acres; sheep numbered a round million, cattle 300,000 head, and horses 20,000. Queensland industries were represented by four saw mills, two small and practically undeveloped coal mines, one insignificant soap and candle factory, and a bankrupt dugong fishery. There was not a single mile of telegraph line throughout the length and breadth of the Colony; there were not forty miles of railway track laid even up to 1866. From then to now it is but one short generation, yet within that period her population has grown to about 480,000; sheep now number upwards of 23,000,000, and cattle over 7,000,000. No less an area than 350,000 acres are under cultivation, with a tremendous area in preparatory stages, to say nothing of the millions of acres utilised as grazing country. Her sugar output is valued at over £1,000,000, her wool and gold yields between them approximate £5,000,000. Human settlement has extended over her immense territory aggregating 427,838,080 acres, which are practically covered by a net work of thousands of miles of railway and telegraph lines. A market place has been established for British goods representing considerably over £5,000,000 annually, while an export trade valued at something like nine or ten millions sterling has been created. And the centre of all this worth is Brisbane. Truly her importance is beyond dispute. Yet notwithstanding such significant facts there are even now leading business houses in Great Britain who are found addressing their correspondence to "Brisbane, South Australia," or, worse still, to "Brisbane, Victoria, New Zealand!"

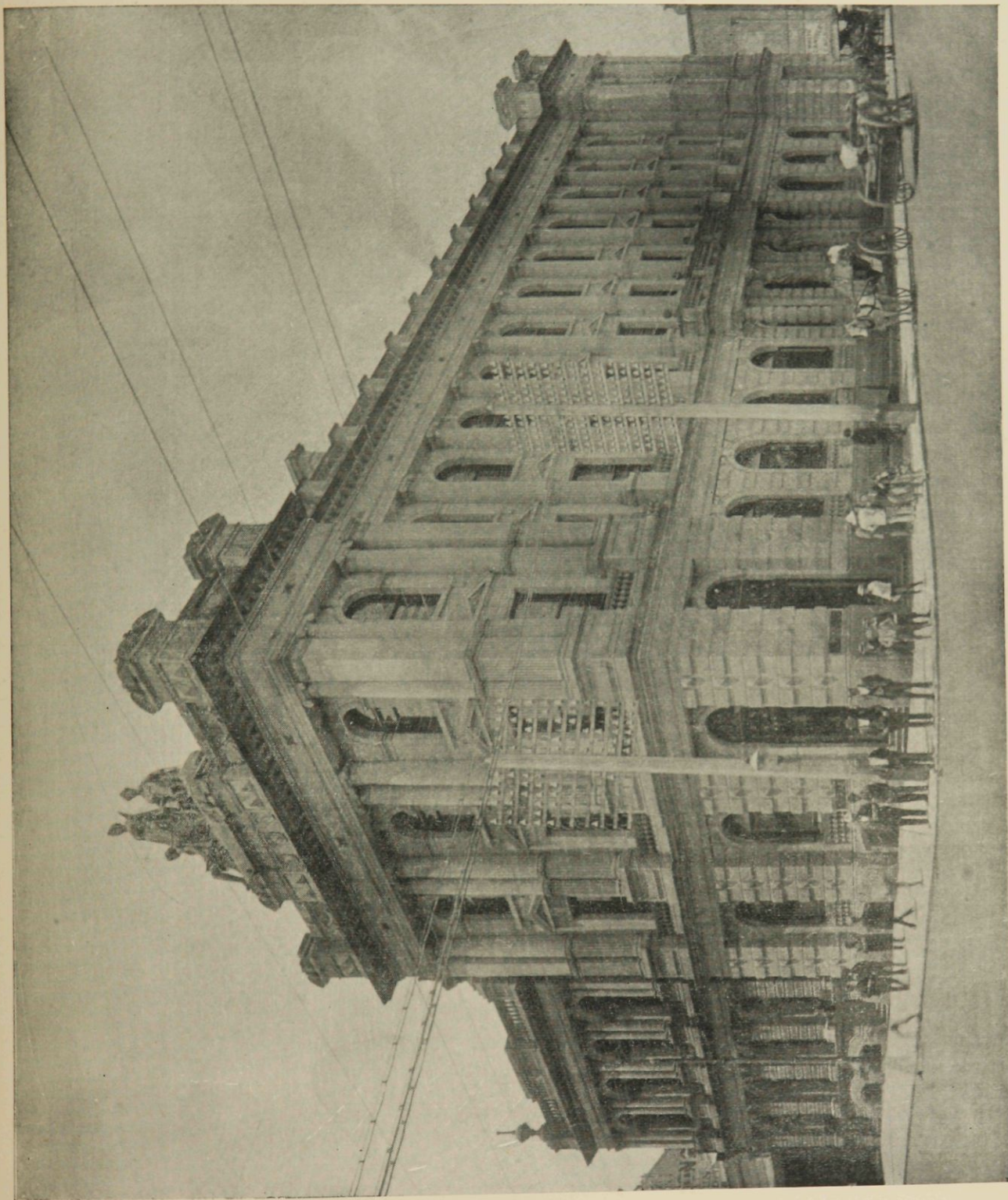
Brisbane has been variously described and located. For instance Archibald Forbes spoke of the Brisbane as "the most beautiful river in Australia," while a "Geographer-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty" once wrote about "Brisbane Downs on the south part of New South Wales!" The approach to the city is picturesque in the extreme. Having passed Cape Moreton (some hours' steam from the city) the visitor is introduced to numerous islands, some betraying evidences of settlement of one kind or another. Then comes the river which winds a serpentine course right up to the city. It is a singularly beautiful stream, and for fifty miles it is navigable, though Victoria Bridge at Brisbane and several small rocks make it impossible for vessels of heavy tonnage to get beyond

the city. Here and there along its banks are meat works and factories—a veritable Thames in miniature. A few miles higher up are the Hamilton slopes dotted with pretentious suburban villas, beautified by profusely flowering semi-tropical plants and shrubs. From this point the church spires, the storehouses of merchandise, and the rigging of ships lying at the wharves or moored in mid-stream, furnish unmistakable evidence of the approach to a city. Once there the visitor is immediately impressed with the extent of the place. Go where he will on the highlands surrounding Brisbane, he sees suburbs stretching far away to the limit of the eye's vision. The city proper may be said to have been built on both sides of the river, although the north side is known as the city proper and the south as "the Borough." In point of fact it is one town, though governed by a Municipal Council in the one case and by a Borough Council in the other. The Dry Dock is in South Brisbane; so also are extensive wharves and stores. There are numerous large factories, chilling works, flour mills and what not. Its architectural beauties may be said to centre in a few villa residences and the Town Hall, which latter is noted for its novelty of design, its magnificent interior, and—its great cost. However, it lends an air of importance to the place and what is perhaps more to the point, quite overshadows the Municipal offices on the other side of the river! There are several parks in the borough, and it also possesses what is admittedly one of the finest sports grounds in Australia. Further, there are several State institutions—such as the Orphanage, the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution, the gaol, and various schools—and it may be described as the centre of railway system entirely distinct from that which runs out from Brisbane North.

The city and borough are connected by a noble bridge—the largest traffic bridge in Australia. It carries in addition to the ordinary traffic a double line of tramways which intersect the borough as they do the city. Brisbane proper must impress the visitor. Its extensive wharves with large steamers disgorging and taking in freight, the constant stream of traffic which meanders through its lines of "sky-piercing" buildings; the many chimney stacks belching forth the blackest of black smoke; the hum and bustle of the electric cars and of omnibusses; the crowds of busy people—all speak of the activity of the place and the importance of its trading relations. Here and there on the various eminences—for Brisbane is most picturesquely situated—are to be seen the spires and towers of the "Houses of God"; if the moral welfare of the good Brisbane folk may be judged by their liberality in the matter of ecclesiastical architecture, there need be no apprehension as to their after state. Up the hill sides nestle villa residences and less pretentious abodes which tell us something of what is at the back of the trade. In these places and in the suburbs round about are domiciled some 110,000 people. And there is plenty of room for expansion.

Brisbane has had its boom days. There are many

who can testify. Yet Brisbane has much to thank the boom for. Private enterprise, ill-requited though it has often been, has not been of a niggardly character. The banks occupy palatial premises, while the hotels for elegance, convenience, and general equipment would be difficult to surpass anywhere. Wholesale merchants, too, have shown their practical belief in the stability of the place by running up four and five storied warehouses, while retailers are only a short distance behind. Insurance companies occupy majestic buildings, the A.M.P. Company possessing offices which, while strikingly imposing on the exterior, are also high examples of art in their interior arrangements and decorations. These front the commanding pile occupied by the Brisbane Newspaper Company. This latter is a veritable beehive, for while the ground floor is utilised by retail traders and by the company's clerical staff, the intermediate flats are the headquarters of some of the leading institutions of Queensland. On the top and in the basement floors are the offices of the literary and mechanical branches of the company's establishment, wherein are produced the three journals: *Courier* (recognised as the leading journal of the colony), *Queenslander* (the leading weekly), and the *Evening Observer*, an afternoon paper. It is admittedly the largest and one of the finest-equipped newspaper offices in Australia. The *Courier* was established as far back as 1846. The *Telegraph*, the other principal newspaper, has its offices further up the street and on the opposite side. These too are among the architectural features of the thoroughfare. Her Majesty's Opera House, with its Italian front, is an elaborate structure, and the Custom House, Museum, Law Courts, Land Offices, Central Fire Brigade, and Government Printing Office may be similarly classed. The Treasury Buildings may be said to form one of the best blocks of public buildings in the whole of the Continent. The Houses of Parliament, picturesquely situated on the fringe of the Queen's Park, also present a commanding appearance; while the palatial buildings of the Queensland Club and the Masonic Hall—both near neighbours—give an air of solidarity to the locality which is pleasingly significant. On the outskirts of the city are the very large hospital buildings and the Exhibition, which latter contains a remarkably fine organ, and which has recently reverted to the Government, who are converting it into an art gallery and museum. Indeed for its size Brisbane may truly be said to be well abreast of the times in the matter of buildings. Its churches are remarkable for their architectural beauty and commodious character. Perhaps the most imposing are the Albert-street Wesleyan, Wickham-terrace and Leichhardt-street Presbyterian Churches, the City Tabernacle (Baptist), and St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic). All have cost very large sums of money and are objects of interest to all visitors. The Anglicans have not yet followed in the wake of the dissenting churches, the Pro-Cathedral being quite behind the period, but a fund is now being raised for the purpose of erecting a cathedral worthy of the place on



BRISBANE OFFICE, AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The Australian Mutual Provident Society is the Largest Mutual Life Office in the British Empire.

Accumulated Funds	-	£16,000,000.
Annual Income	-	£2,250,000.

a new site. Brisbane lacks, too, a decent Town Hall. The present structure has little to commend it, though it is roomy and well appointed. Still it must be remembered it was built away back in the sixties, before Brisbane had perhaps the right even to call itself a town and when a building of the dimensions of the Town Hall was regarded almost as colossal. An effort is being made to raise the requisite money to purchase the Exhibition organ, and since this is assured and it is equally a fact that there must be some central place in which to erect the instrument, there is little doubt that Town Hall improvements will not be long deferred.

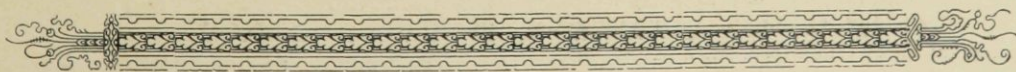
If there is one fact more patent than another to the visitor to Brisbane, it is that the city is remarkably well supplied with reserves. Indeed one cannot but be struck with both the extent and beauty of the several parks and gardens. Chief among them are the Botanic Gardens or Queen's Park. They are bounded on the one side by a drive running along the bank of the river, and on another by an equally picturesque carriage-way passing Parliament House and leading to the Vice-Regal residence. The gardens are the home of many choice plants and tropical trees. Its hundreds of flower beds are a wealth of colour and perfume; its extensive tree-lined walks, ferneries and shady nooks afford rest to both the eye and mind of the many thousands who

"Ramble a-field to brooks and bowers,
To pick up sentiments and flowers."

The bush-houses, the trickling fountains, and the lily-clothed pools, as well as the aviaries and enclosures with their gay plumaged birds and strange animals, are among the many interesting features of the park. Nothing can be more soothing than the rustle of the breeze-shaken bamboo clumps; nothing more cheering than the refreshing cup of tea which is dispensed at a Continental-like kiosk. The rustic seats and tables, the out-of-door *tete-a-tetes*, social croquet, and tennis to the accompaniment of

the clatter of cups and saucers, ice-glasses and the like, smacks, indeed, strikingly of the Continent, and on such occasions when a military or naval band performs on the lawn the suggestion is heightened. The gardens may be said to be right in the city and are consequently the haunt of the botanist and naturalist as they are of the busy business man and the tired worker. Then there are the Albert Park, Acclimatisation Gardens, Victoria Park, the municipal gardens and other reserves which constitute the aggregate very extensive "lungs." Brisbane abounds, too, in marine resorts and bush picnicing grounds; indeed the citizens are remarkably well off in this respect and are naturally proud of their possessions.

Socially the Brisbane people cannot be said to be behind the age. They thrust themselves forward in every movement which makes for progress and enlightenment. Its schools, large yet crowded, reflect the aim of the parents. Its Grammar School results stand out each year in bold relief. Every small suburb, like the city, has its school of arts and, in some cases, technical college. The usefulness of these is to be shortly extended by the issue of diplomas bearing the state stamp and issued by a central examining body. Its Press is clean and wholesome, and it boasts a Public Library and a National Art Gallery, both of which latter are however only in their infancy. At the same time, as befits an Australian capital, sport is not neglected; there is no lack of facilities for enjoying the advantages of recreation, and those facilities are well used. The people are a tolerably healthy lot, too—a fact due largely of course to the invigorating climate and the really good sanitary laws which govern the city. Unfortunately Brisbane does not, for some reason, always obtain credit for this, but the vital statistics show that this is an actual fact; that both from a climatic and sanitary point of view Brisbane is among the most perfect of the capitals forming the centres of the great Continent of Australia.



INDUSTRIAL.

BELIEVING that there are few, apart from those actually engaged in business themselves, who have any idea of the industrial progress Queensland has made during the short term of its existence, the publishers have decided to give a fairly full description of a few at least of its leading mercantile and manufacturing concerns, from which the reader will conclude, and rightly so, that the "merchant prince" is not a creation of the old world alone.

Foremost among the many extensive mercantile firms in the City of Brisbane stands that of

THOMAS BROWN AND SONS, LIMITED,

warehousemen, importers of general drapery, fancy goods, wines, spirits, and groceries; manufacturers of men's clothing and shirts, sugar bags and tarpaulins; and shippers of wool, hides, tallow, etc., whose towering and substantial premises, situated in Eagle-street, present a very imposing appearance, and strike the visitor to the Northern capital for the first time as a real evidence of material prosperity. This, the first impression from an outside view, is substantially confirmed by a careful inspection of the vast and valuable stock displayed within the warehouse. A short history of the rise and progress of this firm appears elsewhere in the pages of this work in connection with biographical notices of Mr. John Hunter Brown, J.P., and his brother, Mr. Thomas Herbert Brown, J.P., the local directors. The firm has certainly achieved phenomenal success from small beginnings, and it is now the largest concern of the kind in the Southern Hemisphere, its ramifications extending all over the vast Colony of Queensland.

The main warehouse of the firm, situated in Eagle-street, is solely for open stock and samples, and is of colossal proportions. It contains five floors, each of which measures 129ft. x 152ft. The visitor enters a spacious lift, and is conducted to the top floor, which contains an immense stock of fancy goods, hardware, glassware, Japanese goods, perfumery and soaps, stationery, basketware, American novelties, cricketing material, guns, fishing tackle, boxing gloves, tennis requirements, brushware, crockery, electro-plated and cutlery goods, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and all tobacconists' and hairdressers' requisites and patent medicines. The firm are sole agents in Queensland for Wiggins, Teape and Co.'s book and writing papers.

The fourth floor is devoted to hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, corsets, umbrellas, ties, knitting wools, mantles, laces, muslins, mosquito nets, curtains, embroideries, underclothing, blouses, capes, haberdashery, dress trimmings, buttons of all kinds and sizes, boot and shoe laces, silks, fancy buckles, trimming and binding braids, tapes and binding, safety pins, etc.

The third floor is stocked with a profusion of hats and caps. There are ladies' straws, felts and velvets and children's hats, and fancy ornaments, flowers, feathers, and millinery trimmings, silks, satins, velvets and plushes, ribbons, etc. The firm import large quantities of straw plaits and make them up in ladies' sailor and convent shapes.

The slop department, also on the third floor, contains ready-made clothing of every conceivable description, manufactured by the firm. The "Lion" brand of white moles is noted for durability throughout the Colony. The firm manufacture all kinds of men's trousers and tweeds and English striped worsteds, sergettes, and three-garment suits, meltons, fancy diagonals, plain and fancy tweeds, serges, overcoats (plain and fancy, with and without capes), men's sac coats, boys' and youths' clothing, made in all styles of fancy tweeds, sergerettes, diagonals, and indigo serges. Trousers and jumpers are made in denim, blue drill and blue duck. Summer clothing comprises white and brown drills, Assam and Jaipur suits and crashes, men's white and fancy vests, drills, and

ducks. Juvenile clothing is made up in fancy tweeds and worsteds, plain and fancy trimmed, including sailor and Norfolk styles, also brown and white drills. The firm also make cord trousers for riding, oilskin coats, and black and blue waterproof coats with capes.

Another extensive department on the third floor is that devoted to tweeds. Here are stocked English and Scotch tweeds, worsted trouserings and suitings, indigo and black serges, worsteds, Venetians, superfines, doeskins, indigo and black vicunas, whipcords, and Bedford cords.

The dress department is on the first floor, and contains cashmeres, serges, Amazon cloths, whipcords, and all seasonable lines in prints, shirtings, cretonnes and art muslins, shirts, collars, and pyjamas.

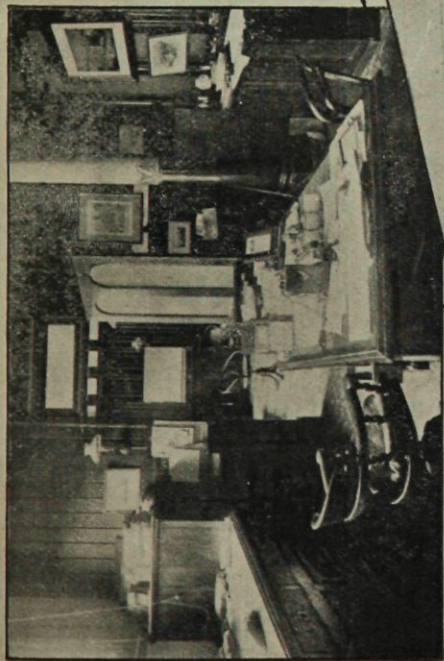
One of the most important departments is the Manchester, also on the first floor, which carries very large stocks of flannelettes, shirtings, carpets, linoleums, mats, mattings, towels, table covers, quilts, window hollands, silesias, moleskins, swansdowns, damasks, d'oyleys, diapers, table napkins, French canvasses, eiderdown, honeycomb, marcella, and satin quilts.

At the back of a portion of the first floor is the shirt department, where there is stocked an immense assortment of shirts, including the following:—White dress, blue negligé, check zephyr, Oxford, Ceylon, crimean, flannelette, China silk, silk (striped and plain), cashmere and Japanese crêpe. This department also contains flannel undershirts, pyjama suits, and gentlemen's linen collars. With the exception of the white dress shirts and collars (which are imported from England), all the goods in this department are manufactured at the firm's factory, which turns out about 500 dozen per week. Orders are daily received for these goods from drapers and storekeepers in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Mount Morgan, Mackay, Townsville, Charters Towers, and other centres throughout Queensland, and the enormous stocks that are carried enable these orders to be expeditiously filled.

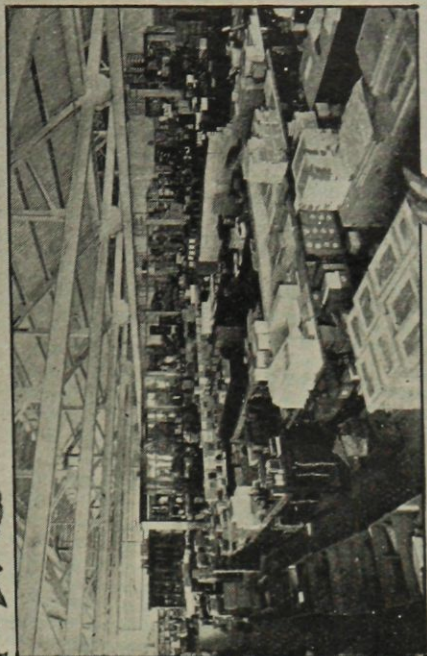
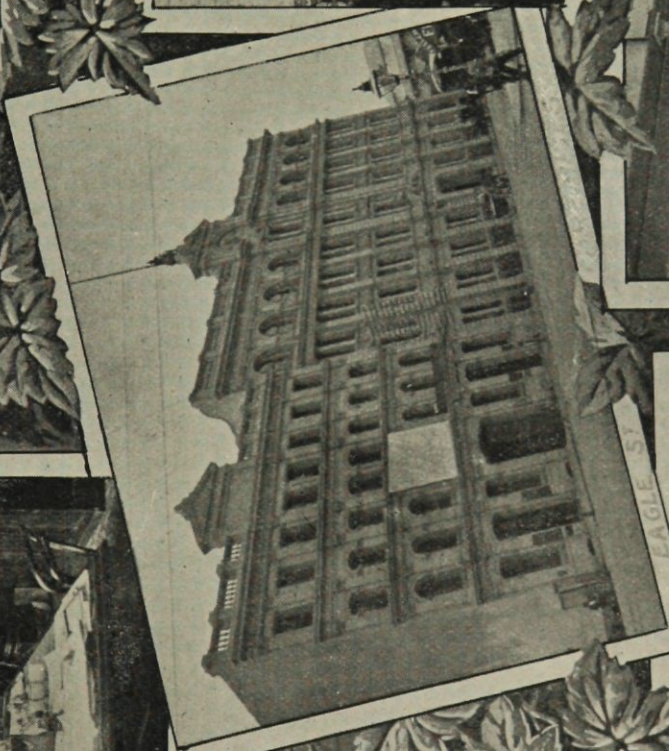
The counting-house is in the front of the first floor, and some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gathered from the fact that in this department 20 clerks are employed. In the entering room, which is in the basement, and which is connected with the counting-house, five clerks are engaged. The Manchester heavy department is also in the basement, and contains immense stocks of white and grey calicos, canvasses, hessians, flannels, blankets (white and coloured), bush and travelling rugs, tarpaulins, tents, sugar bags, white and grey sheetings, filter and straining cloths, meat wrappers, and all kinds of bags, brown and counter papers, ropes, strings and twines. In the basement is the packing department, which gives employment to 11 men, and a powerful engine is engaged in working the passenger and goods lifts, being driven by gas.

The wines, spirits, and groceries department is in the basement of premises adjoining the warehouse. The firm are sole agents for the following well-known lines:—Whiskies, in bulk and case—William Teacher and Sons', Ross Bros.', Brown's 4 Crown, Burns Bros.', McInnes Bros.', Fraser Bros.', Jas. Ainslie and Co.'s. Champagnes—Deutz and Calderman's Gold Lack, and Moët and Chandon's Dry Imperial; Long-neck Brandy, T. B. Hall and Co.'s Boar Head Brand Ale and Stout, S. Allsopp and Sons', Limited, Ale and Stout, Prince Adolf Pilsen Lager Beer, Alex. Cairns's (Paisley) Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade; Queen of Holland Preserved Milk, P. Vencatachellum's Curry and Chutney, Ossington Tea Packets (boxes and chests), F. S. Cleaver's Soap and Perfumery, St. James's Pickles, Thos. Symington's Coffee Essences, Hoffman's Starch, Tanglefoot Fly Paper, etc. The firm also stock all the leading brands of teas and general groceries. They are likewise sole

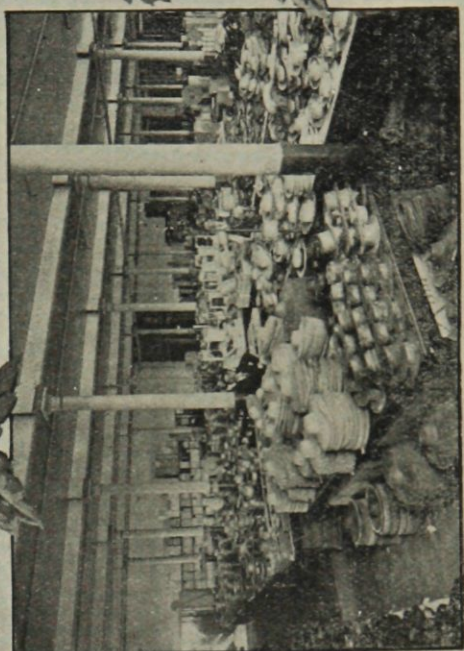
THOMAS BROWN & SONS LIMITED.



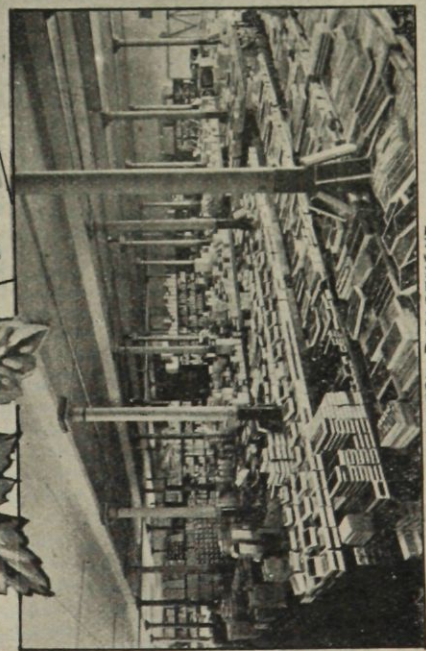
DIRECTORS ROOM



FANCY DEPARTMENT

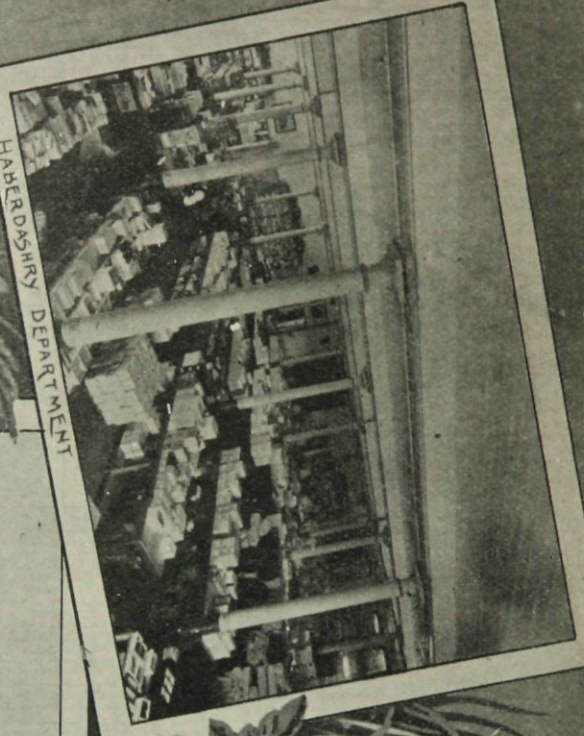


MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

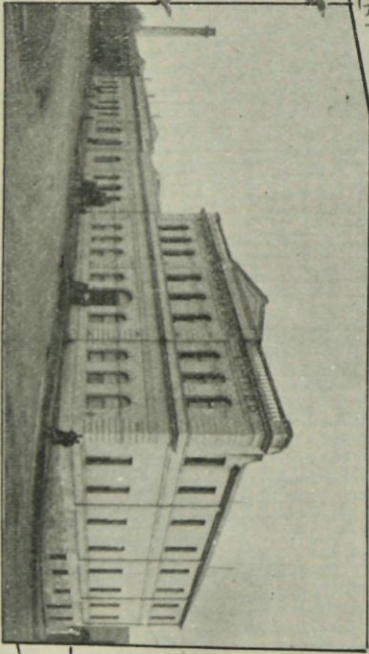


HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

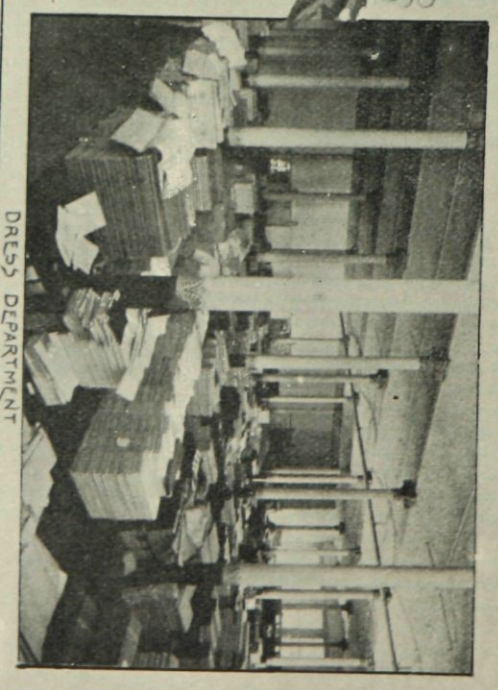
THOMAS BROWN & SONS LIMITED



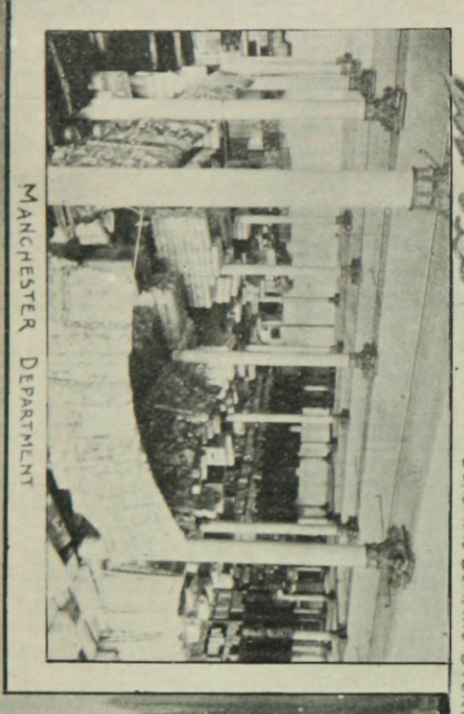
HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT



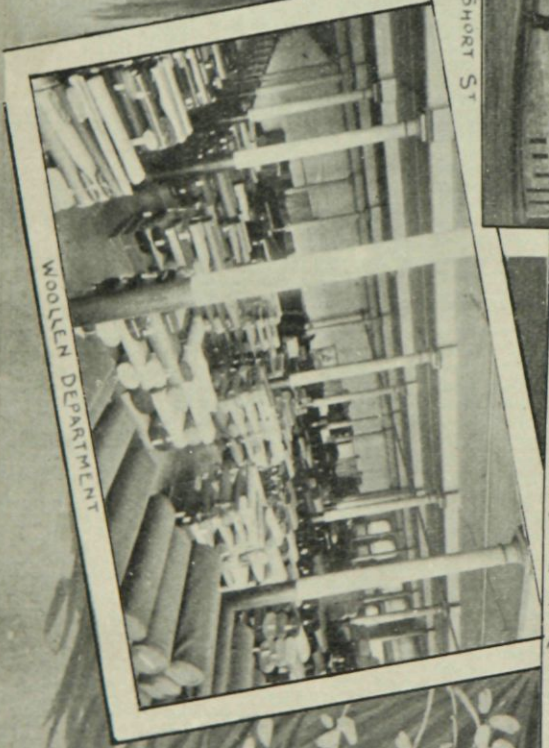
BOND AND DARNING STORE SHORT ST



DRESS DEPARTMENT



MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT



WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT

agents for A. W. Smith and Co.'s (Glasgow) sugar machinery, Thomas Law and Co.'s Shire line of sailing ships from Glasgow; Gulf line of steamers from Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and London; Bucknall's line of steamers from New York; and the Union Marine Insurance Company. Contiguous to the wines, spirits, and groceries department is a bulk store containing sugar, flour, salt, paint, oils, glass, etc.

Adjoining the warehouse is the firm's shirt factory, in which 66 Singer's sewing machines are worked by a 6-h.p. gas engine. About 80 hands are employed here.

The clothing factory of the firm is situated in Short-street. There are two stock rooms there which contain stuff ready for making up. The work is cut by eight cutters, who are constantly employed, and one of Aublet, Harry and Co.'s patent cutting machines, which is a marvel of ingenuity and inventive skill, cutting several dozen pieces at a time. About 80 machinists are here employed in manufacturing tweed clothing of all descriptions; 30 machinists are employed in another room, making moleskin trousers and dungarees; and in an adjoining room work is found for 12 pressers. In the bag department there are manufactured sugar and bran bags, meat covers, woolpacks, ore bags, cornsacks, tents and tarpaulins. About 15,000 sugar bags and between 6000 and 7000 meat covers can be turned out every day. The firm do all their own bag-printing on a specially constructed machine. A 10-h.p. gas engine drives all the machinery in these factories, and altogether 200 hands are employed there.

The firm ship to London large quantities of wool, hides, tallow, and other station produce. In connection with the shipments of wool, there is a dumping branch at the rear of the Short-street factory, the machinery being worked by steam power. The company owns a large wharf in Short-street, where most of their loading and unloading is done, and in close proximity to it they have two large bonded stores, one of which contains bulk stocks of wines, spirits, groceries and drapery, and the other oils, etc. The firm own another wharf in Eagle-street, which is at present leased by the Adelaide Steamship Company.

Messrs J. H. and T. H. Brown deserve the highest meed of praise for the very able commercial skill and perspicuity which they have brought to bear in the management of the Queensland branch of their firm's business. It is impossible, too, not to evince the most intense feelings of admiration for both the home and colonial members of this firm, whose business careers stand as splendid monuments of commercial probity, progress, and stability. It is a firm that not only commands respect from its numerous customers for the thorough manner in which every detail of an order is attended to, but by British, American, and Continental manufacturers who transact business with them for the strict commercial integrity with which their names have always been associated.

WALKERS LIMITED, MARYBOROUGH.

MARYBOROUGH has been appropriately designated the Manchester of Queensland, possessing, as it does, a number of industries that will compare very favourably with any in the Australian colonies. But the works that stand out prominently as the most gigantic industrial concern, not only in Maryborough, but in Queensland, is Walkers Limited, Ironfounders and Engineers. In fact, for extent of area covered by the premises, and the quantity and diversity of work annually turned out, it is scarcely second in importance to anything of the sort in Australasia. There can be no question that if the foundry had been established in the "city of the beautiful harbour," Sydney, in lieu of Maryborough, it would—under the exceedingly able management that has characterised the varying stages of its existence—have attained to mammoth proportions. Considering its magnitude, the vast amount of work it turns out every year, and the large number of artisans it employs, its establishment was one of the most fortunate events that could have happened in the annals of that important centre.

Before proceeding to give a detailed description of the foundry and the class of work it turns out, it will be as well, perhaps, to

record some interesting facts in regard to the concern from its inception down to the present time. In 1864, Messrs. John Walker, Thomas Braddock, James F. Wood, and William T. Sandrey established, in an unpretentious way, the Union Foundry in Drummond Street, Ballarat. Upon the discovery of the Gympie goldfield, in 1867, Mr. Walker visited Maryborough and Gympie with the object of opening a machinery depot at the former place. He returned to Ballarat, and reported his opinions respecting the prospects of the districts, and it was resolved that Mr. James F. Wood should visit them and convey to his partners the result of his impressions. He was, whilst sojourning in Maryborough, strongly urged by several leading residents to establishment a foundry in the town, and, after a little consideration, he decided to carry out their suggestions. The first casting was accordingly effected on the 1st January, 1868, on the site of the present premises. In 1870, Mr. W. F. Harrington, who was, since August, 1865, connected with the Company at Ballarat in the capacity of financial manager, proceeded to Maryborough with instructions from the other partners that if the place did not promise more satisfactory business, to confer very fully with Mr. James F. Wood, then the managing partner at Maryborough, and to close the branch. Mr. Harrington returned to Ballarat and reported that, as the colony was in its infancy, local industries must be given time to develop. In his opinion, the branch had not had a fair trial, and he, therefore, recommended that it be continued for a further period. At the end of 1872, he paid another visit to Maryborough, and found that in the interval a very great impetus had been given to the sugar industry, and he thereupon went to Mackay, and obtained several orders for sugar mills there. These, as well as orders for sugar mills for Kirkcubbin, Eatonville and Lindah on the Mary River, all of which were obtained about the same time, encouraged the firm to remain in Maryborough. Mr. Harrington at this time (1872) joined the firm as partner, and early in 1873 he visited England, chiefly for the purpose of purchasing a quantity of engineers' tools to equip the works in a proper manner, and, at the same time, Mr. Braddock left Ballarat for Maryborough to assist Mr. Wood in the management. On his way to England Mr. Harrington arranged for the sale of a half share in the Ballarat business to Mr. John Hickman, of Ballarat, which business was afterwards carried on under the style of Walker, Hickman & Co. Mr. Harrington returned to Maryborough in 1874, and in 1879 the other half of the Ballarat business was sold to Mr. Hickman, which closed the firm's connection with Ballarat. Mr. Walker, who was up to this time assisting Mr. Hickman in the management of the Ballarat business, then removed to Maryborough permanently and continued to assist in the management of the business at Maryborough until about 1882, when he retired. Mr. A. J. Goldsmith, assistant engineer in the Harbours and Rivers Department, Brisbane, soon afterwards joined the firm, which, in 1884, was converted into a limited liability company, under the style of John Walker & Co. Limited, with a capital of £75,000, in shares of £100 each. The shares becoming unwieldy, it was decided, in 1888, to subdivide them into £5 shares, and the firm then became known as Walkers Limited. For five years, from 1884 to 1889, a dividend of 11% per cent per annum was guaranteed and paid. The actual paid-up capital now stands at £63,595 and the reserve fund and undivided profits amount to £6073. During the last three or four years, Walkers Limited have employed on inside works from 375 to 400 artisans per day. The amount of money paid in wages is a fluctuating quantity and averages between £700 to £800 per week. The main engineering works of the firm are situated in Bowen Street and have a frontage of 800ft. to that thoroughfare. About three quarters of this frontage is under roof. Upon entering the spacious warehouse and passing the office of the Managing Director (Mr. Harrington) on the right, the visitor is first taken to the Drawing Office on the second floor. When a contract is secured, it is first of all sent here to be designed. Tracings are taken from the design, and ferrotype prints are struck off from the tracings and sent to each department concerned. Every detail is worked out with such care that errors are of rare occurrence. After glancing at the large board room, the visitor is handed over to the care of the shop foreman (Mr. Henry Wilson), formerly foreman of the Phoenix Locomotive Works, Ballarat, who conducts him on a tour of inspection, during which he minutely explains the details connected with each department. Upon entering the main workshops, which are scrupulously clean and orderly, the ears of the visitors are assailed by a multiplicity of deafening sounds of machinery. The first department

entered is the pattern shop, which is equipped with modern labour-saving tools, such as band saws, planers, lathes, &c. We note from among these tools for special mention a 38 inch band saw, which is a beautiful machine, perfectly balanced and reciprocating in all its movements. It is a fine example of modern inventive genius, and is indispensable in all up-to-date shops. All patterns are formed here from selected woods, mostly cedar and kauri, and from the patterns castings are made either in iron, gun metal or steel. After use, the patterns are stamped, indexed and arranged in a commodious building adjoining. The iron foundry, which covers a large area, its dimensions being 150ft. x 100ft., is essentially a modern shop. As many as fifty journeymen have been employed daily on the floor of this department. It is equipped with power cranes, grinding mills, ovens and rapid smelting furnaces, the latter being on a patent principle. There are two smelting cupolas, one of which will run down eight and the other four tons per hour. The specialities of these furnaces are the highly refined metal they turn out, all slags and base substances being discharged through slag-holes. Here the force of the axiom, "Necessity knows no law," is apparent, all difficulties in the way of reproducing from models being met and overcome. The requirements of the foundry are so extensive that immense stocks of different brands of pig-iron have to be carried. In casting a cylinder, different grades of iron are used, and quite as much care is exercised in blending iron as in blending tea. Large stocks of coke and sand are also carried. The coke is brought from Burrum and Ipswich, each kind having its characteristics, and each being used for special work. Ipswich coke is hard, Burrum being somewhat softer.

In the brass moulding shop there are four of Fletcher's patent annular furnaces, which work on the high-pressure system, and are capable of running down a ton of brass per day of eight hours. The smithy, which is the next department visited, covers an area of 160ft. x 68ft. It is splendidly equipped with a range of steam hammers, the largest (made by B. & S. Massey, Openshaw, Manchester,) striking a maximum blow of 200 tons. This tool is a double framed one (said to be the largest in the colony), and is chiefly used for working up scrap iron and scrap steel from the reverberating furnaces in the making of the heaviest class of forgings. The hammer and furnace are served by a crane of ten tons capacity. There are other steam hammers which strike 75, 50, 25 and 10 tons. The iron is forged into convenient lengths and sizes for use. Here there are 20 forges at work. The general practice is to make from the solid instead of welding parts, which gives a better class of work. All bolts and pins are made from the solid in a special tool, which can turn out from 300 to 1,000 bolts per day. The blast for the fires is served by a Root's blower, capable of supplying 40 fires. The steam for the hammers is generated from a 40 h.p. Lancashire boiler. Here are also coke-breaking machines, rumblers and powerful shears for cutting scrap. The visitor next enters the machine shop, which is 150ft. x 105ft. This department is also equipped with the most modern labour-saving machinery. Obsolete tools are constantly being passed out of the works and replaced by new ones. As far as possible the machinery is placed in groups, to avoid undue handling of work while in progress. We will describe the lathe group first, of which machines there are a large number, many of which have special characteristics for operating to best advantage on the many classes of work they are called upon to cope with. Typical examples are No. 1, a very powerful and massive triple-gear, 22 inch centre break lathe by Shepherd, Hill and Co., of Leeds, with a capacity to turn 18 feet in diameter. This lathe can deal with ease with the heaviest portions of sugar mill and mining machinery, which often ranges up to 15 tons in weight. No. 4 is a 16-inch centre screw cutting gap lathe, 20 feet bed, by "Tangye." This lathe is the manufacturer's latest model, has great capacity for accurate work, and is of very handsome appearance. No. 10 is a fine lathe, by the famous tool makers, Smith & Coventry, of Manchester. It has an open spindle with powerful grips and locking apparatus, and can deal with bars from half an inch to three inches in diameter, turning, screwing and cutting off from the bar, no preliminary forging of the work being necessary. No. 21 is a dainty little tool by the same makers, eight centres, with ingenious devices for the rapid production of repetition work. No. 25 has the special function of centreing and preparing of all work for the other lathes. The centreing is rapidly and accurately done, the ends being squared off and counterbored at the same setting. This lathe is a speciality of John

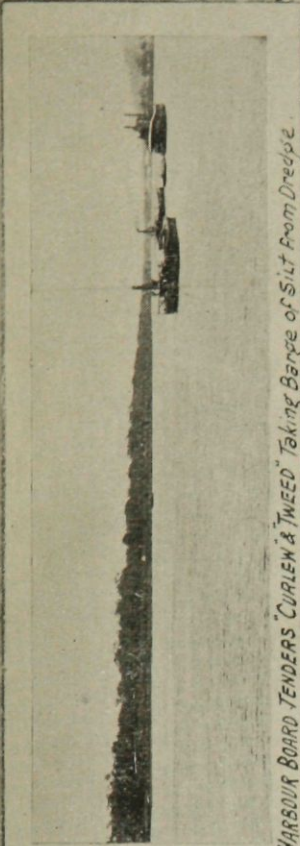
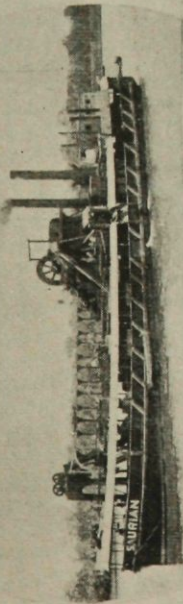
Lang & Sons, of Johnstone, Glasgow. Our attention was drawn to a lathe of unique character by Kendal and Gent, of Manchester, which works the boiler stays for locomotives. The first process is to saw off lengths from rods, then mill the heads square, roll the centre, and finally turn and screw the standard size, the whole of the work being performed by the one tool. The visitor next sees a very interesting group, viz., the milling machines. No. 1 is a beautiful tool, by Muir, of Manchester. The movements of this machine are automatically controlled in every direction, and for the rapid production of duplicate parts in any desired form or shape, particularly those connected with locomotives and other engines, this class of machine stands unrivalled. When a product leaves one of these machines, it is of a highly finished character, and an exact production of the former, or copy, used. The shaping machines vary in stroke from 26 inches to 8 inches, the largest tool, No. 1, being very massive, by Francis Berry, of Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire. Another interesting set of machines are those used for planing. No. 1 is a very large and powerful machine with double tool boxes on the transverse slide, and independent vertical side box; it is capable of taking very heavy cuts, and is a splendid tool, being absolutely indispensable for the heavy sugar mill work that goes through it. There is yet another group of machines that arrests attention, viz., the vertical slotting, the largest of which has a stroke of 26 inches. These are an extremely interesting group, quite different in their method of working to the planing or shaping machines. A large number of these machines are kept constantly going. The establishment is splendidly equipped in drilling machines, from an 8ft. radial, which will bore a hole 12 inches in diameter, to a sensitive drill, which will bore a hole the size of that made by a pin. Twist drills are used throughout, thus ensuring accuracy and interchangeability of work. Each machine is adapted to its special class of work, and is either from the United States or Great Britain. Wherever one turns there are machines, including special emery grinding machines by Browne & Sharpe, of Philadelphia, Norton & Co., also of the States, and Thompson & Stearn, of Glasgow. In this department large grindstones, 6ft. in diameter, are seen at work; also emery buffs and wheels and polishing mops, capable of turning out work of the very highest grade. Besides the various classes of tools enumerated, there are many special tools in work which are only to be found in an up-to-date establishment like Walkers Limited. Numbers of these tools have been designed and made on the premises. In the brass finishing department there are likewise to be found some very fine tools of various classes which deal with this special branch of manufacture, including lathes, drilling, milling and polishing machines.

Turning once more into the machine shop, the visitor is shown a hydraulic press for pressing on locomotive wheels, sugar mill rollers and cranks. This is driven by a two-throw belt-driving pump, and a maximum pressure of 400 tons can be obtained. There is also in this department a small hydraulic press of 25 tons capacity. All work, after being received from the smithy and foundry, before going into the machine shop, passes over a standard marking plate, where all sizes and lines are put on for the guidance of the machinists. All work carried through is always finished to Witworth standard sizes, special sets of gauges being kept for use. The result of working to these gauges is that interchangeability of parts and accuracy of work is gained.

A move is now made to the general erecting shop, on the floor of which was a massive winding plant, just completed to the order of the Day Dawn Freehold Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Charters Towers. The plant consists of a pair of horizontal, high pressure, direct acting, winding engines of the most modern type, massive in design and strength, the characteristic of their several parts being that they are capable of resisting the combined strains of high piston speed and steam pressure. All the details of the giant machine are worked out so that the whole blends into a thing of beauty, of bold yet graceful outline. The estimated power of the engine is 600 effective h.p., quite sufficient to haul the precious ore from a depth of 4000ft. The principal dimensions are—diameter of cylinders 24in, length of stroke 48in, diameter of piston rod 4½in, diameter of connecting rod 5½in, diameter of crank pins 6½in, diameter of crank shaft 11½in, diameter of drums 132in, diameter of brake rings 120in. All the materials used in the construction of this splendid pair of engines are the very best of their respective kinds, and the whole plant was finished in first class style, reflecting the highest credit on Walkers Limited.

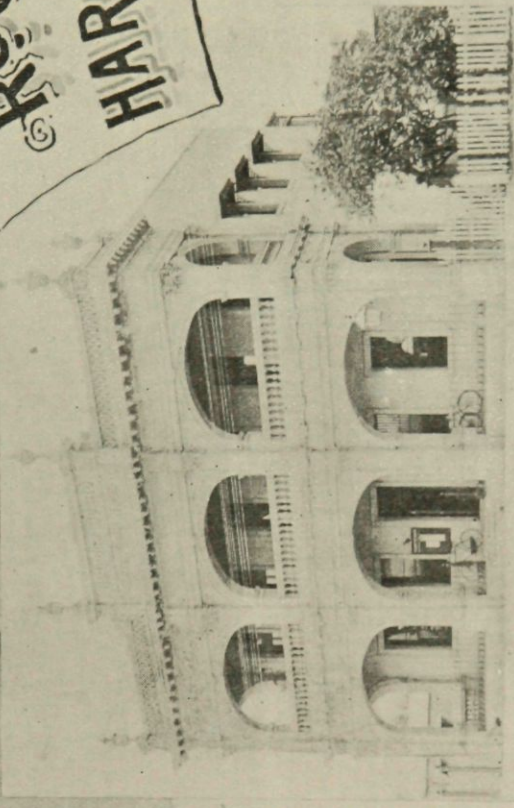
There were on the stocks similar but smaller plants for the South Oriental and Glanmire Co., Gympie; the Brilliant Extended, Charters

HARBOUR BOARD. DREDGE SAURIAN



HARBOUR BOARD TENDERS "CURLEW" & "TWEED" Taking Barge of Silt from Dredge.

ROCKHAMPTON HARBOUR BOARD



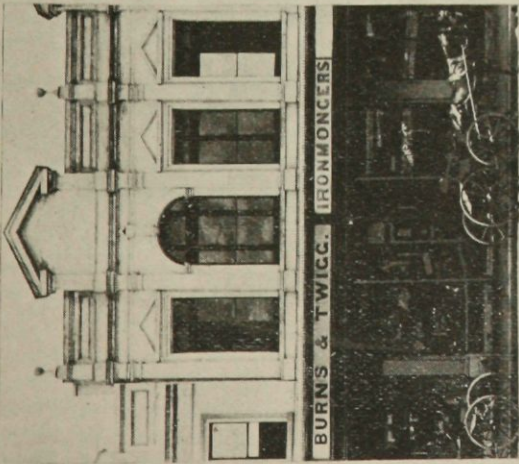
HARBOUR BOARD OFFICES, QUAY ST. ROCKHAMPTON.



FITZROY RIVER. SHOWING WHARF ACCOMMODATION.



HARBOUR BOARD. TOWN REACH, FITZROY SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN DISTANCE.

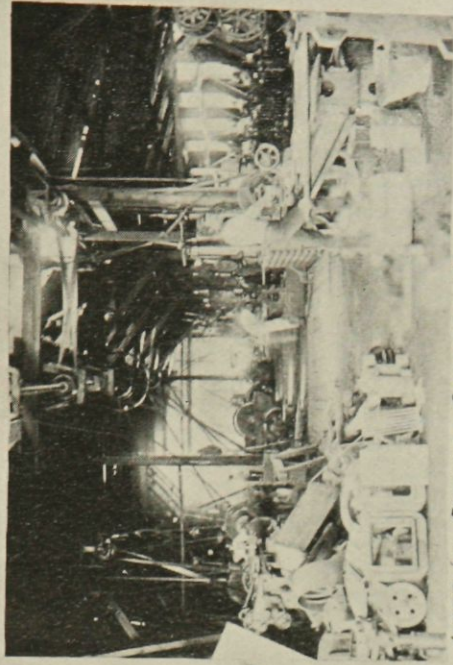


EAST ST. PREMISES.

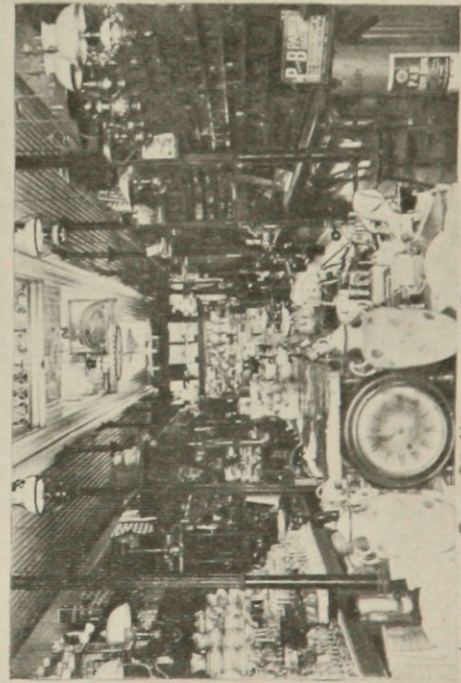
BURNS & TWIGG

ENGINEERS
BOILERMAKERS
IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS
IRON & MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

INTERIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPOT.

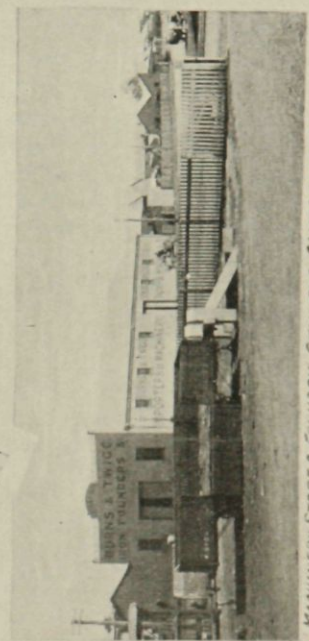


INTERIOR FOUNDRY CAMPBELL ST



INTERIOR EAST ST. HARDWARE STORE.

ROCKHAMPTON



MACHINERY STORE & FOUNDRY STANLEY & CAMPBELL STS

order she has loaded 19 punts a day. There are 17 hands working on the dredge, including the master and his mate, Thomas Griffiths, who also fulfils the duties of diver. There are five hands on each of the tugs *Hawk* and *Curlew*, two at the slip, three on the launch *Ethelbert*, three on the clamshell dredge, 21 at the quarry, three on the tug *Tweed*, and there are generally two men in the employ of the board about the wharves. The *Elwood*, a suction dredger, is in course of completion, and there are about 14 hands employed on her.

From the time the board assumed control of the river it has been deepened 4ft., and the depth at low tide is nearly 11ft. throughout. Considering that the whole of the deepening has been done with an inefficient plant, the board has performed really excellent work. When they get their large suction dredger going there will be a vast improvement in the depths of the river, which will not only be a great convenience to the public, but will amply repay the board for their vast outlay. In the composition of the Rockhampton Harbour Board there is an extremely fortunate element, and that is that each individual member is a thorough business man who occupies an important position in the city. It is a moral certainty that if a man can look after his own affairs he is capable of taking part in the management of a local public institution. When it is borne in mind that a proper navigation of the Fitzroy involves a yearly expenditure of thousands of pounds, the citizens of Rockhampton should be highly gratified that the control of their noble river is in such capable hands.

MESSRS. BURNS AND TWIGG,

ROCKHAMPTON.

ROCKHAMPTON, since its first establishment as the capital of the large tract of country which is comprehended in Central Queensland, has made astonishingly rapid progress, industrially, as well as commercially, especially during the last decade. Like the other ports of Queensland, Rockhampton has been fortunate in drawing to it men of energy, enterprise, and perseverance. It is to such men that this city, as well as other centres of the Colony, owe their remarkable prosperity, and their steady though rapid advancement. Establishing themselves in the various branches of industry, which were necessary to meet the growing requirements of the population, they have, as a rule, succeeded beyond what could have been their most sanguine expectations. Amongst the many representative and flourishing industries in the city of Rockhampton, that of Messrs Burns and Twigg's foundry is certainly entitled to take first rank. Its marked development, under difficulties, which were, at first, apparently unsurmountable, reflects credit upon the enterprise and perseverance of the proprietors. A firm which has contributed so largely to make Rockhampton an industrial centre, is well deserving of the greatest encouragement, and the highest meed of praise is due to those to whose inception the industry owes its rise and progress.

Messrs. Burns and Twigg first became acquainted with one another at Ipswich, in 1865, when they were fellow *employés* on the Ipswich-Toowoomba railway works. The acquaintance, thus formed, ripened into a friendship that has continued uninterruptedly during the last 25 years. In 1874, Mr. Burns was transferred to Rockhampton, and he almost immediately afterwards wrote to Mr. Twigg, informing him that, in his opinion, there was a good opening for a foundry in that town, which was then of very small dimensions. Mr. Peterkin had originally established the Rockhampton Foundry. But getting into monetary difficulties, he was unable to carry on. Mr. Burns purchased it under favourable terms from the liquidator in February, 1875, and Mr. Twigg soon afterwards joined him, and they entered into partnership. The foundry premises then merely consisted of one quarter of an acre of land, and only five or six men, and three or four boys were employed. The present foundry, bulk store, and engineering shop cover an area of three and a half acres, extending from Campbell to Kent, Derby and Stanley Streets, which, of course, were gradually acquired, and the average number of hands employed is 100, thus evincing the very great progress which the firm has made during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since they entered into partnership.

Messrs. Burns and Twigg claim that they turn out more general foundry work in Queensland than any other firm, but their specialties are mining and meat works machinery, and well-boring appliances. They have made a large number of quartz-crushing, chlorinating, and cyanide plants for various gold fields in Queensland, including Mount Morgan. They have supplied machinery not only for the works of the Central Queensland Meat Export Co., Ltd., but for nearly all other similar establishments in the Colony. They have, in fact, erected machinery in all the meat works from Sydney to Burketown, and have invariably given complete satisfaction. They have executed orders for well-boring tools from New South Wales, South Australia, New Zealand, and all over Queensland. The firm has registered several patents for improvements in well-boring appliances, and meat preserving, extracting, and boiling down machinery.

In 1884, Messrs. Burns and Twigg secured the contract for the erection of a large wharf of iron screw piles at Port Alma, Keppel Bay, the price being £22,000. For the Fitzroy Bridge, which was constructed by the Government, Messrs. Burns and Twigg supplied most of the castings for the piers.

In 1893, when the Fitzroy River was in high flood, the foundations of one of the piers gave way, and it was feared that the bridge would collapse. The work of repairing the defect was entrusted to Messrs. Burns and Twigg. It was one of the most difficult undertakings that could possibly be imagined, but Mr. Burns, who is a cool and calculating Scotchman, was not at all dismayed, and carefully thought out an idea, which successfully overcame all difficulties. A temporary stage was erected to carry the defective portion of the bridge, while the old pier was taken out, and a new one founded. Hydraulic jacks were used in the lifting, the estimated weight being 400 tons. The risk for the successful performance of the work was extremely great, and if there had been the slightest mishap, the structure would have been precipitated into the river. Several contractors from Brisbane and elsewhere journeyed to Rockhampton to inspect the work that had to be repaired, but when they realised the great risk that had to be encountered, refused to tender. Mr. Burns personally superintended the difficult job, and received great kudos for his successful plan of operations.

Among the large works which this firm has erected, are the meat preserving and boiling down works on Alligator Creek, near Townsville, in 1880, and two years later for the Townsville Municipal Council, the first pumping plant in the city, it being used to supply the town with water. The firm has, likewise, constructed a good deal of rolling stock (principally trucks and timber waggons) for the Queensland Railway Department, and supplied all the bridge iron work for the Mount Morgan railway line.

The foundry is well equipped with all the most improved labor-saving machinery. Eight turning lathes are now at work, whereas they only started with one. Two steam hammers are employed, one of which gives a blow of 25 tons, and the other 10 tons. Two radial drilling machines are used, besides four ordinary drills. The casting department is generally kept busily employed, and is capable of turning out castings up to eight tons. The firm makes a specialty of stoves, and have turned out a large number of kitchen ranges for large hotels and stations throughout Queensland. They fitted up a special stove and hot water service for the newly erected Commercial Hotel, Rockhampton. In the blacksmith's shop a large furnace has been erected for working up scrap iron. Messrs. Burns and Twigg import all their rod, bar, and plate iron from Staffordshire, and pig iron from Glasgow. They carry the largest stocks of bar and pig iron outside Brisbane. The firm employs an agricultural smith, and makes heavy ploughs suitable to the soil.

Central Queensland exports larger quantities of meat and wool than any other part of the colony; it has the largest gold mine (Mount Morgan) in the world, and no doubt, that in the near future, the district will be the granary of Queensland. This new industrial adjunct will give a tremendous impetus to the prosperity of the district, and cannot fail to re-act on the whole colony.

Messrs. Burns and Twigg's bulk store carries large stocks of blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' requisites, which are principally imported from the United States. The firm are agents for Howard's celebrated agricultural implements; Spalding Robbin's rotary disc plough, which is greatly in favour in New South Wales and Victoria; Worthington steam pumps; Douglas and Gould's American pumps; and Dick's patent Balata belting, &c. The firm also hold large stocks of galvanised iron, fencing wire, wire netting, builders and station requisites, paints and oils, &c.

Messrs. Burns and Twigg's retail establishment is situated in East-street. They are ironmongers and hardware merchants on an extensive scale, and second to no other house in the colonies for enterprise. There is scarcely any calling in which men may be engaged, that does not require, in a greater or less degree, some or other of the articles sold by the hardwareman.

Messrs. Burns and Twigg first commenced business as general hardware merchants, in 1883, near their present commodious premises, which contain two floors, each measuring about 150 feet by 30 feet. The first floor is devoted to a large stock of general ironmongery, hardware, and crockery. The second floor contains bulk stock. This establishment does a huge turnover, business operations extending throughout the Central district, and in the mining districts in the far North. Mr. H. Boyd, who has twelve hands under him, is the manager, and he also has charge of the bulk store and implement yard at the foundry.

Messrs. Burns and Twigg are deserving of all praise for their great business capacity and enterprise, which have been the means of giving employment to a large number of persons.

MR. F. BUSS'S INTERESTS IN BUNDABERG SUGAR MILLS.

AMONG the agricultural products of Queensland, sugar undoubtedly takes first rank. As far back as 1862 a patch of 20 acres of sugar was recorded in the official statistics. At first the pioneers of the industry had much to contend with. The cane grew well enough, but the growers were inexperienced, and they had all to learn in their art of making sugar. Labor was also a great difficulty, which, however, was overcome by the introduction of South Sea Islanders, engaged for three years. After years of toil and patience planters have found out by experience how to adapt their cultivation to the soil and climate. Men skilled in every department of cane-growing and sugar-making abound, the best machinery is used, and local machinists are constantly making improvements and experiments. In fact, the industry is prosecuted with the utmost energy; it has attracted and is attracting a good deal of capital, and those engaged in it are always on the alert to make or adopt any promising improvements. The production of sugar, besides supplying the local demand, gives rise to an export trade which is fast increasing.

The commercial progress of Bundaberg as the largest sugar-producing district in Australasia is a feature in the development of the Colony of Queensland which is deserving of more than passing notice. There are upwards of 30,000 acres under cane, 18 complete sugar-making mills, 10 juice mills, one large refinery, and two distilleries in the district. Undoubtedly the gentleman who stands out prominently as the leading planter of Bundaberg, by reason of his being interested in no less than five mills, is Mr. Frederic Buss, J.P., the well-known and respected merchant, who has also other ramifications extending throughout the district.

There is an important factor to be considered in the launching and successful career of a new industry, and that is the amount of surplus labor which it utilises. This factor cannot be over-estimated. When the large and growing population of Bundaberg, with its equally large and growing requirements, are considered, we cannot do less than accord to Mr. Buss a large meed of praise for his very sterling energy and enterprise. He is unquestionably a public benefactor, and largely contributes to the wealth not only of his adopted colony, but also to the sister colonies.

Mr. Buss has large interests in Mon Repos, Ashfield, and Knockroe mills, and is sole proprietor of Pemberton and Invicta mills. Mon Repos is situated about 80 miles from Bundaberg, in the Wongarra scrub. In this concern Mr. Buss is in partnership with Messrs. Cran Bros. The area of the estate is about 1500 acres, and that from which cane is taken about double, the capacity of the mill being 4000 tons per annum. It has a double-crushing plant, each of the rollers being 5ft. 6in. in length by 34in. in diameter, and before the cane passes through the rollers it is shredded. The mill is fitted with vacuum pans and triple effect. This

establishment gives employment to 120 whites, 32 kanakas, and 12 Chinese, who work double shifts consisting of 10 hours each. The following is the monthly expenditure of Mon Repos mill and plantation during the crushing season:—Cane purchased, £3500; wages, white men (with rations), £800; do kanakas, £96; do Chinese, £96; firewood, £140; cartage of sugars, £140; total, £4772.

Ashfield mill is worked by Mr. Buss in conjunction with his brother Charles. It is also in the Wongarra scrub, but is only four miles from Bundaberg, and was erected about 15 years ago. The area of the estate is about 750 acres, and cane is taken from fully double that extent of land. The mill is capable of turning out 2000 tons of sugar per season. It has double sets of rollers, their size being 3ft. x 2ft. 6in. Two vacuum pans are used and a Yar Yan evaporator; 60 white men and 27 kanakas are employed here. The monthly expenditure during the season is as follows:—Cane purchased, £2000; wages, white men (with rations), £156; kanakas, £80; contract carting sugar, £30; do supplying firewood, £120; total, £2380.

Pemberton mill, of which Mr. Buss is the sole proprietor, was purchased by him about 15 years ago. It is likewise in the Wongarra scrub, and is distant nine miles from town. When Mr. Buss acquired this property the machinery was in a very effete condition, but he thoroughly re-modelled it and brought it up-to-date. The estate consists of about 1000 acres of cane land, and purchases are made from surrounding farmers, who cultivate another 1000 acres. The mill has the same capacity as the Ashfield, and similar machinery is in operation. About the same number of hands are employed, the monthly expenditure being about £2380.

Knockroe is the largest sugar mill that Mr. Buss is interested in, his partners being Messrs. Tom Penny and W. H. Williams, brothers-in-law. The estate comprises an area of about 3000 acres, and it has been subdivided into farms containing from 50 to 100 acres. These are leased and a royalty of 1s. per ton is charged the growers. The average crop is 25 tons to the acre, but during the 1898 season it was as high as from 35 to 40 tons. Purchases of cane are made from an additional 2000 acres. During the season this mill is capable of turning out the enormous quantity of 7000 tons of sugar. Here there are two double sets of rollers, each measuring 4ft. 6in. in length by 28in. in diameter. Three vacuum pans and one Yar Yan evaporator are used in the making of sugar. In connection with this mill there are five miles of iron tram-lines, a locomotive and trucks being used to convey cane from different parts of the estate. The number of white hands employed here is 140. The monthly expenditure in the season amounts to £6970, which is apportioned as follows:—Cane purchased, £6000; wages (including cost of rations), white hands, £750; cash paid for work by contract, £220.

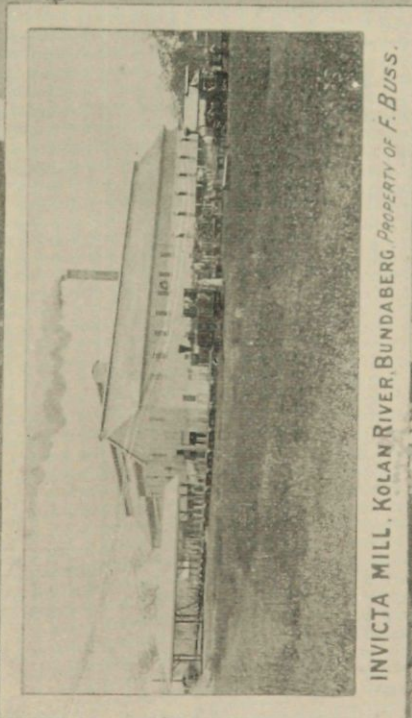
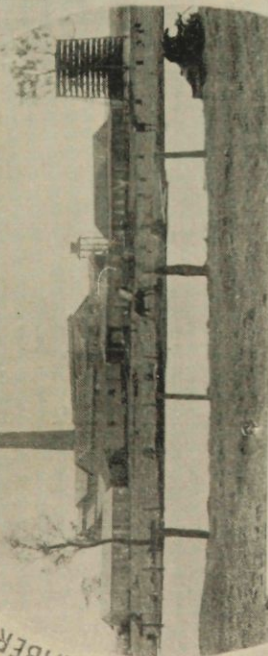
Invicta mill is solely the property of Mr. Buss. It is erected on the Kolan River, about 17 miles from Bundaberg. It consists of an area of 800 acres, which is leased on the royalty principle, and cane is derived from another 3000 acres. The quantity of sugar turned out every season averages 4000 tons. The dimensions of the rollers are 4ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in. in diameter. In the manufacture of sugar two vacuum pans and one quadruple effect are used. This mill is connected with about 10 miles of tram lines, and two locomotives and numerous trucks are used in hauling cane. During the crushing season 98 white hands, 28 kanakas, and 10 Chinese are employed on the mill and plantation. The monthly expenditure then amounts to £4925, the following being among the items:—Wages (including cost of rations), white hands £734; do kanakas, £74; do Chinese, £50; cash paid for work done by contract, carting sugar and stores, £240; supplying firewood, £180.

At the time of writing the whole of the mills enumerated are making raw sugar consisting of three grades. These are either sold to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company or the Millaquin Refining Company, who re-boil the raw material and turn out the white crystallised article of commerce. The percentages of the different grades are as follow:—Firsts, 75; seconds, 17; thirds, 8. The output from these five mills for 1898 was about 16,000 tons, which, at £9 per ton, represents a money value of £144,000.

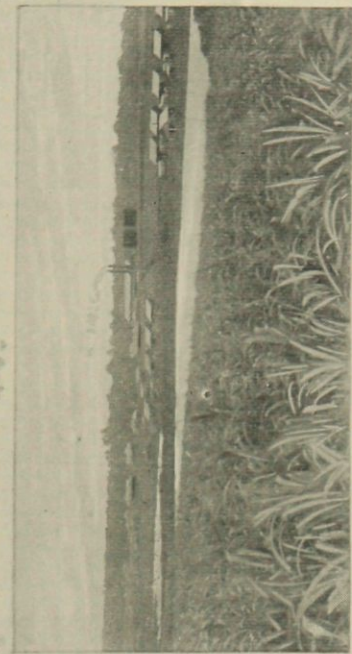
The mills and plantations that Mr. Buss is either sole proprietor of or interested in give employment to nearly 700 persons, which has been a great boon to the town of Bundaberg. He may therefore be justly regarded as a benefactor to his district and the Colony of Queensland generally. That he may be long spared to further develop the district is the fervent wish of his fellow-citizens.

SUGAR INDUSTRY BUNDABERG.

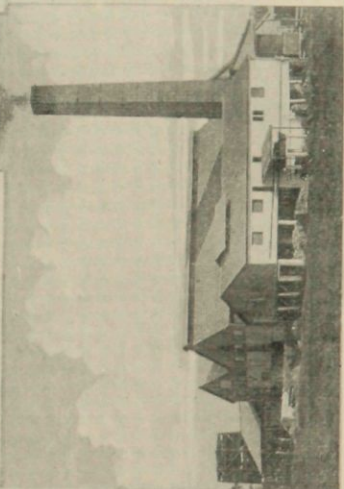
PEMBERTON GRANGE MILL BASOLIN, BUNDABERG, PROPERTY OF F. BUSS.



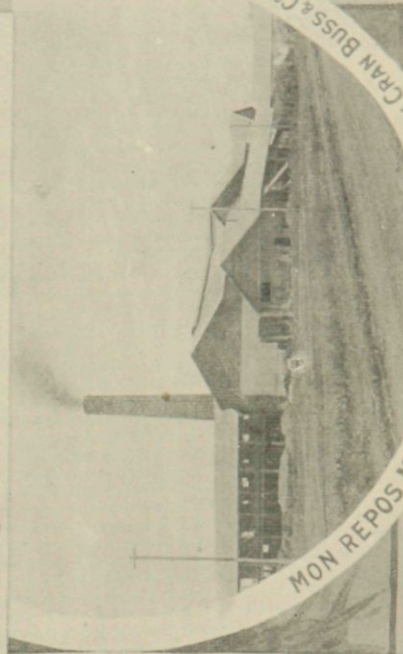
INVICTA MILL, KOLAN RIVER, BUNDABERG, PROPERTY OF F. BUSS.



KNOCKROE MILL, ISIS, PROPERTY OF BUSS & PENNY.



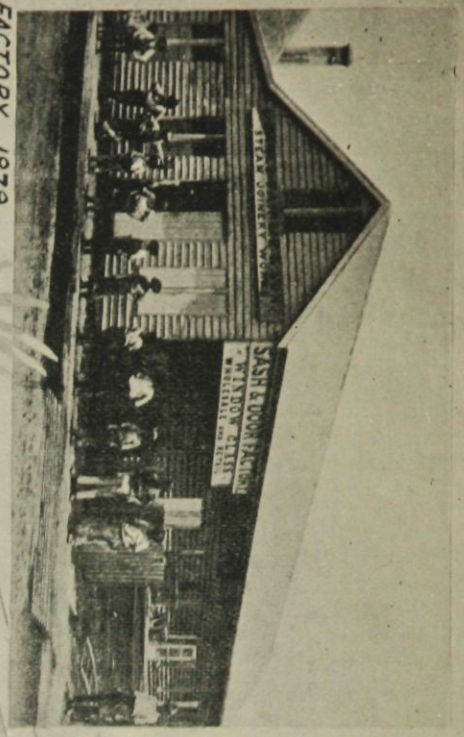
ASHFIELD MILL, WOONGANA, BUNDABERG, PROPERTY OF F & C. W. BUSS.



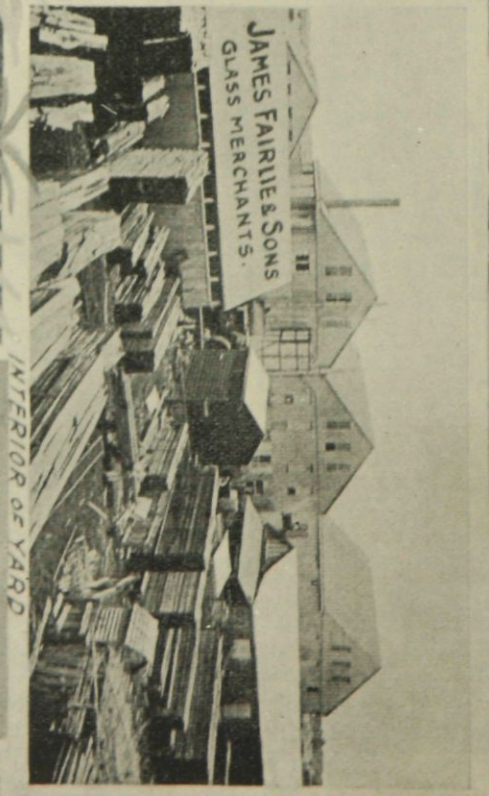
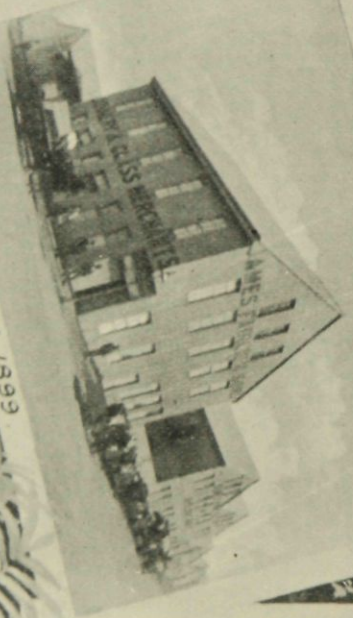
MON REPOS MILL WOONGANA, BUNDABERG, PROPERTY OF GRAN BUSS & CO.

JAMES FAIRLIE & SONS JOINERY & GLASS MERCHANTS

FACTORY 1879.



FACTORY 1899.

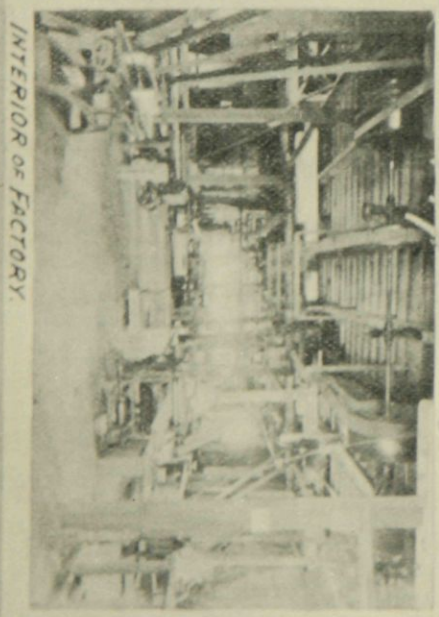


INTERIOR OF YARD

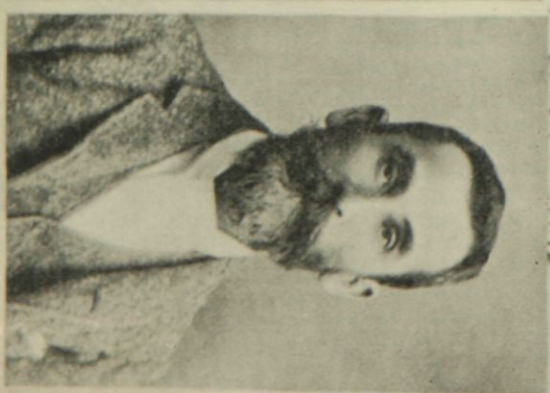


JAMES FAIRLIE SENR.
FOUNDER OF THE FIRM

МАРЬВОРОУГН



INTERIOR OF FACTORY.



JAMES FAIRLIE JUNR

JAMES FAIRLIE & SONS' SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

MARYBOROUGH.

HERE can be no better evidence of the prosperity of a country than its workshops and other hives of industry, which infuse life, energy, and vigour into its people. They accumulate wealth, and transform otherwise lazy and indifferent youths into producers, eventually enabling them to take upon themselves the responsibilities of citizenship. There is one characteristic of Queensland which must commend itself to the keen observer from the other Australian colonies, and that is the highly commendable system of decentralisation that prevails, especially in the coastal towns. In New South Wales and Victoria centralisation has grown up like mammoth fungoids, and has almost effectually repressed industrial enterprise outside Sydney and Melbourne. Happily for present and future prosperity, this is not the case in Queensland, as there are factories at Ipswich, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Townsville and Bowen, which will vie with, and in some respects excel in magnitude and importance, any that are located in Brisbane, the capital.

There is no centre in Australasia, with the exception of Sydney and Melbourne, that can claim to have more local industries than Maryborough, and among the concerns that call for special notice in this volume is the immense sash and door factory of Messrs. James Fairlie and Sons, whose premises are situated at the corner of Alice, Richmond and Bazaar streets, and occupy two and a half acres. This is the largest factory of the kind in Queensland, and the business of the firm is not confined to Maryborough, but extends throughout the whole colony. In the North, no matter where the visitor goes, he will see James Fairlie and Sons' joinery, which shows how highly its workmanship and durability are appreciated. The timber that is used in the factory is brought from the districts surrounding Maryborough and Gympie, and consists of pine, cedar, beech, and about twelve varieties of hardwoods. Cedar, which is mostly used, and which is equal to any in the world, comes from the watershed of the Mary River and its tributaries. The giant logs having been delivered from the Maryborough railway station to the factory yard, are placed on huge horizontal saw frames, of which there are two, being the only ones in the colony, and are there cut into flitches and boards. The particular value of the horizontal machines is that more care can be exercised in sawing down the timber, and as cedar is a highly valuable timber it is necessary to cut it to the best advantage. The great flitches of wood are then conveyed by overhead travellers to the circular saws, which reduce them to boarding. This is then stacked in the various sheds erected for the purpose, and is kept there for different periods, varying from three months to sometimes three years, and even longer, until it is properly seasoned. It is in a great measure owing to the care which they have always taken in seasoning their timber that Messrs. Fairlie and Sons have made a name for the excellence of their goods. The timber is sent on tramways to and from the sheds, and when it is taken out it is brought into the joinery department, where, in the language of the trade, it is "taken out of winding." It then goes through various processes with the most improved appliances, by which it is brought to the required size and thickness; then come the actual operations of joinery. The mortising process is extremely interesting. Specially prepared timber for doors and sashes passes to the mortising machines. One of the most improved of these machines is of very great utility; it will mortise a square hole with an auger, and its action is altogether automatic. The tenon which fits into the cavity is made on another machine with equal facility. Work that occupied an hour to perform by hand only a few years ago is now done in a few minutes and with such despatch that one sees two solid pieces of timber joined together in a twinkling. After the actual joining is done the article has to undergo various operations before it is finally passed as finished. It has to be planed and then sand-papered, both of which processes are done by machinery and with remarkable celerity. The visitor sees mouldings of all sizes and shapes turned out by machinery in a really marvellous manner; in fact, he gets bewildered with the multiplicity of machines, each of which has its special use.

In connection with the machinery, it may be mentioned that in 1890 Mr. P. D. Fairlie visited the United States, Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe. At the Paris Exhibition he saw all the latest examples of mechanical art and science, and in America he purchased the most suitable up-to-date machinery for his firm, and it has since been

in use at their factory. The machinery is driven by a plain single cylinder 30-h.p. engine by Marshall, of Gainsborough, England. It has a very heavy fly-wheel, the power being taken off by a canvas belt. The engine has been in use for the last twenty years and has given the greatest satisfaction. The steam for this engine is generated by a multitubular boiler, made by the above-named firm. The whole of the machines of the factory are kept clean by exhaust fans, which deliver the sawdust and shavings by pipes into a large dry well, and these and the timber rubbish are used for fuel. When the timber has passed through all the necessary machinery it is taken across a suspension bridge to the finishing department.

The glazier's shop carries large stocks of sashes, French lights, fan lights, and glass doors. There is also in this department a fair stock of fancy glass of the latest patterns, some of them being exceedingly pretty. Articles requiring to be glazed are sent to the glazing department, where the glass is quickly fixed into the frames for which it is needed.

The stock department and show room give builders and buyers a very good idea of the class of work the firm turns out. The visitor saw some carved cedar panels which would have done credit to an old-world establishment, so excellent was the workmanship. Among the various articles which the firm manufacture are the following:—Step-ladders, bathroom gratings, wash boards, bee hives, school furniture, and turnery of every description from circular ventilators to table legs.

One of the most useful articles which the firm makes, especially for a climate like Queensland, is an improved refrigerator. It is lined with galvanized iron and has two chambers, the ice being placed in the upper one. There is a continuous current of dry air, and all waste water is drained away. The trays for food, etc., consist of metal, and can be easily cleaned, which is a great consideration. It is closed by a double-shot bolt, and is therefore impervious to air. This refrigerator was designed by Mr. P. D. Fairlie, and is a great improvement on all others of a similar character. It is made in a convenient and portable size, and is largely used in the North. It is only a question of time when it will be deemed a necessary adjunct in every household whose watchword is comfort.

In another building adjoining the above establishment ice is manufactured by the Fairlie Ice Company, which is an offshoot of the older business. When there was such a slump in the building trade that business began to fall off, the firm added an ice factory to the premises, and with machinery capable of turning out a ton of ice per day they manage to supply the large custom which they have in the district.

Bacon-curing is another industry which the Fairlie Ice Company carries on upon a large scale, and in their large store-houses there is a considerable stock of bacon, which is sold in Maryborough and the Northern towns. They have also large refrigerating premises in which the local butchers store their meat.

Messrs. Fairlie and Sons find an extensive market for their manufactured goods throughout the whole colony, and a great deal of their joinery has been used for public buildings in the metropolis. At the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886 some exhibits of this firm were awarded a certificate of merit and a bronze medal, and at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1888 a like honor was gained by them. They have also won silver medals and many other prizes in Queensland. They are noted for despatch in their business, and they have gained an enviable reputation for the superiority of their work, especially in artistic woodwork. In the art of decoration they excel, and they have probably a larger assortment of designs in mouldings and framework than any other firm in the colony. Their staff of employés varies according to the condition of the trade. The present members of the firm—Messrs. James Fairlie and J. A. Fairlie, with their brother, P. D. Fairlie—personally superintend the works, and they are assisted by Mr. A. E. Kemp. The partners in the firm are men of some prominence in the Maryborough district, and an interesting sketch of the senior member, Mr. James Fairlie, appears in another portion of this work.

THE QUEENSLAND SMELTING COMPANY'S (Ltd.) WORKS,

ALDERSHOT.

THE strides made by Queensland in the development of her vast mineral resources have, during the last two decades, been very considerable. Those who have studied the topography of the colony, declare that it is their firm conviction that within her boundaries there are hidden treasures of untold wealth, eclipsing in magnitude those already laid bare by adventurous pioneers in California, Victoria and New South Wales. And they predict that the dawning of the new century will witness the discovery of numerous Eldorados, which will rival the world-famed Mount Morgan and, perhaps, Charters Towers. It is to be fervently hoped that these predictions will prove correct, for nothing gives such a fillip to a country as the discovery of new and permanent goldfields. There is a fascination about gold mining that is irresistible, and it is in no way extraordinary that it overshadows all other mining enterprises.

The chief essential in the extraction of gold from ores that are unsuited for amalgamation, is a smelting plant. Fortunately for the numerous mining enterprises of Queensland, she possesses one of the most complete in the Australasian colonies.

The works of the Queensland Smelting Co., Ltd., are situated at Aldershot, about six miles from Maryborough, on the Maryborough-Bundaberg railway line. They have the distinct advantage of being in a central position, as regards receiving supplies of coal and coke. Good supplies of iron-stone and lime-stone for fluxing purposes are brought from sections on the Mungarr-Degilbo branch railway line, a few miles from Maryborough. Being connected with all the branch lines in the Southern Railway district, ore is brought expeditiously to the works, and ores from coastal districts are conveyed in the holds of a large fleet of vessels at very nominal rates. The fumes of sulphur from the calcining furnaces are always inimical to the production of wheat and other cereals, and the works are fortunately situated, for the country in their immediate vicinity is not under agriculture, the company possessing some 1200 acres of their own, which are well watered by Saltwater Creek, in which a dam is erected, and so far the supply has never failed.

Prior to giving a detailed description of the work, it is necessary to give a brief account of their inception. In July, 1888, Messrs. R. B. Clayton, John Nickisson, and Major-General Fielding formed the company in London, the last-named gentleman being elected chairman, and upon his death Mr. Nickisson was appointed to the position. It may be mentioned that the Rothchilds have, from the formation of the company, always evinced a keen interest in its welfare. The local board consists of the Hon. A. H. Wilson, J.P., M.L.C., and Isidore Lissner, M.L.A., ex-Minister for Mines; Mr. T. I. Dyson is manager, and Mr. W. H. Clark local secretary. The smelting works at Aldershot are the only ones of the kind in Queensland, and although they are not on such an elaborate scale as other establishments, they are as complete as any in Australasia; and further additions that will add to the utility of the works are under consideration. There is

no doubt that this method of treating base gold ores is much more efficacious than any other, and it has proved of incalculable benefit to the mining community of Queensland; and as those interested come to better understand the process, they are according it increased support. A wave of mining is sweeping over the whole of Queensland, and from the southern portions of the colony to distant Chillagoe, the fame of the smelting works at Aldershot is spreading, and in the near future mining companies will doubtless discern the utility of despatching large quantities of ores there for treatment.

The principal work that the company engages in is the smelting of gold and silver ores, which are not amenable to amalgamation, in conjunction with lead ores. All ores are purchased by the manager on assay results of carefully-taken samples. In addition to the main smelting plant, the company possesses a Huntington mill, with the necessary amalgamated copper plates, and Frue vanners, for putting through test parcels of free gold ores. The crushing plant consists of stone-breakers and Cornish rolls, for the crushing of all sulphide ores that require roasting previous to smelting in the blast furnaces. Such ores are roasted in hand-reverberatory calcining furnaces. After mixing with the necessary quantities of iron-stone and lime-stone fluxes and lead ores, they are smelted in the 80-ton lead blast furnace, resulting in lead bullion, which extracts the silver and gold that was previously in the ore. For the further extraction of silver and gold, and the production of market lead, there is a refining and desilveration plant. The base bullion from the blast furnace is refined to free it from copper, tin, arsenic and antimony in a 30-ton softening furnace. This softened lead is then run out into a large cast-iron pot, where gold and silver are taken out by means of zinc, the resulting zinc scums being retorted in tilting furnaces for the recovery of the zinc and the production of a gold, silver and lead alloy sufficiently rich for cupellation. The lead remaining in the pot after the extraction of silver and gold is syphoned into a second softening furnace, where it is freed from zinc and any remaining minor impurities, and turned into soft lead fit for the market. There is also a smaller blast furnace for working up copper mattes produced in the large lead furnace, and for the production of metallic copper from oxidised copper ores, and copper mattes from sulphide ores. The bulk of the plant is from Fraser and Chalmers, Chicago, and any additions that have been required have been made to plans and specifications by the local foundries, the whole of which work has given general satisfaction.

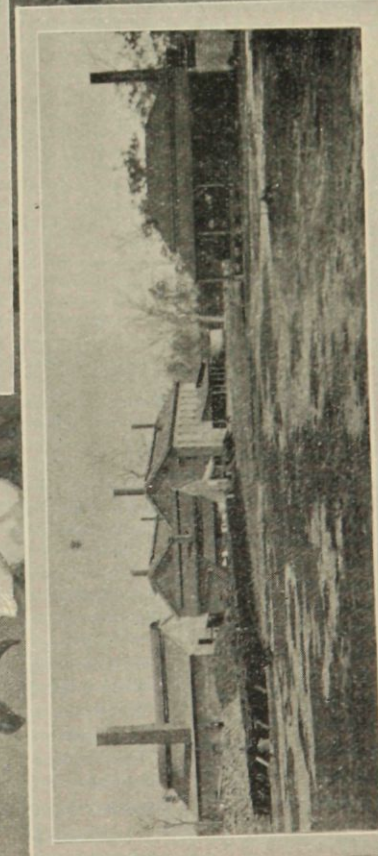
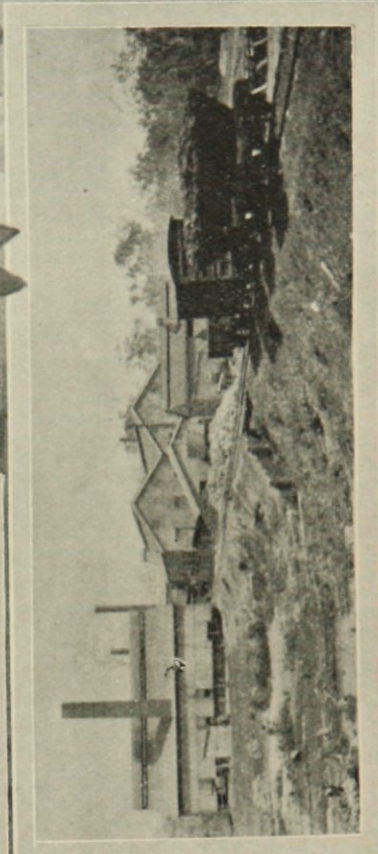
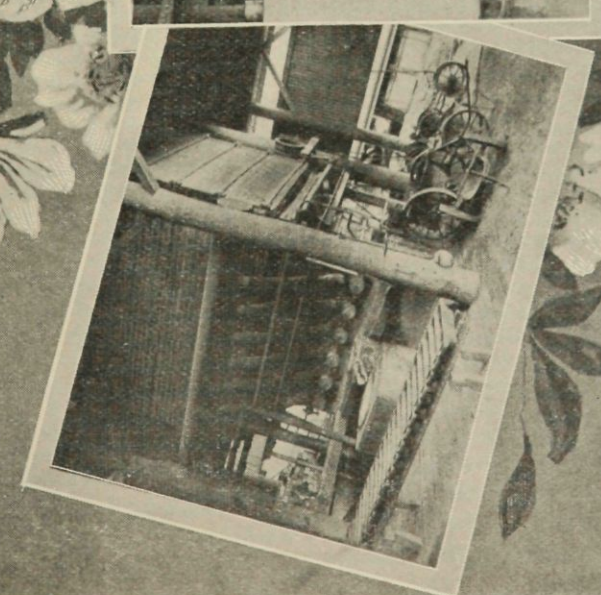
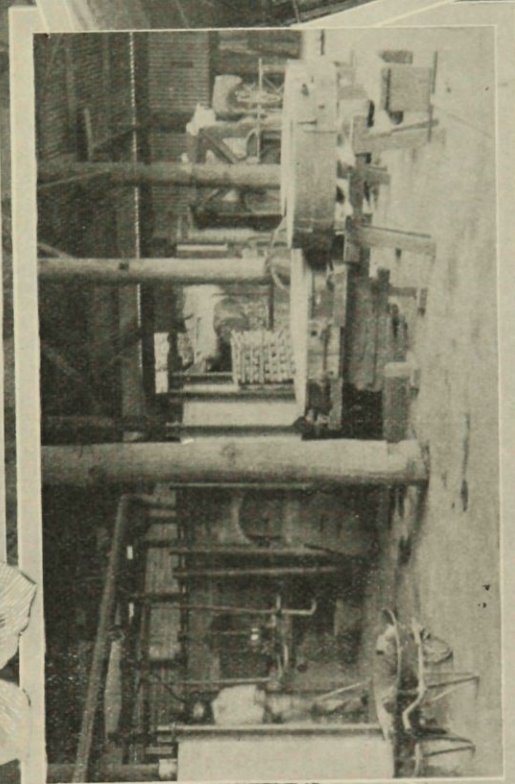
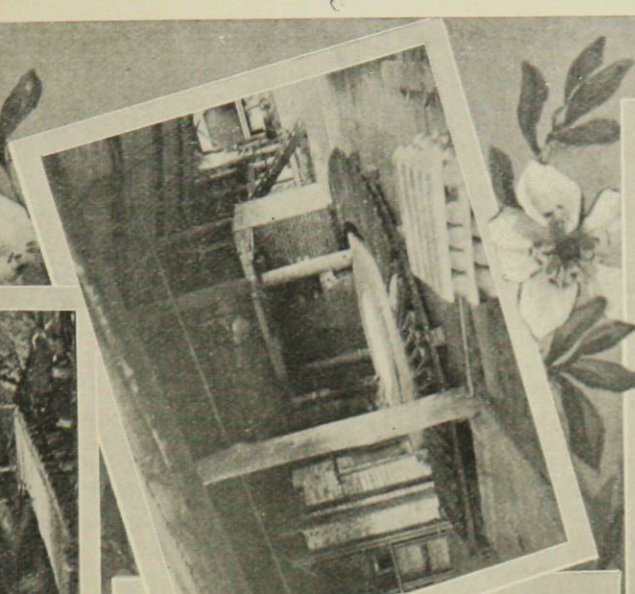
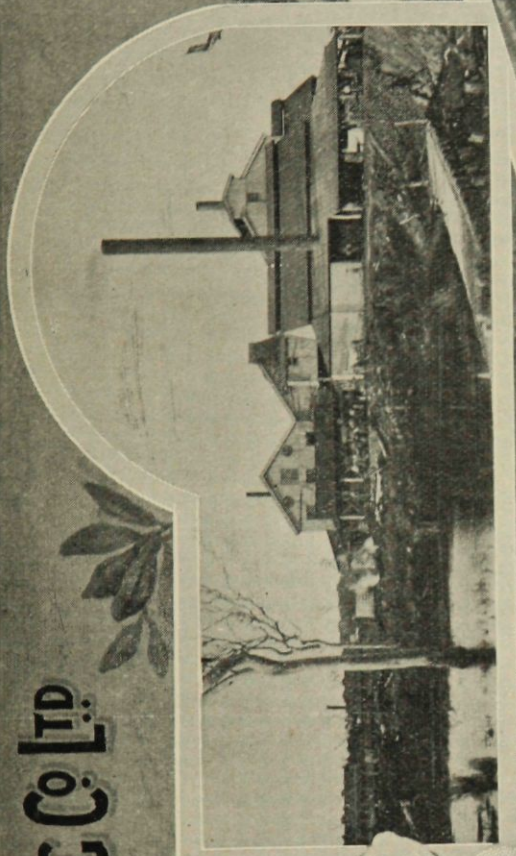
The soft lead finds a ready local market, and argentiferous and auriferous mattes and Dore bullion are shipped to English refiners.

Before the construction of the Queensland Smelting Co.'s Ltd., works at Aldershot, ores had to be forwarded to Sydney and elsewhere to be treated, and since they commenced operations about 12 years ago there is not only an immense saving of money by reductions in cost of freightage, but the saving of a vast amount of time. On the grounds that these works are a national industry, which give employment to a large number of skilled workmen, and that they are equal to any similar works in Australia, and that the charges are more moderate than the others, the mining community throughout Queensland should accord them their unqualified support.




THE QUEENSLAND SMELTING CO. LTD

ALDERSHOT



MEDCRAF'S BISCUIT & CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTORY,

ROCKHAMPTON.

 THE success of existing local industries and the initiation of new ones have been marked features in the progress of Queensland during the past decade. Indeed, there is scarcely a single branch of industry which does not take root and flourish in Queensland. An industry may not be on so large a scale as in the other colonies or the mother country, but this generally has compensation in the enterprise and energy of the proprietors. Almost everything that is undertaken by the colonists prospers. It may be because so many things they do are done well. No time or trouble is spared, and all the requirements of their business are attended to with special care. Ever on the alert in watching the progress of the times, they seize every opportunity for extending their business and replenishing their stock, as well as introducing the latest improvements. They educate the tastes of their customers, and when this taste is educated they supply the demand which it has created. In this way they keep pace with the latest improvements in the mother country. Mr. Harry Medcraf, J.P., the gentleman whose name heads this chapter, is an illustration of what energy, perseverance and enterprise can do for an individual, and how, both directly and indirectly, they contribute to the commercial development of the country.

His father was a successful bread and biscuit baker in Oxford, England, and the son acquired an excellent knowledge of his profession, first with Mr. J. D. George, the well-known confectioner, pastrycook and caterer, of Reading, near London, with whom he remained for two years, and afterwards with the celebrated establishment of Messrs. Huntley and Palmer. Mr. Medcraf arrived at Rockhampton in July, 1873. He first entered the employ of Mr. Harry Schmidt, bread baker, and afterwards joined Mr. Delahunty, confectioner, in East-street, who also had a factory in William-street. In January, 1879, Mr. Medcraf purchased the business from Mr. Delahunty, and for many years afterwards he did the principal catering of the town; but, always on the alert to enlarge the scope of his business, he gradually dropped the catering, and went into the wholesale manufacturing of biscuits and confectionery and importing special lines of high class goods. He had small works at the rear of his shop in East-street, but in March, 1894, he established his large factory in Dennison-street.

All the latest necessary labour-saving machinery is in operation at the factory, and the most up-to-date methods are employed in conducting the establishment. In the sugar boiling department all kinds of drop machines, driven by steam power, are at work for making different classes of boilings, and revolving pans for making the different varieties of dry goods, such as Scotch mixtures, marbles, sugar almonds, aniseed balls, and all goods made by steam pans.

In the biscuit and cake-making department there is one of Morton's most improved cake-making machines, a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -sack dough-mixer, in connection with which is a machine for sifting all the flour before it is made into biscuits, and rollers for breaking it down. The dough then goes to the finishing rollers, and thence to the cutting machines; it next travels into a large 12-shelf reel oven by Baker and Sons, of London. About 65 sets are used for making the various shapes of biscuits. Here there is also in operation a mill for pulverising sugar used in lozenges and for icing cake purposes.

The visitor is next shown the peel and preserving room, where there are large quantities of lemon, orange and citron peel, which are imported direct from Italy by Mr. Medcraf in 5-cwt. pipes, being subject to a duty of 15 per cent. The peel that is required for use and export is put into a large steam tank (invented by Mr. Medcraf), and each batch is allowed to cook for about 20 minutes. It is there packed into casks, and goes through the process of syruing, after which it is cleaned and candied and sent upstairs to be packed by girls in 7lb. tins and labelled for export.

The biscuits which are manufactured are packed up in a room by numerous girls, and adjoining this is a lozenge-making department where all kinds of lozenges usually sold in the trade are made. To this department there will shortly be added a new patent lozenge-making machine by Baker and Sons, of London. This will be the first machine of the kind in use in Australia.

In the starch room there are a number of hands employed manufacturing confectionery in all conceivable shapes and designs. Here there are turned out large quantities of jujubes, jellies, fondants, creams, cocoanut goods, caramels, London mixtures, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. novelty goods, and every other description of goods in this branch of the trade. Mr. Medcraf does a very large trade in caramels, and in this department there is a machine for cutting them, and also a beating and whisking machine. Here large quantities of jam sandwiches are turned out. The raspberry pulp is imported and the jam made in the preserving room.

There are drying rooms—one for biscuits and another for jellies, jujubes, sugar candies, &c. The visitor is also shown a machine for mixing up lozenge dough, and a granite roller mill for crushing almonds used in confectionery, macaroons, &c.

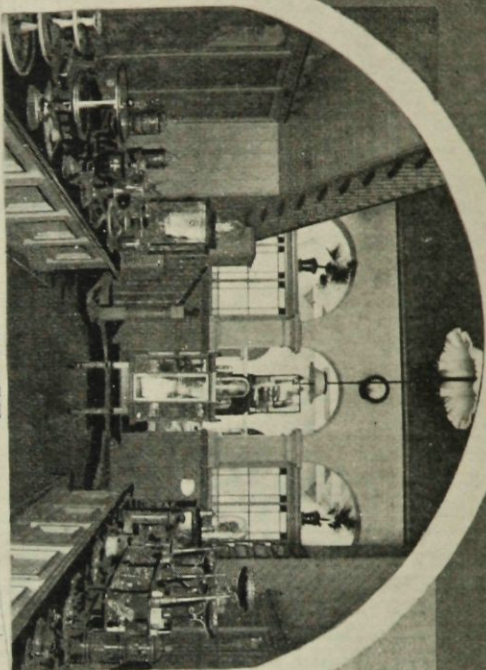
An exceedingly popular branch of the business is the making of plum puddings, which are put up in 1-lb. tins, and they are highly appreciated by lone bachelors and others living in isolated places out west, especially at Christmastide. Cakes weighing from 1lb. to 6lb. are put up in tins, ground rice in 1-lb. tins, and cut up peel in 1-lb. tins. The latter is a great novelty, and is very popular with housewives. All goods are sent from the starch-room to the export packing department, where they are finished, wrapped, packed and cased ready for despatch to nearly all parts of Queensland. On an average 200 cases of biscuits and confectionery are shipped to the North every month, and recently a single shipment to Townsville consisted of 60 cases. The annual output of biscuits and confectionery is considerably over 300 tons. Mr. Medcraf imports large quantities of high-class French fruits and fancy goods, for which there is always an increasing demand.

The machinery is driven by a boiler and 20 h.p. engine, made by Burns and Twigg, Rockhampton.

Between 50 and 60 hands are employed in the factory, in connection with which is one of the largest and most attractive retail shops in the colony, details of which are given below. Mr. Medcraf has a branch depôt at Townsville, which is managed by Messrs. Potier Bros., commission agents, and in addition he has five travelling representatives—two in the west and three in the North; and Messrs. Walter Reid and Co., Limited, Rockhampton, handle his goods exclusively for the western trade.

On November 19, 1898, Mr. Medcraf took possession of his new retail establishment in East-street, a two-storey building situated a few doors from the shop which he occupied for upwards of 20 years. It was built to the order of Messrs. Hall and D'Arcy, and designed in accordance with Mr. Medcraf's ideas by Mr. A. M. Hutton. On the ground floor is a shop 20ft. 6in. by 40ft., a refreshment room of the same dimensions, a lavatory, a bakehouse fitted with two ovens, and a water-heater and other conveniences; and on the first floor is a refreshment room specially reserved for private parties, similar in size to that below. The internal arrangements and fittings are of the most *recherché* character. In the front shop there are clear plate-glass windows, relieved on the top by tinted glass; inside the shop are rows of glass cases, exquisitely-painted counters, and white and gold decorative colourings. The refreshment room on the ground floor contains numerous small tables; the walls are of white cement, and the decorations of brass and tapestry. The refreshment room on the first floor has also white walls, and with its art hangings and curtains it presents an exceedingly charming appearance. The building has been admirably designed to suit the exigencies of the climate, each room is lofty and well ventilated, and due attention has been given to the smallest detail. Everything is in perfect harmony. In fact, there is not a more delightful or cooler retreat in the whole of Queensland.

Mr. Medcraf's factory and retail establishment are splendid evidences of what may be achieved by a man who sets out with a determination to succeed in life, despite all obstacles and difficulties. Fortunately his connubial partner possesses business qualities which are rarely found in a woman, and he attributes his success, in a great measure, to her perspicacity and tact.

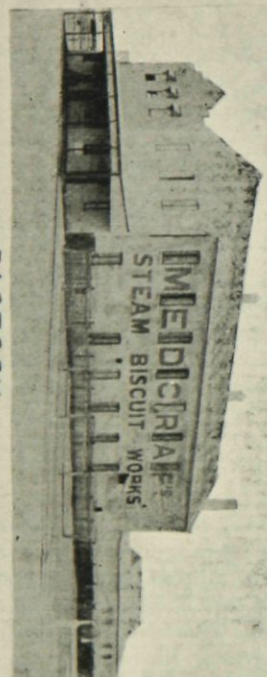


SHOP FROM STREET

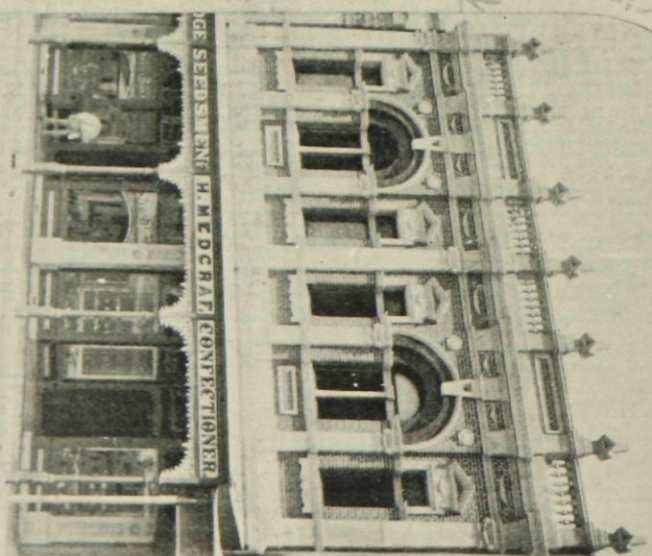
H. MEDCRAFT STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTURER & MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, ROCKHAMPTON.



FACTORY INTERIOR



FACTORY



SHOP FRONT



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON, K.C.M.G.

WHAT time the sun first shews above the horizon his outermost rim, and flinging his shafts athwart the gray waters, silvers one after another with gentle diffusion each dun cape and peaked promontory of our wide-stretched Eastern shore, what noble delimitations of our land would be visible could one "at once as far as angels ken" view the whole in one comprehensive glance? Or, if one could but ride exultant on the swift westward moving edge of light, what a panorama of verdant hill, fertile plain and rolling river would be disclosed as Queensland, like a coy and half reluctant maiden, gradually revealed her luxuriant beauties one by one to the coming day? But Queensland has already met due description and her history has been written, and it now becomes our duty to place before our readers a very short life sketch of the Vice Regent of that magnificent territory.

CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER COCHRANE BAILLIE, the 2nd Baron Lamington in the peerage of England, Knight Commander, Deputy Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace, Bachelor of Arts, and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland, and son of the first Baron Lamington, by Annabella Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Robert Drummond of Cadlands, Hants, and grand-daughter of the 5th Duke of Rutland, was born in the year 1860 and succeeded to the title of Baron Lamington on the death of his father in 1890. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where in the year 1881 he attained to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His father will perhaps be better remembered by the reader, as the celebrated Mr. Cochrane Baillie, who sat for 40 years in the

House of Commons, England, and who, as a political free lance, so often caused considerable consternation and commotion in Conservative councils, though to that party he was, nevertheless, always an unwavering friend. This the first Baron Lamington was a writer and historiographer; he has enriched the English language with poems and historical and other writings of distinguished literary and classical excellence. We may instance the following as some of the chief volumes from his pen:—"Easter Hall or Church Polemics;" "The Morea—a poem;" "The State of Greece;" "Ernest Vane;" "Florence the Beautiful;" "The Map of Italy;" "Young Italy;" "Historic Pictures;" "Francis the First" and other historic studies; "The Theatre Français in the reign of Louis XV," and he is also the author of many other books, and numerous political pamphlets. The reader cannot but be astonished at the striking diversity of subjects covered by these titles, which seem to range through the whole gamut of English Literature; and there is no doubt but that this

early and extensive literary and quasi-scientific environment had no little to do with the formation of the particular bent of mind which characterises the subject of this memoir, and which is well exemplified by his additions to Geographical science, consequent, *inter alia*, upon his explorations in the East, of which we shall have something to say in the proper place. Lord Lamington has had an excellent opportunity of obtaining diplomatic experience of the highest order, for, after taking his degree at Oxford, he was appointed Assistant Secretary to Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister of England, and held that post during the years 1885-86. From this latter

year till he succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his father, he represented North St. Pancras, London, and previous to this it may be mentioned, was the accepted candidate for Bridport, Dorset, when that electoral district, under the Redistribution Act of the Imperial Parliament, ceased to return a member to the House of Commons. He is a lieutenant of the Lanarkshire (Scotland) Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace, for that his native county. A considerable portion of his leisure time in recent years, previous to his advent here, has been spent in travel. It is commonly said of the English nobility that they travel for pleasure; that none of the hardships of the traveller attach to their well ordained journeys, and that the luxury of their lives whilst abroad far exceeds that in which they live whilst at home. That this is far from being a fact, makes it none the less a popular delusion, but the following account of Lord Lamington's travels may throw a little weight on the other side of the scale. After wanderings in Circassia and Mexico, the details of which the want of space alone forbids us dwelling upon, the subject of this biographical notice set sail for Bangkok with a formulated and definite object. In this, the capital of exclusive Siam, he was



LORD LAMINGTON, K.C.M.G.

welcomed by its King, and by his Ministers and the Court in general, but Lord Lamington did not stay here long to enjoy the hospitalities they showered upon their distinguished visitor, but excusing himself, and obtaining such aid and material as could be afforded him in the way of mules and carriers, he started on his inland journey with the purpose of exploring the mysterious Shan States, whose rulers owe doubtful allegiance to both China and Siam, as also the basin of the Mekong River. He traversed the whole of the districts watered by the upper reaches of the Mekong River, and his expedition was highly successful from a geographical, as well as from a political and sociological point of view. His continual friendly relations with the various tribes with whom he had a temporary habitation, frequently tended to the settlement of ancient and bitter inter-tribal disputes. On this expedition he was forced to accept all the risks, privations and hardships which are an almost necessary concomitant of the explorer's lot. On his Excellency's return to London after the completion of

this expedition, he presented papers to both the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland, and to the Royal Geographical Society of London. The president of this latter Society, Sir Clements Markham, one of the first geographers in the world, in addressing its members, stated, that Lord Lamington had done more than merely explore the districts already referred to, for he had carried out a survey in detail; and the Fellows of the Society were invited by the President to inspect the route map prepared by Lord Lamington in that connection; and Sir Clements went on to say, that not only the Royal Geographical Society, but the nation at large, owed a deep debt of gratitude to his Excellency, for having so persistently and ably kept before the Government and the public a matter of such great importance to England as the exploration of the Mekong. As a mark of his services rendered to the nation and to Geographical science, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society conferred upon Lord Lamington, the very high distinction (the highest they could bestow) of an honorary fellowship of that body, which honour, so far as the southern hemisphere is concerned, is enjoyed alone by his Lordship, and by Mr. Thompson, F.R.G.S., of the Queensland Survey Department. Lord Lamington was appointed to the council of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and in addition to taking a deep interest in geography and astronomy generally, took part in the deliberations of that body whilst he remained in England. On his departure for Queensland, the President of the same Society, in addressing his fellow members, referred to the loss the Society would sustain by the absence from their counsels of his eminent colleague. On the 1st October, 1895, Lord Lamington was gazetted Governor of Queensland and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in that colony. Previous to reaching these shores, he married Mary Haughton, the youngest daughter of Sir William Hozier, Baronet, of Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and has issue by this lady two children, both born in the colony of Queensland, his heir, Victor Alexander Brisbane William and Greselle Gem Anabella. On their way to Queensland, Lord and Lady Lamington visited Java, and His Excellency spent some time there, making himself acquainted with the customs, religions and peculiarities of the native races of that island. The new Governor was enthusiastically received on his arrival in Queensland, and his taste for exploration has not only influenced him to visit remote parts of this colony, but instigated him to proceed to New Guinea with Sir Hugh Nelson, where he spent eight months, and where His Excellency engaged himself in the survey of a river, the data of which work proved of no little service to the Government. At the time of writing, his Lordship is absent on leave from the colony on a visit to his native country; but his return, previous to the expiry of his term of Governorship, is completely expected and desired throughout Queensland. Lord Lamington has had conferred upon him an Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society of Queensland, and of which Society he is also Patron, and takes an active interest in the work of that body, frequently communicating with the president on scientific matters. He is here, as in England, interested in Astronomy, and in addition to being possessed of a scientific training, has amongst scientists the reputation of possessing the scientific mind and method of thought to an eminent degree. Physically, His Lordship is tall and straight, with an erect and soldierly carriage. His face wears an expression of alert intelligence, and his manners are distinguished by an air of calmness and simplicity, not uncoupled with something which betrays to the closer observer remarkable resolution, whilst his speech is clear and distinct and entirely without accent. As has been denoted, he is a man of varied experience and attainments, and of a sort which especially fit him for the high administrative and representative duties which attach to his office. He is extremely popular, and his name is mentioned with universal respect by all classes throughout Queensland. Fortune has hitherto closely attended him, though he himself is perhaps somewhat independent of the uncertain Goddess, for—

"Happy is he who studying Nature's laws,
Through known effects can trace the secret cause;
His mind possessing in a quiet state,
Fearless of Fortune and resigned to Fate."

SIR S. W. GRIFFITH, G.C.M.G., M.A., C.J.

WHEN the History of Queensland comes to be written at the close of the twentieth century, the *fin de siècle* historian will find one name shining through the years ever conspicuous and ever esteemed. It is that of His Honor SIR SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Master of Arts, Chief Justice, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony. In law, politics and literature, Sir S. W. Griffith is one of the most prominent figures in the land. Throughout Australasia he is known as a lawyer of singularly high attainments, as a judge fearless and conscientious, and in every sense worthy of his country's confidence. As a politician, his services to the State, in the shaping of its destiny and the framing of its laws, have been invaluable. As a literary man he has done some serious work, and has found time in the whirl of busy life to give to English readers translations from the illustrious Florentine, Dante Alighieri. Yet we are not writing of an aged man, going down into the dreamless peace of a life's close, but of a strong personality in the earlier years of mature manhood. Sir S. W. Griffith—though thoroughly Australian by education, love of this bright land, and by all the higher sentiments of a patriotic nature—is a native of Wales, having been born in the historic Merthyr Tydvil on the 21st June, 1845. He is a son of the late Rev. Edward Griffith, who for nearly 30 years served in the Congregational Ministry of Queensland, as minister of the Wharf-street church, Brisbane. Sir S. W. Griffith has been aptly described in the words "a wise son of a wise father, a righteous man's righteous child." With his father he came to Australia in 1854, their first place of residence being Ipswich, then the principal town of the Moreton Bay Settlement, which was still a part of New South Wales. Mr. Griffith went in 1856 to West Maitland, but in 1860 returned to Moreton Bay and made his permanent home in Brisbane.

Sir S. W. Griffith was educated at Mr. Robert Horniman's in Sydney and later on at the High School at Maitland, where he proved a distinguished pupil. In 1860, he went to the Sydney University, and there also gained great distinction. His University career was marked by earnest work, and he graduated a Bachelor of Arts with first-class honours in classics and mathematics in 1863, and in 1865 won the Mort Travelling Fellowship. With his University honours fresh upon him, the young scholar returned to Queensland and entered upon the profession of the law, being articled to Mr. A. Macalister, with whom, in after years, he was associated as a Ministerial colleague. After a trip to England, he was, in 1867, called to the Queensland Bar, where his hard work and brilliant ability soon gained for him a lucrative practice. In 1874, when only 29 years of age, he became Attorney-General of Queensland, in the Macalister Government, and, in 1876, he was honoured by being appointed a Queen's Counsel. The career of Sir S. W. Griffith at the bar was one worthy of the study and emulation of every young member of the legal profession. A well-known lawyer referring to the earlier days of his work said:—"When he first came amongst us we felt that the fresh young mind was a storehouse of knowledge; that we had met at last an old head on young shoulders; that in the man there was courage, determination, and a quiet persistency, which, backed by strong intelligence and a cultivated mind, promised a brilliant place in the Australian judiciary in the years to come." History renders it unnecessary to say how those predictions were fulfilled. At the bar and on the bench Sir S. W. Griffith has nobly justified the estimate formed of him. He regarded his profession with reverence, and at his hands its honour has been safe; a client could always depend upon his best efforts. His nature seemed to grow up and mature under the inspiration, "That which thy hand findest to do, do with all thy might." At the bar Sir S. W. Griffith was logical rather than rhetorical; yet there were occasions when he would rise from the dissection of evidence and presentation of law to flights of brilliant eloquence. His voice, in his earlier years particularly, was somewhat monotonous, and seemed more suited to an incisive analysis of circumstances before a judge than to winning the sympathy of a jury. Yet Sir S. W. Griffith, even in his young days, could step out of the cold armour which seemed to surround his personality, and, with fervour, fight what he esteemed the just battle of a client. In later years, he has studied more the graces of speech, and many of his judgments from the Supreme Court bench are marked by eloquence as well as sound reasoning and knowledge of the law. The

late Hon. T. J. Byrnes, in congratulating Sir S. W. Griffith on his accession to the high office of Chief Justice of the Colony, fully expressed the sentiments of the legal profession. Mr. Byrnes said:

"Your professional and political career has been laid in our land. It is a career which I can safely say has been unequalled in Australia as a signal instance of the triumph of intellect and industry over all opposing forces. For 26 years your Honour has practised at the Bar of this Colony. For many years of that period you have been its unrivalled leader. For 20 years you have played a distinguished part in the public affairs of this country. You have held high political, legal and civil offices, and you have twice received signal instances of public confidence in being called to assume the post of first Minister of the Crown. Therefore, it is only fit and proper that we should all assemble here to greet you on the occasion of elevation to your new office. But, although this should be a day of unalloyed congratulation, we cannot help expressing the feelings of regret,

perhaps out of place, but still sincere, especially those of us who knew you in your old rôle as leader of the Bar and of the House, at the thought that you have come to bid farewell to the scenes of your former triumphs. There is some consolation, sir, in the thought that it might have been worse—that owing to impaired health you might have been compelled to withdraw from public life altogether, and then the colony would have been so much poorer; but, sir, we at the Bar will still have your inestimable services on the bench; the country will have your services there also, and we feel that we shall still find there those qualities which we have so highly appreciated in you at the Bar. You were always a generous opponent and a kindly and considerate leader. The country will find in you the ability, the integrity of purpose, and the masculine and robust common sense that is required in one who presides over the Supreme Court of a young and growing community. We, sir, have always felt a sense of self-congratulation in the fact that your training, both legal and political, has been a local training, so far as that of any man of culture can be a local training. But though your training has been a local one, that has never impaired the strong cast of cosmopolitanism which runs through your whole career.

In domestic politics you have never been local; you have been in the truest sense of the word national. In the affairs of the Australian Commonwealth your ideas have been pre-eminently federal, and in the greater affairs of the Empire, cosmopolitan, and in the noblest sense Imperial. In the many cases that will come before you we know you will listen with patience to both sides without bias or impulse, but with the determination to do absolute justice between the suitors in your court. Your Honour has now passed into the serener atmosphere of the Bench, beyond the warring voices and the din and turmoil of forensic and political strife. We wish you there health and strength and length of days, and, what is better than fortune, the composure of mind that comes from the inner consciousness of good achieved and duty done. I ask your Honour to receive the unanimous congratulations of the legal profession of Queensland. I pledge you their loyal support, and more than that, and it may in some sense tend to lighten the responsibility you have undertaken

by the vows you have this morning made, I pledge you the support of the country—the implicit confidence of the people of this land, which you have served so loyally and so long. You, sir, like all public men, have experienced the vicissitudes of popular favour, but you have always been fortunate in this, that both those who contended with you, and those who ranged themselves beneath your banner, have vied with each other in doing justice to the integrity of purpose which has animated you, and to the fact that you were always actuated by the motive to do the greatest good for the greatest number. Therefore, I say, the whole of the people of this Colony will renew their confidence and loyalty towards you. This is not a matter merely for Governments or Parliaments. It is a matter for the people of the whole country. It is to their interest that they should have integrity and ability in this the highest office in Queensland. Therefore, I say, we have the heart of the people of this Colony with us in the solemn ceremonial that has been enacted this morning. I venture to say that within this vast

assemblage, and throughout the length and breadth of the land, there is no lover of truth and justice who will not join with me when I wish your Honour at the outset of your new and lofty career, as I do with all my heart, 'God speed.' "

From his youth up Sir S. W. Griffith took a keen interest in political affairs; but he was 26 years of age when he entered into Parliamentary life, being returned to the Legislative Assembly for East Moreton in March, 1872. In November, 1873, he was, after the dissolution of Parliament, returned for the newly-formed electorate of Oxley. In politics, as in the law, he soon took up a leading position. From the outset of his career in the Legislative Assembly it was apparent that he was a force to be reckoned with, and he again justified all early predictions. Soon after he entered Parliament, in 1872, he introduced a measure of Law Reform, since adopted in other colonies, under which all legal process is allowed to be transmitted and put in force by means of the telegraph. Again, in the direction of Law Reform, he, in 1873, while still a private member, introduced and saw passed into law a measure which entirely reformed the Equity side of the Supreme Court. The measure was a very radical one, and greatly simplified the procedure in Equity



SIR S. W. GRIFFITH, G.C.M.G.

business. Again, he was still a private member when, in 1874, he passed the Insolvency Act—still in force—a measure upon the same lines as those on which the principal provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 were framed. Where are the private members of to-day capable of putting through Parliament measures of such a character? These Acts alone will stand on the records of Queensland as a monument to the diligence and influence of the young man who, before his thirtieth year, was recognised in and out of Parliament as an earnest law reformer. But the legislation of which we speak was but a beginning of other work in the country's interest which Sir S. W. Griffith was able to accomplish during the time he sat in Parliament. As a Minister of the Crown he was able not only to amend and consolidate laws already on the Statute book, but to place upon it measures liberal in their tendency and calculated to advance the best interests of Queensland and of Australia generally. In the records of the

Education Commission of 1874 his hand may be traced, and in August of that year he was offered and accepted office as Attorney-General in the Macalister Ministry, stipulating at the time that he should have a free hand to deal with the Education question. In 1875, an Education Act was passed, of which Sir S. W. Griffith was the author, and that Act is the basis of the whole of our present system of public instruction. The Bill, as introduced, provided for working the Grammar schools, as part of the general system, and that was approved of by the Legislative Assembly, but was rejected by the Legislative Council. Still the State has influence in the management of the Grammar schools, for the Government have the power to appoint a majority of the trustees. In 1876, Sir S. W. Griffith became the first Secretary for Public Instruction, and so became entrusted with the work of the administration of the Act which he had passed in the former session. One of his first acts in that capacity was the institution of the system of University exhibitions. In June, 1876, a peculiar incident in the history of Sir S. W. Griffith, and of constitutional history in Queensland, occurred. The Premier of the day, the Hon. A. Macalister, retired from office, while possessing the confidence of a majority of the Legislative Assembly, and it was arranged in the Cabinet that he should be succeeded by Sir S. W. Griffith; but his Excellency the Governor, the late Sir William Willington Cairns, asserted his prerogative, and refused to send for the nominee of the Ministry and the specially chosen successor of Mr. Macalister. Governor Cairns practically showed that he held the view that Mr. Macalister should be succeeded by the senior member of the Ministry. Mr. William Hemmant was the senior Minister after Mr. Macalister, and he was accordingly sent for, but he had made arrangements to leave the colony for London, and was not able to accept the responsibility. His Excellency then sent for the Hon. George Thorn, the Postmaster-General and a member of the Upper House, who was next in seniority, having joined the Ministry seven months before Sir S. W. Griffith. Party lines in those days were very sharply drawn, and the members of the Ministry and of the Liberal party generally agreed to accept his Excellency's decision for the time being, and a seat having been found for Mr. Thorn in the Legislative Assembly he assumed the responsibilities of the Premiership. The position was never taken seriously by the country, and Sir S. W. Griffith was practically the leader of the House for about eight months, from 5th June, 1876, to 8th March, 1877, when the Hon. John Douglas became Premier, Mr. Thorn taking a subordinate position under him. Mr. Thorn's retirement was unexpected by the public, and the reason for it has not been explained, but the whole circumstances will no doubt be made public some day. Sir S. W. Griffith continued as Attorney-General and Secretary for Public Instruction, and in September, 1878, assumed the Works portfolio also, but, in December, relinquished the position of Attorney-General, in which he was succeeded by Sir James Garrick. In 1878, the Douglas Ministry passed into law the Local Government Act, for which Sir S. W. Griffith was primarily responsible. In that year he was elected for North Brisbane, but the general elections saw the defeat of the Liberal party, the resignation of the Douglas Ministry, and the accession to office of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith. The Hon. John Douglas retired from the leadership of the party in 1879, and from that period until the resignation of the M'Ilwraith Ministry, in 1883, Sir S. W. Griffith acted as leader of the Opposition. In that capacity he formulated certain charges, involving the M'Ilwraith *regime*, with respect to the purchase by the Queensland Government of certain steel rails. The affair was known as the steel rails contract, and Sir S. W. Griffith visited England in 1881, to be present at the sittings of a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into it. On his return to Queensland, he was accorded a public reception, one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever made in favour of a politician in this colony. In 1883, the Liberal party came into power again, Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's Government having been defeated at the general election on their land-grant railway policy, Sir S. W. Griffith being returned for Brisbane North, with the late Hon. Wm. Brookes as his colleague. He took office as Premier, Colonial Secretary, and Secretary for Public Instruction, and afterwards as Premier and Chief Secretary, and also for a time as Colonial Treasurer. In December, 1883, he was one of the Queensland representatives at the Intercolonial Convention, held at Sydney, at which the Federal Council of Australasia was initiated, and was recognised as one of the leading figures at that gathering. In February, 1886, with the Hon. J. R. Dickson, he represented Queensland at the first session of the Federal Council, held at Hobart, and was appointed chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council, which was appointed for the continuance of

business from year to year. In the sessions of 1888, 1889, 1891 and 1893, he again represented Queensland at the Council, and was President in the sessions of 1888, 1891 and 1893. In March, 1887, a conference of representatives of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions was held in London, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) presiding. The object of this historic conference was to discuss questions of general Imperial interest. The Queensland representatives were Sir S. W. Griffith, the Premier, and Sir James Garrick, Agent-General. Sir S. W. Griffith soon became conspicuous in the conference, and it was felt that the Premier of Queensland was perhaps the ablest statesman present. His unparalleled knowledge of Australian affairs generally, and of political matters particularly, proved of great value in the conference, and he undoubtedly forced the proposals for the administration of British New Guinea and for the establishment of the Australian Squadron to a definite issue. In 1888, the Griffith Ministry were defeated in the general election, and Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith again succeeded to office, the former resigning without any vice-regal speech being delivered. In the course of events, Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith retired from the Premiership, and ultimately left the Government altogether. In 1890, the Morehead Ministry proposed a Property Tax, and resigned office in consequence of their inability to carry it. The Opposition, led by Sir S. W. Griffith, was in a minority, but the leader and Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith were sufficiently in accord in all matters of immediate importance to work together at a time when a strong Government was needed to face the dark cloud of financial trouble which even then was casting its shadow over the land. His Excellency Sir Henry Norman sent for Sir S. W. Griffith, and he accepted the responsibility. There was no other course open for a man who held the interests of the country at heart. Sir S. W. Griffith and Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith then formed what has been known as the Coalition Government, and steps were taken to restore confidence in the colony and amongst investors whose capital lay in Queensland banks. In 1891, occurred the great shearers' strike, in the course of which it became necessary to call out some hundreds of the Defence Force to preserve order in the Western districts. The prompt and firm action of the Government in this matter averted very serious danger, which threatened the colony, and, indeed, all Australia. In 1892, with a view to prevent the removal of some large sugar mills from Queensland, and the closure of others, and to infuse new life into the industry, Sir S. W. Griffith issued his famous manifesto on the subject of the resumption of the introduction of Polynesian labour. This made a marked difference to the industry; it prevented a crisis in it at a time when the colony could least afford any disorganisations of its resources, but it did not prevent the financial crash which came upon Australia generally in 1893. Sir S. W. Griffith had done his duty in burying old political animosities to assist in fighting the financial position; but no human effort within could have saved the country, for the chief panic and pressure came from outside. In 1893, Sir Charles Lilley retired from the position of Chief Justice of Queensland, and the Government were confronted with the task of appointing a successor. In the whole of Australia only one name was mentioned for the office—that of Sir S. W. Griffith. In Queensland the feeling amounted to a mandate to the Government. The position was somewhat peculiar. Sir S. W. Griffith was approached on the subject, but he pointed out that he could not afford to relinquish his splendid practice at the bar, even to succeed to so high and distinguished an office. Undoubtedly he had suffered with all Queenslanders in the stern days of the financial collapse. A consultation was held between the colleagues of Sir S. W. Griffith and the leading members on the subject, and it was agreed to increase the salary of the office of Chief Justice, and to conjointly press upon him the unqualified desire of the people of the colony that he should accept the position. To this he bowed, and on the 13th March, 1893, left the arena of politics, in which he had played so brilliant a part, and had done such vast service to the colony, to preside in the highest civil courts of the land—and Queensland has never regretted the choice. It is recognised throughout Australia that at the head of her system she has one of the strongest intellects and most conscientious judges in the British dominions. In the later legislative work of Sir S. W. Griffith, the Land Act of 1884 will always occupy a conspicuous place. This measure is responsible for the grazing farm system of settlement in Queensland, which has been eminently successful. The Defence Act of 1884 is his work. Another, and most important work in connection with railway and land policies, was his staunch and successful battle against the land-grant system of railway construction. This not only kept the railways practically in the

hands of the State, but prevented the alienation of large areas which are now bringing a large revenue to the State as grazing farms. He consistently opposed the introduction of Asiatic labour, maintaining that until it had been proved that agriculture could not be successfully carried on by European field labour, it would be disastrous to substitute Asiatic for European civilization. In pursuance of this policy he induced the Legislature in 1885 to advance the necessary funds for the establishment of the Central Sugar Mills on the co-operative principle. This step, which was much opposed by the planters at the time, has been followed in more recent times by the Sugar Works Guarantee Act. He never offered equal objection to the introduction of Pacific Island labourers, being of opinion that this labour was only a temporary expedient, and that their numbers were too small to make them a source of permanent danger to the colony. The Defamation Act of 1889, which codified the law of libel, was his work while in opposition. This Act is conspicuously in advance of the law of the rest of the British dominions, and in Tasmania the Griffith Act has been adopted bodily. In 1897, he sent to the Government a Criminal Code, representing the law of the land, written and unwritten. The compilation of this code was a work which to any but a man of intense mental energy would have been impossible, but it was accomplished by Sir S. W. Griffith in three years, in the time which he could spare from his judicial duties. On starting the great work he became aware that it was impracticable to do it without a digest of the statutory criminal law of the colony, and that was first undertaken and carried out. These monuments to the untiring zeal of one man were referred to a Royal Commission which sat this year, and the report of which was received by the Government on the 1st June. The code has been accepted by both Houses of Parliament with unimportant alterations, and becomes law with the new century. Sir Samuel is, at the time of writing engaged on another work of a nature which will not be for some time divulged, but which is also intended as one more gift to the country. In the Federation movement, Sir S. W. Griffith has played a distinguished part. When, in 1891, the Federal Convention was held at Sydney, he was one of the Queensland representatives, and was elected vice-president. He was also elected chairman of the committee appointed to frame a Constitution for the proposed Australasian Federation. The outcome of that committee's work was a Commonwealth Bill, upon which the measure now before Australia was based. There is a general admission throughout the country that the Bill was largely the work of Sir S. W. Griffith, and though circumstances led to a later convention framing a further measure, he will always be regarded as practically the author of the constitution under which the Federation is now sought to be accomplished. Leaving out of the question the political and judicial services of Sir S. W. Griffith—if it were possible—the colony has every reason to be proud of him as a man of literary and artistic culture. He is one of the firmest of our art patrons, and has a very fine private collection of paintings. He is one of the trustees of the Queensland Art Gallery, in the establishment of which he took a very keen and helpful interest. His literary taste is high, and his range of reading very great. Not only as a classicist and a student is he acquainted with the great masters of the literature of former centuries and years, but few have a closer knowledge of the poets and prose writers of the Victorian era. From out of his busy life, and in quite recent years, he has snatched time to translate two of the most pleasing chapters of the divine comedy of *Dante Alighieri*, and though the translations have only been printed for private circulation, they have reached the literary press of Italy, and from that country Sir S. W. Griffith has received eulogies of the warmest character. We do not count the work of Dante now as the *Canto Villereccio*; to us he is something more than the "laureate of the cobblers and bakers." It is bridging over time and circumstance when we find a Queensland Chief Justice giving us in our own tongue the beauties of verse for the faulty recital of which the poet quarrelled with an ass driver and a blacksmith. As a translator of Dante, Sir S. W. Griffith has come nearer to the hearts of the people than in his political triumphs, or his splendid work in the wilderness of the law. Speaking generally, the keynote of his nature is work. He works because he knows that life is short and labour lives; because though the lights gleam to-day it will be dark to-morrow. He works so that his country may be richer in enlightenment and better; he works because he has the impelling spirit which made Spinello paint and Ariosto sing, and sent out Columbus of Genoa to find a new world. Of work he may say in the tongue which he knows so well—

Questi che mai da me non fia diviso.

In July, 1886, Sir S. W. Griffith was created a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and in January,

1895, he was advanced to the first-class (Grand Cross). In 1899, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, the commission arriving while he was administering the Government under a dormant commission by virtue of his office of Chief Justice.

SIR HUGH MUIR NELSON, K.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L.

THE Right Honourable SIR HUGH MUIR NELSON, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Oxford), M.L.C. and President of the Legislative Council of Queensland, is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Nelson, whose name will be remembered by the oldest generation of Queenslanders with affection and reverence. Sir Hugh was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, on the 31st December, 1835, and was educated at the famous Edinburgh High School, and afterwards at the Edinburgh University, where he had the advantage of study under the famous "Christopher North" (John Wilson); Sir William Hamilton, a literary man and sonneteer of no mean order, and Kelend, the mathematician. The young student left the University before his time qualification to graduate, but he distinguished himself in the classes and secured a good proportion of prizes, principally for mathematics, logic and metaphysics, Sir William Hamilton being his professor in the two latter subjects. Dr. Nelson came to Queensland in 1853, bringing with him the son who was afterwards to attain so much distinction in the colony. Sir Hugh was then a stalwart youth of eighteen years of age, a splendid specimen of the Sons of Scotia, and his fine physique has enabled him to still present a fresh and robust appearance after 45 years of hard work in this country. He began his career in Queensland with a mercantile firm at Ipswich, and after a time entered upon pastoral work about six miles from Ipswich, at a locality known as Nelson's Ridges. From this place Sir Hugh sold out, and went to the Darling Downs to manage Eton Vale Station, for Sir Arthur Hodgson and Mr. Watts, and later on, on the purchase of a share in the estate by Mr. Ramsay, he consented to continue the management for Hodgson and Ramsay until the latter became acquainted with the property. In 1870, Sir Hugh married and went out to the Dalby district and took up Loudoun Station, which he formed and carried on on his own account. After thirty years residence in Queensland, Sir Hugh Nelson, in 1883, made a trip to Scotland, and during his absence he was nominated and elected to the Legislative Assembly for the electorate then known as Northern Downs. Sir Hugh had always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the district, and in 1880, when the Divisional Board Act came into force, he was elected a member of the Wambo Divisional Board and was chosen as chairman for six consecutive years. He was very popular in the district, and was recognised as a man of conspicuous ability by the residents. So his return to Parliament in his absence was no surprise to his friends, however much he may have appreciated the compliment. Northern Downs electorate was altered by the Redistribution Act of 1887, part of it being included in the Dalby electorate, and an area of country to the west being added to it, the reconstituted division being termed Murilla. Sir Hugh continued to represent Murilla until his retirement from the Legislative Assembly this year to take up the position of President of the Legislative Council. On his first candidature—during his absence from the colony—he had opposition, but since that, up to 1896, he was returned unopposed. In 1896, a Labour candidate opposed him, but Sir Hugh secured a good majority, and on his retirement his seat was won by a supporter of the party which he had led. Sir Hugh came into Parliamentary life in the general election in 1883, when Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's party was defeated at the polls by the party of Sir S. W. Griffith, and, on his return to Queensland, the member for Northern Downs was soon found doing yeoman service in the ranks of the Opposition. Sir Hugh's practical mind, fortified by a good education, a keen appreciation of the value of figures, and logical sense, besides long experience of the colony, made him a valued contributor to the debates of the day, and Sir S. W. Griffith was not slow to acknowledge the ability of the new element in the Opposition. Upon financial subjects, Sir Hugh was almost at once accepted as an authority. His sharp and eloquent criticisms of the Budget of 1883 will long be remembered by old parliamentarians. It was soon acknowledged that his term of apprenticeship as a private member would be brief. In 1888, the M'Ilwraith party triumphed at the polls, and Sir Hugh Nelson, who came back unopposed for

Northern Downs, fully endorsed by his constituents, was offered the portfolio of Minister for Railways. The office was accepted, and Sir Hugh continued in the Cabinet, of which the Hon. B. D. Morehead had become the head, owing to the departure of Sir Thomas McIlwraith from the colony, until August, 1890, when the Coalition Ministry was formed and the Government party went into Opposition. Sir Hugh succeeded Mr. Morehead as leader of the party, and continued so to act until 1892, the Opposition, however, being in sympathy with the Government on many of the important questions of the day. In 1892, it was apparent to many that the affairs of the Colony required most careful guidance, and all the strength of her most capable men. Sir S. W. Griffith gave way on the question of Pacific Island labour for the sugar plantations, and Sir Hugh Nelson, though leader of the nominal Opposition, went over to the Government at the earnest request of the chief members thereof, and took office without portfolio. The incident is remarkable only in the abstract. There were no

party lines between the heads of the Opposition and of the Government; and the circumstances of the colony were such, that, had there been party distinctions, men of patriotism and courage would have been not only justified, but in duty bound, to bury them for the common weal. Queensland was on the verge of that upheaval which a year later wrought such havoc in the financial, industrial and mercantile affairs of the land, and Sir Hugh Nelson, recognising this, was prepared to put abstract matters aside and play his part in endeavouring to maintain the public credit and assist those who were struggling under an unparalleled period of depression. The part taken by him in upholding the credit of Queensland, in restoring her finances to a healthy level, and of developing her industries we shall refer to later on. In 1893, upon the retirement of Sir S. W. Griffith, and the return of the McIlwraith Ministry to office again, Sir Hugh Nelson declined to accept the Premiership, but later on in the year, in November, on Sir Thomas McIlwraith leaving the Colony, Sir Hugh was practically forced into the position. He became Chief Secretary and Treasurer, and continued to serve the Colony in the dual capacity until 1897, when he was relieved of the position of Treasurer by the Hon. R. Philp. Sir Hugh

Nelson's party came back triumphant from the polls in 1896, and he continued in office as Chief Secretary until April of the present year. On the death of Sir Arthur Palmer, Sir Hugh Nelson accepted the position of President of the Legislative Council, thereby rendered vacant, and retired from the Legislative Assembly, where he had

for some fifteen years served the Colony with so much distinction. As Premier, Sir Hugh Nelson had to guide the destinies of Queensland through the financial panic of 1893 and the immediately succeeding years, and he keenly felt the very great responsibility which lay upon him. The success of his administration is beyond question. He moved on sound lines. Carefully economical in expenditure, he was able to restore the financial equilibrium without any severe strain on the community in the way of additional taxation. Confidence was gradually restored, and the Colony was in a very few years placed on the up grade. It would be idle to ignore the splendid recuperative qualities of Queensland, but Sir Hugh Nelson deserves the credit of having fostered these efforts of recovery most successfully. He took office as Premier at a time of darkness and depression, and gave up the reins of Government with the country full of hope and sensible of very material advancement. Sir Hugh Nelson's successor in the Treasury, the Hon. R.

Philp, in his Budget Speech this year paid the following tribute to his former chief:—"I think no more favourable opportunity is likely to arise than this of stating that, in my opinion—which I believe is shared by a large majority of the House—this Colony owes a deep debt of gratitude to the late Treasurer, Sir Hugh Nelson, for the masterly way in which he handled our financial affairs during the five years he was in charge of the Treasury. His broad grasp of finance, coupled with his extensive knowledge of the circumstances and requirements of the people, enabled him to render excellent service to Queensland, especially during a most critical period of its history." In 1896, Sir Hugh Nelson was knighted in the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and in 1897 visited England with the Premiers of the other British self-governing colonies, to take part in the festivities in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. Sir Hugh was created one of Her Majesty's Privy Councillors, and was admitted a Doctor of Common Law at Oxford University, receiving the degree in the famous Sheldonian Theatre. Sir Hugh was one of the Premiers who visited Mr. Gladstone, and he took the opportunity also, when in the old country, of renewing his acquaintance with the Edinburgh Uni-

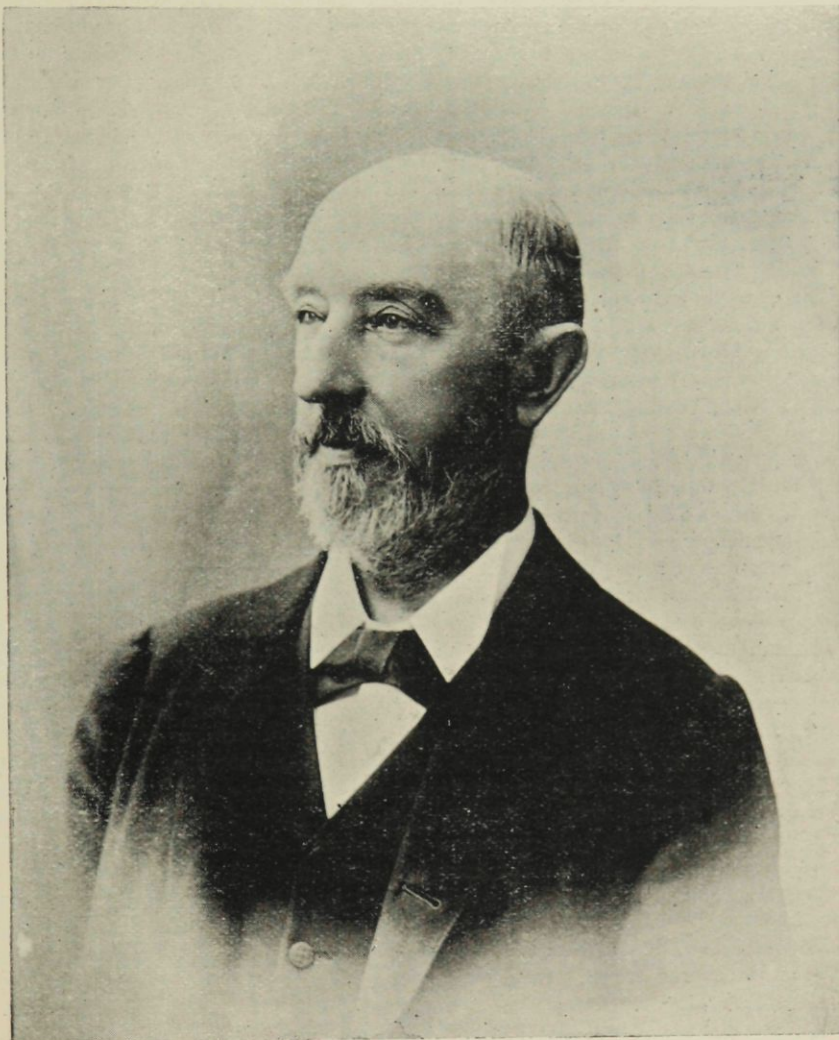


SIR HUGH MUIR NELSON, K.C.M.G., P.C.

versity, and other classic spots in that historical city. Sir Hugh Nelson visited New Guinea in 1898, in company with His Excellency the Governor, Lord Lamington, and wrote an interesting report of his trip. The private residence of Sir Hugh is "Gabbabar," Toowoomba, a household famed for its hospitality, as well as for its many natural beauties.

HON. J. R. DICKSON, C.M.G., M.L.A.

IN point of political experience and length of service to Queensland as a Minister of the Crown, the Hon. J. R. DICKSON, M.L.A., is by many years senior to any of his colleagues. The term of his parliamentary life is now over a quarter of a century, and, during twenty-two years he has from time to time held office as a Minister of the Crown. His first portfolio was accepted in 1876, and to-day he holds the position of Premier and Chief Secretary. Mr. Dickson was born at Plymouth, on the picturesque Devonshire Coast, on the 30th November, 1832, and received the chief portion of his schooling at the Glasgow High School. After leaving school, Mr. Dickson joined the City of Glasgow Bank under Mr. Robert Salmond, the general manager, from whom he received very high credentials. These were the days before the shadow of misfortune came upon the bank, and when it was really a power in the land. Under so capable a manager as Mr. Salmond, Mr. Dickson's financial knowledge was considerably advanced, and the foundation was laid for a business experience upon the soundest lines. In 1854, Mr. Dickson was induced by relatives, members of the old firm of Jackson, Rae & Co., to come out to Australia, but shortly after landing, he entered the service of the Bank of Australasia, of which Mr. David Charteris Macarthur was the general manager. Leaving the bank, where his home training was developed to meet the exigencies of the new country, Mr. Dickson joined his cousin's firm, Messrs. Rae, Dickson and Co., and after being with them for some time, he determined to come to Queensland. He arrived in this colony in 1862, and was for some time with the old firm of Arthur Martin & Co., and later on he went into business on his own account, establishing the firm of J. R. Dickson & Co., auctioneers, of which he remained the head until 1889. Mr. Dickson's experience of Queensland thus dates over 30 years. He came here in the days of small things, saw the crisis of 1866, and the excitement of the riots of that period. Again, he saw the colony in the days of the land and financial boom, then in the dark time of 1893, and he is with us to-day, when Queensland has again emerged from the cloud bank and is sailing along with a fair wind, prosperity behind her. It is something to have taken an active part in building up the commercial and political life of a country such as this, and Mr. Dickson's commercial career was as full of honour as his public life. In November, 1873, Mr. Dickson entered Parliament as a member for Enoggera, which electorate he continued to represent until May, 1888. His contemporaries, when he first secured the support of a constituency, were men whose names will always occupy a prominent place in the history of Queensland. Who could there be better known to the men and women of a quarter of a century back than Arthur Macalister, Robert Travers Atkins, Charles Lilley, John Douglas, C. R. Haly, Wm. Henry Webster, Wm. Hemmant, Wm. Brooks, Geo. Edmondstone, Henry Jordan, and Fife, of Rockhampton. Sir Arthur (then Mr.) Palmer was a vigorous young man, and McIlwraith, Griffith, Macrossan, Hodgkinson, King, and Morehead, were quite young fellows in politics. Mr. Dickson speaks highly of the politicians of that



HON. J. R. DICKSON, C.M.G., M.L.A.

time. The debating power was good, some of the tone of public life was high, and "the nation builders" earnest and sincere men. Party feeling ran high at times, but looking down the long avenue of departed years, Mr. Dickson holds a warm feeling of respect for many of those with whom he crossed swords, as a staunch and even advanced Liberal in battles against the Squatting Party. There were but two sections then in Parliament, and the lines between them were very sharply drawn. Mr. Dickson was not long in winning his political spurs, for, in 1876, we find him accepting office under Mr. Macalister, as Secretary for Public Works and Mines. He was then in the flower of his manhood, and now in maturer years, with a mind expanded by experience and by travel, he is regarded as one of the best authorities in Queensland upon public affairs. Mr. Dickson was returned first to Parliament, elected under a Redistribution Bill. The elections were under Mr. (afterwards Sir Arthur) Palmer, but the Liberals came back with a majority. Mr. Macalister, the leader of the Liberals, was nevertheless determined to hold as strong a position as possible in the

Assembly. With a stroke of diplomacy and an abandonment of the sweets of patronage, such as we do not experience in these days, the Liberals elected a Speaker from the ranks of the "Pure Merinoes," Mr. William Henry Walsh. When the Assembly met, Mr. Palmer proposed that the late Mr. John Scott should take the chair, and Mr. Macalister rose and proposed Mr. Walsh. "I can never forget," said Mr. Dickson on a very recent occasion, "the look of amazement which came upon Mr. Walsh's face, as the remarkable proposal of the Liberal Leader was made. The position was really unique. Mr. Walsh was a study for a painter. He was completely nonplussed by the audacity of the enemy." The matter was at length put to the vote, and Mr. Walsh was elected, and the business of the House being taken out of the hands of the Government, there was nothing left to that party but the abandonment of the field to the Liberals. For a time it was supposed that Mr. Walsh would decline to take the chair under the circumstances; his acceptance of the position would deprive his party of a much-needed vote, but, on the following day, he came down to the House and took the post of honour which his opponents had thrust upon him. In 1876, Mr. Macalister was appointed Agent-General of the Colony in

London, and the Hon. Geo. Thorn, B.A., the first native-born Premier, succeeded him as Premier. Mr. Hemmant, Colonial Treasurer, retired at about the same time, and Mr. Dickson accepted the portfolio thereby vacant. It is worthy of remark that in every Liberal Administration since that time Mr. Dickson has held office at the Treasury. His banking and commercial experience especially fitted him for the position. Matters went on without any important breach until 1879, when the McIlwraith party, who had gained a majority in the elections of 1878, came into power, the chief plank in their platform being the three million loan. Sir S. W. Griffith, the leader of the Opposition, went to England in 1881, and Mr. Dickson took his place in the Assembly, conducting the business of Her Majesty's Opposition with conspicuous ability. Mr. Dickson's keen, analytical mind was of great service to the country in the position, not only in financial affairs, but in moulding the general legislation submitted.

In 1883, Mr. Dickson took a trip to England and returned at the end of the year. In the general elections which ensued, the Liberal Party were returned to power again. Like their predecessors in office, they had gone to the country with loan proposals, but to the amazement of many of the older Parliamentarians, the policy enunciated was to borrow no less a sum than ten millions stg. Mr. Dickson's feeling with respect to the proposal was this: The development of the country was urgently needed, but he was fully sensible that in entering on the ten million loan there must be means provided for meeting the interest. It was represented to him that the Land Proposals of 1884 would lead to grazing farms being selected with avidity, and that the increased settlement would lead to such an access of revenue that the Additional Interest Bill would not be severely felt. He placed before his colleagues the certainty of a large interest bill, and the uncertainty of a large land revenue, but was assured, even by his old and esteemed colleague, the late Mr. Wm. Miles, then Minister for Works and Railways, and a pastoralist of wide experience, that there would be a rush for the grazing areas by men of moderate capital, and he accepted the views of his fellow ministers. The Liberals, under Sir S. W. Griffith, were successful at the polls, the new Land Act of 1884 was passed, and the Ten Million Loan entered upon. Unhappily, the Land Act was followed by very bad seasons, seasons of severe drought, and the position of Mr. Dickson as Colonial Treasurer was one of very serious responsibility. At no time up to 1888 was the measure the success anticipated. The principle of selling freehold was discarded for leasehold tenures, and the assessment of pastoral rents made by the new Land Board did not come up to the expectations of the Cabinet. There was a serious disturbance in the finances of the Colony, owing to the Act and the way in which it was administered. Mr. C. B. Dutton, the Minister for Lands, was deeply imbued with the theories of Henry George, whose book, "Progress and Poverty," had then just been widely read in Queensland, and he would not exercise moderation; he pushed his views to an extreme. Mr. Dickson was in England when his party came back to power, and the Treasurership had been kept open for him until his return. In 1887, during the absence of Sir S. W. Griffith in England at the Conference of Colonial Representatives, Mr. Dickson performed the duties of Acting Premier, and his administration was in every respect discreet. In August, 1887, after the return of Sir S. W. Griffith to the colony, the Government had to face the reduction of revenue caused by the new Land Act. As we have already said, owing to bad seasons there was no extensive demand for grazing areas, and the other forms of revenue under the other Acts were gradually disappearing. It was proposed to cover the deficiency by a Land Tax, but Mr. Dickson was averse to the course, on the ground that the State, being the largest landholder, would be depreciating the value of its estate by a measure which would oppress unduly the few investors who had purchased land from the Crown up to that time. During the year that Sir S. W. Griffith was in England, there was scarcely an acre of country land sold, and Mr. Dickson saw that it was imperative that a measure of land revenue, by means of sales, should be secured. He advocated, pending fuller settlement under the Act of 1884 and the appearance of revenue therefrom, that moderate sales of land should be made, so that the Treasurer might avoid the exhibition of annually increased deficit. The Minister for Lands was entirely opposed to the course, and as Mr. Dickson could not see his way clear to approve of the Land Tax, he retired from the Government, and in order to test the feeling of his constituents on his action, he resigned his seat for Enoggera. In the election which followed, Mr. J. G. Drake contested the seat as the Government candidate, but Mr. Dickson was re-elected by a large majority. In the following year, the Re-distribution Bill came into operation, whereby the original electorate of Enoggera, was divided into three electoral divisions, and Mr. Dickson decided to stand for the new electorate of Toombul, which was one of the divisions, and was opposed by the late Mr. M. B. Gannon, and Mr. A. Hinchcliffe, the latter being one of the first batch of Labour candidates who presented themselves to the Queensland electors. Mr. Dickson was by Mr. Hinchcliffe's candidature deprived of the votes of what may be termed the advanced section of the Liberals, and Mr. Gannon was returned by a narrow majority. In 1889, Mr. Dickson again visited England, and then went abroad to the continent of Europe, residing by turns in France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Greece, and during that prolonged sojourn he took a deep interest in all the political and social institutions of the countries visited. In 1892, he returned to Queensland, and at once

proceeded to direct the attention of the public to the necessity of resuming the introduction of coloured labour for tropical agriculture. This was followed soon after by the publication by Sir S. W. Griffith of his celebrated manifesto, under which the resumption of recruiting of South Sea labour was proposed. While Mr. Dickson, as a member of former Governments, had given his concurrence to measures by which the introduction of coloured labour was to be stopped, he always gave it as his opinion that this form of labour was inevitable if tropical agriculture was to be successfully developed. In 1892, he was merely giving publicity to the views which he had held all along, but which he had allowed to remain in abeyance with the view to having the opposite course tested. It was tested, with a result which is a matter of common and very unpleasant history. The sugar industry was apparently threatened with extinction, and sugar estates were practically unsaleable. The resumption of coloured labour brought about the desired change, and the industry has expanded very considerably and gathered new life since 1892. Mr. Dickson, loyal to his colleagues, accepted the measure of blame which was freely attached to the Government, for having, as was generally asserted, destroyed the sugar industry. In April, 1892, he offered himself as a candidate for Bulimba to test public feeling on his published opinions on the question, and was again returned to Parliament. In 1893, at the general election, he was re-elected, and sat as an independent member, supporting generally, but at times sharply criticising the policy of the Government. He was regarded as one of the strongest men in the Assembly, but was not hostile to the Government, or he might have led a strong party in opposition. In February, 1897, Mr. Dickson, at the invitation of Sir Hugh Nelson, accepted office as Secretary for Railways, and later on, on the appointment of Mr. Thynne as Minister for Agriculture, took up the portfolio of Postmaster-General, which he held until March, 1898, when Mr. Horatio Wilson was appointed. On Sir Horace Tozer taking the position of Agent-General for Queensland, Mr. Dickson became Home Secretary, an office which he filled with considerable success. He continued to act as Secretary for Railways until Mr. John Murray accepted the office under Mr. Byrnes. During the months of April and May of 1898, while Mr. Byrnes was engaged in a lengthy tour in the North and other portions of the colony, and while other members of the Government were absent, Mr. Dickson acted as Home Secretary, Secretary for Railways and Works, Treasurer, and Chief Secretary. His remarkable capacity for work and grasp of detail enabled him to cope with the duties of the whole of the offices, to the entire satisfaction of the country. On the death of the Hon. T. J. Byrnes, the other members of the Cabinet pressed Mr. Dickson to accept the leadership. For a time he held back, but ultimately consented to do so, but only upon the clearly expressed understanding—that it was at the unanimous desire of his colleague. Mr. Dickson felt very keenly the death of the leader of the Government, but the business of the country had to be done, and so he met the party and announced the position to the supporters of the Government. There was a tendency on the part of some members to ask for Mr. Philp as leader, but that gentleman absolutely declined to act, and announced his intention of loyally supporting Mr. Dickson, and so the caucus closed with an affirmation of the desire of the Cabinet. Mr. Dickson put through some useful legislation before Parliament expired through effluxion of time. During the term Parliament sat, after Mr. Dickson had assumed the Premiership, this gentleman showed himself a strong and determined leader, and a tactful manager of the business of the House. In the general election, his party came back with a large majority, and in his own electorate, Mr. Dickson was returned by over 800 votes over his opponent. Mr. Dickson gave Federation in Queensland, for the first time, a tangible position in current politics. He entered heart and soul into the movement, and after the conference of Premiers, which was held on the subject this year, he returned to Queensland stronger than ever for unity. A special session of Parliament was called, and a Federal Enabling Bill passed to the Commonwealth Bill as a schedule. Mr. Dickson, as the leader of the Federal movement in Queensland, showed tact and determination again, and his firm and courteous manner as the head of the Government has won for him many admirers and friends, even amongst his political opponents. During his political term Mr. Dickson has held many important public positions. He was one of the representatives of Queensland at the sessions of the Federal Council held in Hobart in January, 1886, and February, 1887, and in 1897. He also attended the Postal Conference at Hobart in March, 1898. Mr. Dickson was one of the participators of the Diamond Jubilee honours, having been created by Her Majesty the Queen a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He is a Justice of the Peace for Victoria, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, and a Fellow

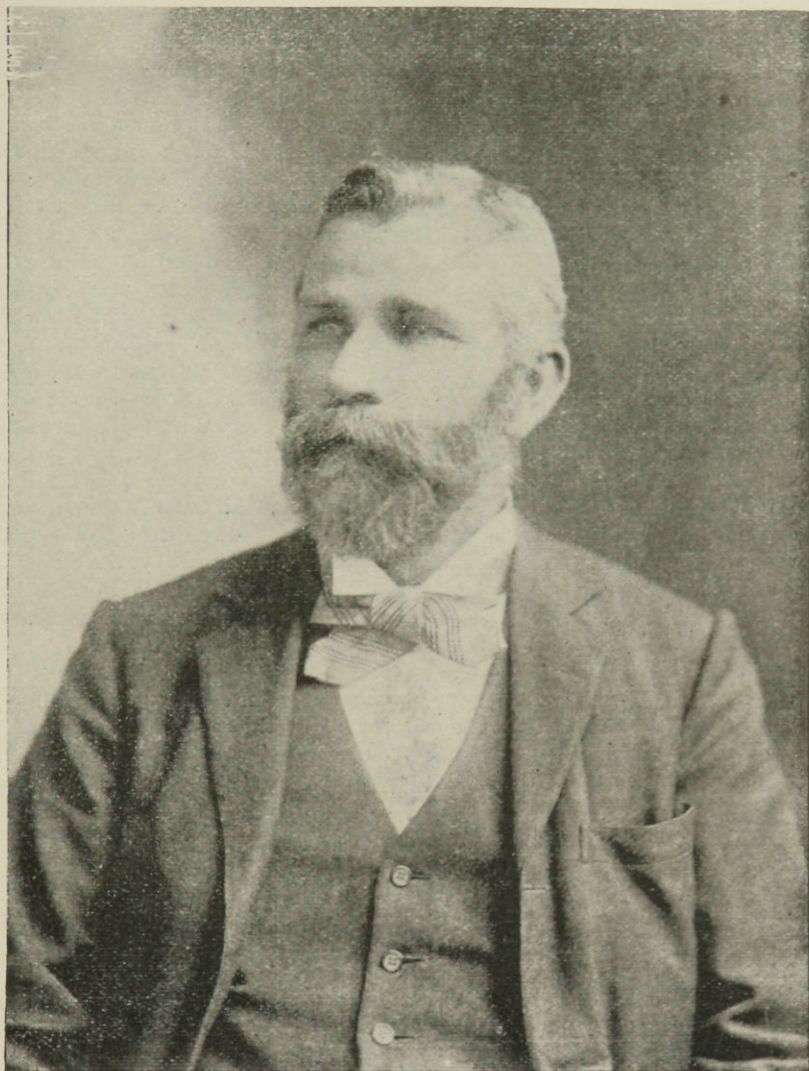
of the Royal Imperial and Colonial Institutes in London. Mr. Dickson is connected with several large financial institutions. He was until recently chairman of the Royal Bank of Queensland, and is a prominent director of the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Company, of the Queensland Trustees, and the Queensland Investment Company. Mr. Dickson's retirement from the board of the Royal Bank was characteristic of the man. He had been one of the promoters of the bank, and after the death of the Hon. Wm. Miles, accepted a seat on the board and became chairman. Public attention had been drawn to the undesirableness of Ministers of the Crown holding positions in banks entrusted with public funds. Mr. Dickson had in Parliament in former years expressed the opinion that the Treasurer of the colony should not be connected in an official sense in any bank holding public funds. That view was considerably accentuated by the position of some of the local banks since 1893, and having accepted office as a Minister of the Crown he gave effect to his previously expressed opinions and retired from the chairmanship. Mr. Dickson is an excellent platform speaker and debater, and as leader of the Legislative Assembly is very popular with all shades of politicians. His manner is pleasant, and on his acceptance of office under Sir Hugh Nelson, the leader of the Labor Party and members of the Opposition, in expressing their congratulations, spoke in terms of his unmistakable earnestness and of his unwavering courtesy and consideration. Mr. Dickson is a deep reader and thinker, and a Queenslander who has rooted himself to the soil by numerous olive branches now grown to manhood and womanhood. His home is "Toorak," one of the most charming of Brisbane suburban residences. From the verandahs beautiful glimpses of the river, the bay and islands charm the eye. Attended by a faithful St. Bernard dog, Mr. Dickson loves to wander through his grounds, and no doubt in the moments of quiet which he so steals from a busy life, he has found time to think out some of the very difficult problems which beset a leading politician in a young and advancing country. His literary tastes are high, and his wide range of reading is often a revelation to his friends. The well-known poet, Brunton Stephens, in speaking to the writer of Mr. Dickson on one

occasion, expressed intense surprise that so busy a man could have mastered so much of the glory of modern literature. On art matters, too, Mr. Dickson's views are valuable. He has a keen love for pictures, and is a keen critic. Some gems from his private collection helped to make interesting the Queensland Art Gallery in its earlier days. Public life has not hardened his nature, nor taken one of the natural courtesies of manner from him. The colony owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his many eminent services, and that gratitude is no doubt accentuated by a lively sense of favours to come.

HON. ROBERT PHILP, M.L.A.

THE HON. ROBERT PHILP, M.L.A., Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Mines in the Queensland Government, though born in Glasgow, Scotland, is essentially a product of the soil. Coming to Queensland when only ten years of age, he was equipped for the world's battle under the Educational System of the Colony and in one of the best known of the commercial houses of the metropolis. Designed for a commercial career, he entered the offices of Bright Bros. and Co., Brisbane (now Gibbs, Bright and Co.), and there received a sound training in mercantile and shipping work. The head of the firm then was the Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C., who retains that position to-day. After some eleven years with Bright Bros. and Co., Mr. Philp was attracted to North Queensland, then offering considerable inducements to steady young fellows with capacity for work,

and, in 1874, he went to Townsville and entered the warehouse of Mr. James Burns. This step in Mr. Philp's career led to the establishment of the firm of Burns, Philp and Coy., Ltd., one of the biggest and most enterprising commercial shipping houses in the Southern Hemisphere. Its ramifications extend from Sydney, where the head office is situated, to most of the coast towns in Northern Queensland, to Samarai and Port Moresby in New Guinea, and to Geraldton, Esperance Bay, and Perth in West Australia. After being in the employ of Mr. Burns for 18 months, Mr. Philp was admitted to a partnership, the business being R. Philp and Co., Townsville, Mr. Burns opening in Sydney, and later on in Normanston on his own account. Jointly a business was purchased in Thursday Island, and R. Philp and Coy. bought a business in Cairns, but then the interests of the two firms became so involved, the one with the other, that Mr. Burns and Mr. Philp decided upon a general amalgamation, which was effected in 1883, and that was really the origin of Burns, Philp and Co. (Ltd.), a company doing business in almost all the larger centres of the Pacific, and the flag of which is known throughout Australasia, and as widely respected. Mr. Philp remained



HON. R. PHILP.

Photo by Poulsen.

in the North and retained the management at Townsville until 1886, and he held the position of managing director in Queensland until 1892, when he retired from the firm, in the establishment of which he had taken so active and so honorable a part, and which still bears his name.

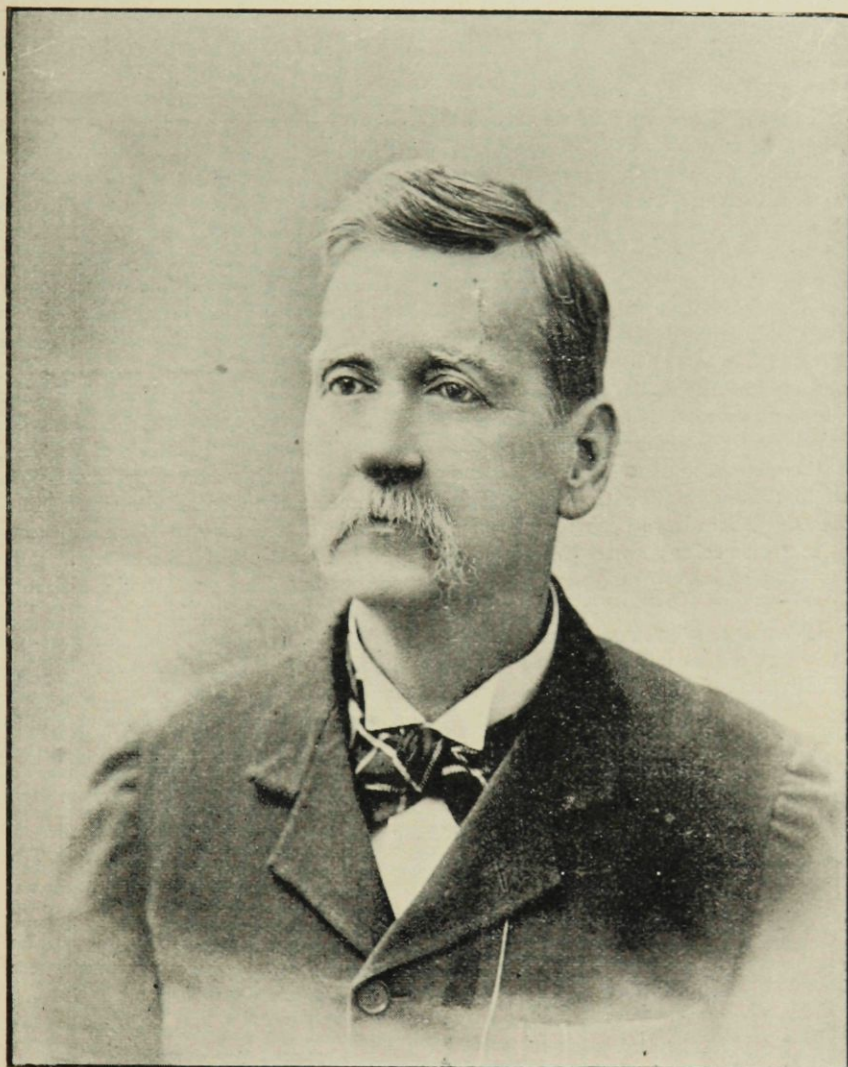
As a business man and as a colonist generally, Mr. Philp has always been most warmly esteemed in the North. Perhaps no one has done so much for the advancement of Townsville as a great commercial centre as has he. Taking with him to the north good mental capacity, a high sense of honour, a strong constitution and plenty of energy, he soon made his mark in the rising district with which he first associated. Mr. Philp for years seemed part of Townsville and he recognised very early in his career there the potentialities of the place. In 1874, the port was the outlet for the Charters Towers, Ravenswood, and Cape River goldfields, with an occasional team from Cloncurry, and it did the business of the pastoral areas which were being developed out Hughenden way. It was Mr. Philp, however, who

was chiefly responsible for the attraction to the northern capital of the trade of the great pastoral areas in the Winton, Kynuna, and Boulia districts. At that time, of course, Winton was not known on the map, but, provided with information concerning the pastoral country in that rich north-west, Mr. Philp arranged for the first teams out to the Western Creek country, and it was with goods from his firm that the first stores out Winton way were opened. In 1877, teams from Townsville pioneered the way out, and from that time on the potentialities of the place came to be realised. In the development of the sugar lands of the Herbert River, the Woolgar Goldfield, the Gilbert and Etheridge districts, the Burdekin and other agricultural and mining centres, Mr. Philp and his firm were closely identified. With the old firm of Clifton and Aplin Bros., that of R. Philp and Co., and Berry, Philp and Co. later on shared the honours of the commercial development in Townsville. Looking at Mr. Philp to-day, one realises fully the rapidity with which North Queensland has advanced. Though engaged in the early trade battles of the north, he is still a young man well on the right side of fifty, just at the age when so many others begin to attain commercial and political distinction. The northern climate has treated Mr. Philp well, but he had at the outset an excellent physique, a good constitution, and, though a very hard worker, always held aloof from the modes of life in the tropics, which cut short so many promising careers. Yet he could well say in Adam Lindsay Gordon's *Stockrider*, "I've had my share of hardship and I've done my share of toil." Pioneering in 1874, and in later years for the matter of that, whether in business, mining or pastoral work, meant very often a severe physical trial and not infrequently considerable personal danger. Mr. Philp has always taken a close interest in politics, and in 1886 was requested to contest Musgrave Electorate, which then comprised portions of what are now known as the Herbert and Woothataka Electorates, in the Opposition interest, the Hon. A. Norton, now a member of the Legislative Council, being leader. Sir S. W. Griffith was then in power, and the Ministerial candidate was Mr. F. T. Wimble, who was afterwards member for Cairns. Mr. Philp consented to stand, and entered upon the campaign with characteristic energy and was returned by a large majority. During this election he had to meet many of those difficulties of which Parliamentary candidates in the more settled portions of Australia know little. The campaign was opened before the railway days at Cairns, and when the roads were often blocked by flooded rivers and rushing mountain torrents. Mr. Philp, accompanied by Mr. Lissner from Townsville, too, made a tour of the Musgrave electorate. They took the little steamer "Ada Dent" from Townsville to Halifax, and then went on to Ingham, where on Xmas Eve Mr. Philp addressed the electors. The Hon. A. S. Cowley, present member for the Herbert, and late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, occupied the chair. Those who know the customs of hospitable Northerners, will quite understand that on the following morning (Xmas Day) there were not many energetic town folk or visitors at Ingham, and a Chinaman had to be pressed into the service to convey the candidate and his party to the tramway. On Xmas night Cardwell was reached, and a speech given in one of the stores. Mr. Philp was then a young hand at political meetings, but he spoke to such effect that night that out of 31 votes in Cardwell he polled 30. From Cardwell the party went to Geraldton, where the town was *en fete*, a regatta in the day and a ball at night. Mr. Philp was able to sandwich his address in between these events, and had Mr. Charles Nolan, a well-known Northern pioneer, in the chair. From Geraldton Mr. Philp and Mr. Lissner went to Cairns, intending to travel on to Herberton, but it was raining very heavily and a start was postponed. On the following day the downpour was even greater, but Mr. Philp, recognising the necessity of getting into the mining areas of the electorate, determined to push on, and starting over the range they reached Boar's Pocket that night. Next morning the Barron River came down in flood and could not be crossed with horses, so Mr. Philp started to walk, but found the bridge washed away. One of the timber-getters conducted him to a spot where the river was narrow, with the idea of falling a tree so that the rushing torrent might be spanned. The force of the stream was so great, however, that the trees were dashed away as soon as they touched the water, and so the scheme had to be abandoned. Mr. Lissner returned to quarters, and Mr. Philp, Mr. Banfield, a well-known Northern journalist, and the timber-getter went higher up the stream where a comparatively clear place was found, and it was decided to swim over. The crossing was effected and the candidate then walked on to Atherton, something over twenty miles, through heavy scrub. At Atherton a horse was borrowed and Herberton was reached safely, but Mr. Philp was somewhat exhausted by the journey. There was no rest, however, at Herberton, for an energetic committee sent him out to the

surrounding districts, and he returned to Herberton the day before polling, Mr. Lissner having arrived meanwhile. It was thought by the other side that Mr. Philp would be bound by the Barron floods and that they would have no competition to fear in their stronghold, but Mr. Philp's pluck and perseverance won him admirers even in the enemy's camp, and the district gave him much better support than he and his friends anticipated. This electioneering incident illustrates two of the most prominent traits of Mr. Philp's character—bravery and determination in the face of serious difficulties. Mr. Philp, on entering the Legislative Assembly, sat with the Opposition, and was regarded with Messrs. Macrossan and Hume Black as one of the strongest members of the Separation movement. Mr. Philp, it may be here remarked, was a Separatist because he recognised that the North had been neglected by succeeding Governments, and in this respect he was justified by the events which followed. He was not a Separatist in the sense that he desired to pull down the unity of the colonies—indeed, he is a warm Federalist; but he recognised that to obtain justice for the North a strong agitation was necessary, and that separation was better than a condition of dependence on the South for even the smallest dole of consideration. Now the North has three members in the Cabinet, has an increased number of members in Parliament, has secured a general system of administrative decentralisation, and a fair share of the public expenditure in the way of railways and harbour improvements for the development of the country. Though still holding out for the North, and wearing worthily the mantle of Mr. Macrossan, who for years was the Northern leader, Mr. Philp has in a measure recognised that the reasons for separation have been removed. The Croydon and Cairns railways, the Hughenden-Winton extension, and the harbour works at Townsville, amongst the administrative changes referred to, have been accepted as an earnest of the intention of the South to be more just in the apportionment of the colony's expenditure in the future. In 1888, Messrs. J. M. Macrossan and W. B. Brown were the sitting members for Townsville, but on the dissolution of Parliament by effluxion of time, Mr. Brown decided not to stand again, and Mr. Philp was asked to contest the seat. This he did, and, with Mr. Macrossan, secured a large majority, the Ministerial candidate being Mr. A. Henry. The Opposition members were Separatists, but supporters of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, who came back to power after the election with a very large majority. It was in 1888 that Mr. Philp began to attract attention in the Assembly. For two years he had decided to serve an apprenticeship in studying the forms of Parliament and the wider questions of the day. It was found that he was a careful but incisive speaker, only addressing the House when he had something of interest to say. Mr. Philp very soon occupied the proud position of being listened to attentively whenever he arose. His essential quality of practicableness commended itself to all parties in the Assembly, and his excellent choice of good plain Anglo-Saxon clothing for his thoughts was decidedly refreshing to the occupants of the galleries. Mr. Philp saw some important political developments at that time—the retirement of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith from the Premiership, the accession of Mr. Morehead, the practical defeat of that gentleman's Ministry on the Property Tax proposals, the formation of the Coalition Ministry, and the change of front on the Pacific Island Labourers' question by Sir S. W. Griffith in 1892. Mr. Philp also saw, in 1892, the tabling of Sir S. W. Griffith's Queensland Constitution Bill, to provide for the establishment of provincial government in Queensland. This measure was specially interesting to Mr. Philp, and it was in his support of it that he first publicly intimated his views as to separation being unnecessary if fair play was given to the North. A separation motion had been tabled in the Assembly, affirming separation, in 1887, and again in 1890, it being defeated on the latter occasion by a much narrower majority. In 1891, Sir S. W. Griffith promised to do something to relieve the cry for separation, and his Provincial Government Bill, or Constitution Bill, as it was termed, was the result. Towards the end of the existence of the Parliament elected in 1888, Mr. Lissner was, on the retirement of Mr. Hodgkinson, appointed Minister for Mines. In the 1893 election, Mr. Philp was again returned for Townsville, but with another colleague, his warmly esteemed leader, Mr. Macrossan, with whom he had worked for years in the Townsville electorate, being called to his long rest. Mr. Lissner was defeated for Kennedy, and, there being a vacancy in the Ministry, Mr. Philp was requested by Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith to accept a portfolio. He consented, and was allotted the Mines and Works, which he accepted, as he did also the Department of Education. After some time he was relieved of the latter, but took up instead the Railways, and was relieved of the Works. Later on, when Sir Hugh Nelson went to England to attend the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations, he was relieved of the Railways by the Hon. J. R. Dickson, and took over the

Treasury. In 1897, he made his first financial statement to Parliament, and placed the accounts of the country before members so clearly and so palpably, without attempt to colour the condition of the State, that he won warm commendation from both sides of the House. On Sir Hugh's return, Mr. Philp consented to retain the portfolios of Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Mines, and in these capacities we to-day find him. His work as Treasurer has been faithful and capable. In 1898, his accounts showed the Colony's affairs to be in a satisfactory state, but the surplus which he exhibited might have been easily swollen, had he not preferred to pay off all accounts, and refrain from utilising for book-keeping purposes assets which are not strictly to be reckoned in the Treasurer's statement. Mr. Philp, on Sir Hugh Nelson's retirement from the Premiership, was mentioned for that position, but declined to become a candidate, though warmly pressed to do so by many members of Parliament, who made it known that they would give him a generous support. This was repeated when, on the death of Mr. Byrnes, it became necessary for the party to elect another Premier. Mr. Philp's firm and unselfish loyalty to Mr. Dickson on that occasion will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Philp in his younger days was a very well-known athlete, excelling as a runner, boxer, cricketer and oarsman, and he still maintains a warm interest in all healthy games. His beautiful grounds at "Glen Olive," Toowong, are at the disposal of the football players, and many exciting games take place on the compound in front of his house, while tennis is played in another division of the grounds. He is also a generous friend in an unostentatious way to those requiring help, and while in Townsville he was one of the leading spirits in general philanthropic movements.

[Since the above was written, Mr. Philp has been elected Premier of Queensland, Mr. Dickson retaining the position of Chief Secretary.]



HON. B. D. MOREHEAD.

Photo. by Poulsen.

THE HON. B. D. MOREHEAD, M.L.C.

THE HON. B. D. MOREHEAD, ex-Premier of Queensland.—There have been few more prominent actors on the political stage of Queensland than the Hon. Boyd Dunlop Morehead. The chronicler need but recite the deeds of such a man, and his merits are spoken of in terms more eloquent than if a whole dictionary of superlatives in praise were brought to bear upon a description of his career. He was born in Sydney on 24th August, 1843, and received a preliminary education in the colonies before the trend of events took him to Scotland in 1859, at the age of sixteen years. Fortunately for this colony, his stay in the old world was of brief duration, for after eighteen months' residence in Edinburgh, where he received a good schooling, he returned to Australia and entered the Sydney Grammar School. It was in that excellent training

ground that Mr. Morehead formed the acquaintance of the late Mr. Justice Mein, an acquaintance which in after years ripened into a close friendship. He next went into the Sydney University, where he had for a companion in study Sir Samuel Griffith, the present Chief Justice of Queensland. Upon leaving the University Mr. Morehead served a clerkship in the Bank of New South Wales, in which position he remained for about four years, receiving a good training in financial affairs. His inclination, however, led him to the study of pastoral pursuits, and like so many hardy young Australians who have since left their imprint deep in the political and commercial fields of Australia, he might have been found at that period of his career gaining what is vaguely termed "colonial experience." As the victories of England were won upon the playground of Eton, so might it be said that the sturdiness and true manhood of Australians have been gained on her station lands. What more manly occupation could the youth of any nation find than that of the

"Jackaroo," with its sportive gambols in the saddle, and its free happy life on the field. It gives to the young man the necessary exercise of his early vigour, and he finds in the life both the pleasures and the experience which he requires to face the world. History will probably never record the experiences of Mr. Morehead in this sphere of action, but whatever they were they doubtless served to develop in him those excellent qualities which Queenslanders know him to possess. In 1866, Mr. Morehead came to Queensland as station inspector of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, Limited, which position he occupied for about four years, for which he was admirably adapted, and the duties of which he fulfilled in a highly satisfactory manner. The present extensive firm of B. D. Morehead and Co., merchants, shipping, insurance and financial agents, was, in 1873, founded by the subject of this article, who has conducted it successfully up to the present day. Since that time Mr. Morehead has been associated in the business with the late Hon. A. Buchanan, M.L.C., and the late Hon. Wm. Graham, M.L.C., each of whom was a member of both Houses of the Legislature at different periods. The Hon. Wm. Forrest, M.L.C., and Mr. John Stevenson, were also in partnership with Mr. Morehead, but have

retired from the business. At present Mr. Morehead solely conducts the mercantile, shipping and insurance firm, and he is pioneer of the stock and station firm, with which Mr. A. C. Grant, known as the author of "Bush Life in Queensland," is also connected. As showing the extensive operations of the business, it is worth recording that the firm represents in the colony the following organisations:—The Scottish Australian Investment Co., Ltd., the Scottish Australian Mining Co., Ltd., the New Zealand and Australian Land Co., Ltd., the Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. (of Liverpool), the Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. (Fire). Successful as Mr. Morehead has been in business, he has achieved even greater distinction in the political arena, and every Queenslander is familiar with his long honourable Parliamentary and Ministerial career. It will therefore be unnecessary to deal with other than the main facts concerning it. Mr. Morehead was first returned to Parliament in 1872 as

representative in the Legislative Assembly of the Mitchell district. He soon distinguished himself, and in 1880 his talents were recognised by the M'Ilwraith Ministry, who appointed him to succeed Mr. Buzacott as Postmaster-General. In 1883 he sought election as representative of the Fortitude Valley electorate, but suffered defeat by a small majority at the hands of the old member for that constituency, the late Mr. Francis Beattie. For the same Parliament, however, he was returned for the Balonne, which electorate he represented until 1886. At the Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney in 1881, Mr. Morehead was appointed to represent Queensland with Sir Arthur (then Mr.) Palmer, and in 1883, when Mr. Griffith came into power, the Hon. Sir Thomas (then Mr.) M'Ilwraith, being then absent in England, he acted as leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. The arduous duties imposed upon this gentleman in his political and commercial capacities told severely upon him, and in 1886 he went to Europe upon a holiday trip, and truly relaxation from work was never more needed. He returned to the colony considerably better after his trip, on 19th July, 1887, the opening day of a new session of Parliament, and was elected to the leadership of the Opposition. When Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith once more took the reins of Government, in 1888, Mr. Morehead was allotted the portfolio of Colonial Secretary, and upon the subsequent retirement of his chief he reached the topmost rung of the political ladder, becoming Premier, Chief Secretary, and Colonial Secretary. In September, 1889, the additional honour of the vice-presidency of the Executive Council was conferred upon him. In the following year he was compelled by his manifold responsibilities to resign the post of Colonial Secretary, but until six or seven months later he retained the Premiership. The Ministry, of which he was the head, resigned office in August, 1890. Some months later he took another trip to England, and, returning, was in 1892 appointed a Queensland delegate to the Federal Council. No mean tribute to his ability and character was paid to Mr. Morehead when, in 1893, he was offered the high post of Agent-General of the colony in London, but for private reasons he was compelled to decline the honour. After so many years of a brilliant career in the Lower House as a representative of the people and a Minister of the Crown, Mr. Morehead was appointed to the Legislative Council, which chamber he still adorns with his presence. There have been few, if any, legislative measures of importance in this colony with which Mr. Morehead has not in some manner been concerned. Amongst a number far too numerous to mention, he was identified with the movement for a transcontinental railway, the establishment of which he strongly advocated. He was a leader of what was generally known as the "Sub-section Party," and it is a fact worthy of note that, with the exception of Mr. Charles Lumley Hill, he is the only surviving member of that body. One of the most important political movements, which owe their successful consummation in a great measure to the efforts of Mr. Morehead, was that which had for its object the annexation of that portion of New Guinea, now an integral part of the British Empire. It was the Government of which he was a member which forced the hands of the British Government to secure this object. The extent of the usefulness of this gentleman has not only been confined to the commercial and political spheres of life, but he is also patron of art, a trustee of the Art Gallery, and a prominent supporter of that institution. A keen enthusiast in sport, he has been for many years the president of the Queensland Turf Club. In addition to these offices he has been vice-president of the Queensland Club, and is still a member of the committee of that institution. He has in a great degree furthered the pastoral interests of the colony; he has been connected with some of the largest shipping and mercantile ventures; he has occupied the most responsible Government posts, and has proved a citizen of the highest integrity. Few Australians can boast a record such as his. Always desirous of advancing the interests of the country to which he belongs and always shrewd, practical, and efficient in all his endeavours, he has been one of the most useful colonists, and no history of Queensland could possibly be complete without a sketch of his career.

THE HON. JOHN MURRAY, M.L.A.

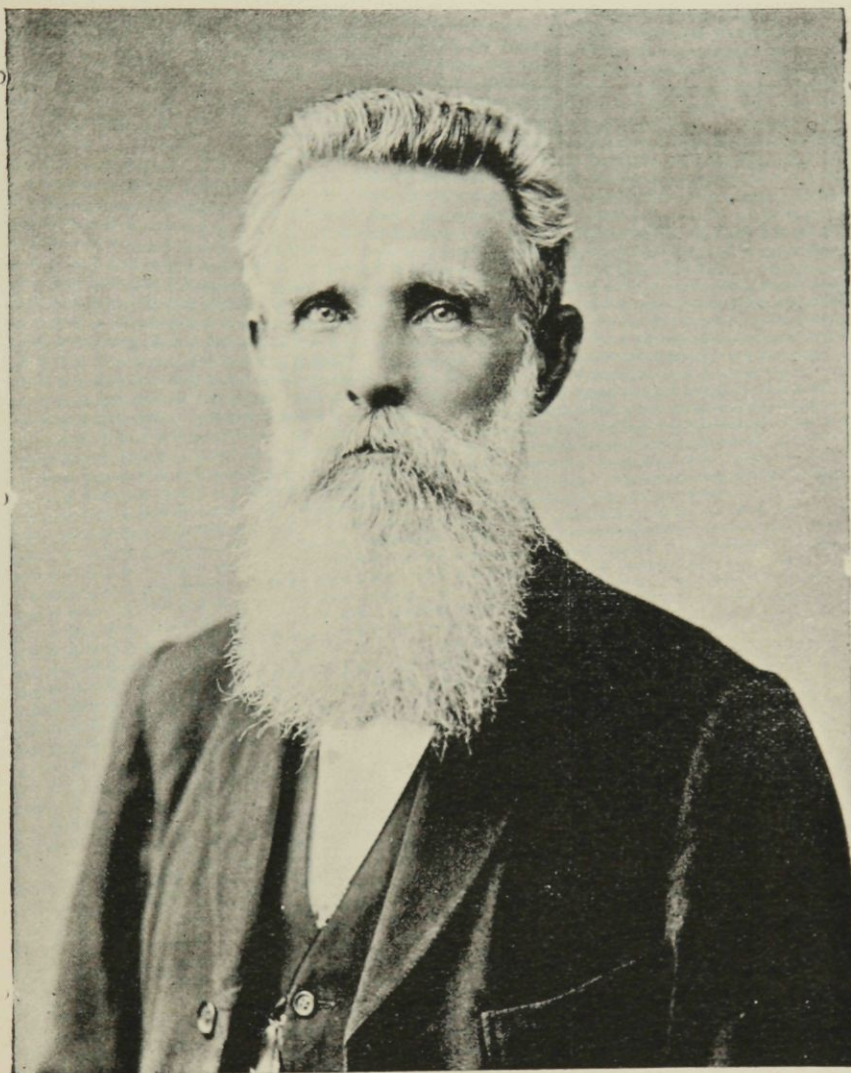
THE HON. JOHN MURRAY, M.L.A., Minister for Railways and Works in the Government of Queensland, is the latest accession to the Ministry. Mr. Murray is member for Normanby, which electorate he has represented since 1888. His appointment may be regarded as a recognition of the claims of the Central District for representation in the Cabinet, as he is, since the retirement of Sir Hugh Nelson, the most experienced of the Ministry in pastoral affairs. Yet he is a member of

Parliament, apart from those special qualifications, who, for a good many years, had been regarded as a probable Minister; indeed, he might, in 1896, have taken office, had he so desired. Mr. Murray's is a strong personality; he has a splendid grasp of Queensland affairs, and is perhaps second to no man in the colony in his practical knowledge of pastoral and agricultural matters. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, on July 16th, 1841, Mr. Murray came out to Australia in 1852, when quite a little lad, and is an Australian of 44 years standing. His earlier years were spent in Victoria, and when sufficiently old, he struck out a course on his own account. If a man is master of his destiny, Mr. Murray started out to accomplish the victory of life quite early enough. Since he left school he has been his own master. His every undertaking in a long career has been on his own initiative, and carried out on his own strength of will and purpose. He saw life on Ballarat, Bendigo, and Forest Creek in the feverish days of the gold rushes, and took part in founding the mining industry in Victoria. Mr. Murray's inclinations were towards a pastoral life, rather than to the more exciting one of gold mining, and after some experience of the latter, he entered upon farming and grazing. Shortly after attaining his majority he sold out his Victorian interests and visited New South Wales, entering into business there with his brother in the shipment of cattle from the mother colony to New Zealand. The cattle were shipped from Twofold Bay and Newcastle, and prospects were fair enough for two years, when the outbreak of pleuro pneumonia in New South Wales caused the New Zealand Government to stop the trade. This came at a time when Mr. Murray and his brother had stock on hand and a number of ships chartered, and the circumstances caused a heavy financial loss. Indeed it would have meant ruin to anyone with less courage and pertinacity. With the characteristic pluck of the hardy Ayrshire race, Mr. Murray simply regarded the reverse as a check. He left New South Wales for Queensland, arriving in Brisbane in the early part of 1864 when a young fellow, twenty three years of age, and has ever since remained a member of the community, working hard in subduing the wilderness, and helping to make the history of the colony. After some months spent in Brisbane, which was a very small place in those days, Mr. Murray was attracted to the Central district. He purchased some horses in Brisbane, and rode all the way to Rockhampton, arriving there in the end of 1864. The district seemed to suit him. He engaged in farming and pastoral pursuits, and has spent the best part of a useful life there. Once settled down in the district, Mr. Murray took an active interest in all local affairs. When the Divisional Board Act was passed, he was elected to the Gogango Divisional Board, and was a Whittington in local Government, being three times elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. Murray saw the rise and progress of the district from the days of small things, and his energy, public spirit and good judgement contributed in a marked degree to the development of the whole of the Central area of the Colony. He is a strong believer in the Central area, but his keen desire to serve it, and to secure justice for it has, happily, not rendered him parochial in his ideas. In fact, Mr. Murray is rather a broad-minded colonist than a faddist, not that he lacks enthusiasm in his public life. Mr. Murray's first entrance to political life as a candidate for Parliamentary honours was in 1888, and on the re-distribution of electorates, he decided to stand for Normanby, where for over twenty years he had been a conspicuous figure in all public affairs. He contested the election with Mr. George Fox, who had previously represented the district, and was elected. Mr. Murray was a follower of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, who, in 1888, was returned to power at the head of the Great National Party. The Parliament was then of five years' duration, and during that period Mr. Murray served his apprenticeship to the forms of the House. He was not a frequent speaker, but he was always listened to attentively. He dealt ably at times with academic subjects, as well as those of a more practical character, showing a keen analytical mind and a ready gift of speech. Mr. Murray is an impressive speaker, ready in debate and an excellent party man. He soon made his mark in the House. It was apparent before the close of his first Parliament, that he was an element which would have to be reckoned with in Queensland parties later on. Here it may be remarked that since his entrance to public life, Mr. Murray has always found his party in power. He has never sat in Opposition. That somewhat singular fact is owing to a combination of circumstances very seldom found in the political history of young countries. Not that Mr. Murray would not have been a strong man in Opposition; indeed he has that combative element and resourcefulness which would be invaluable in a critic. In 1893, Mr. Murray was returned unopposed for Normanby, and, on the formation of the Coalition Government, he was approached by both Sir S. W. Griffith and Sir Thos M'Ilwraith, and offered a seat in the Cabinet. The honour was declined, and the grounds for refusing the portfolio was highly creditable to Mr.

Murray's sense of duty to the Central district. He felt that if he, a Central District member, entered the Government, the cause of Territorial Separation, which was a burning question at the time, would be injured. In the general election in 1896, Mr. Murray was again returned unopposed for Normanby, and continued to act as a friendly critic of the Government, a role which he had followed since his first entrance to the House. His support to the McIlwraith Government, to the Coalition Government, and, later on, to the Nelson Government, was always of an independent nature; but he was always with his party in an emergency. His loyalty went in beyond his lips. On the reconstruction of the present Government, consequent on the elevation of Sir Hugh Nelson to the Upper House, Mr. Murray was again approached and offered the portfolio of Railways and Works. He felt that the circumstances which had influenced him in declining office in 1888, were no longer in vigorous existence, or had, at least, become very considerably modified. His refusal to join the Ministry in 1886 had not helped on the cause of Central Territorial Separation; that agitation had really from various causes diminished; and he was confronted with the fact that for a good many years the Central District had been without a representative in the Government, and its interests had accordingly suffered. Mr. Murray consulted some of his friends on the subject, and ultimately accepted the seat in the Cabinet, which the Hon. J. T. Byrnes, the new Premier, had offered him. His action was warmly approved of in the Central District. The Rockhampton Municipal Council passed a motion, expressive of congratulation and of satisfaction at Mr. Murray's acceptance of the position; the Gogango Divisional Board did the same, and the example was followed by all the Local Authorities and Progress Associations of the District. In the interests of Central Queensland, Mr. Murray joined the Government, and Central Queensland has warmly endorsed his action. Since becoming a Minister of the Crown, Mr. Murray has visited most of the more important centres of the North, as far up as Cairns, also Warwick and other agricultural districts. In his own division of the colony—for Mr. Murray is still a strong Central district man—he met with a most gratifying reception, and nowhere was this warmer than in Rockhampton, and his own electorate, Normanby. In the general election of 1899, Mr. Murray was again elected for Normanby by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. W. H. Peberdy. Mr. Murray is only 57 years of age, and in the Government, of which he is a member, should do much useful service for Queensland. He is thoroughly versed in pastoral and agricultural affairs, and is in keen sympathy with those who are doing, as he for many years did, the pioneering work of the colony. Mr. Murray's work so far in the Railways and Works Department has been successful. He has a good grasp of detail and also those personal qualities which attract the loyal support of the officers under him. The Federation movement found in Mr. Murray a warm supporter. He rose superior to the narrow endeavour to play off the smaller question of Central and Northern Separation as against the larger union. He was one of the delegation chosen to visit Sydney prior to the taking of the Referendum on the Commonwealth Bill in New South Wales, and his earnestness convinced many of the sceptical in the mother colony of the sincerity of the Queensland Government in pressing the Federal Enabling Bill through Parliament.

THE HON. JUSTIN FOX GREENLAW FOXTON, M.L.A.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. JUSTIN FOX GREENLAW FOXTON, M.L.A., and Home Secretary for the Colony, is one of Queensland's best known public men. A solicitor of the Supreme Court, a politician of the highest credit and purest motives, and a citizen soldier of considerable distinction, his life is essentially useful to the community, as it is busy. One who has so many calls upon his time, who is so devoted to everything he takes in hand, and who, by diligent leading, keeps abreast of the times, need have little fear of a difficulty in finding occupation. His life is like that of many other Australian public men, but there are few leading politicians who can manage to press so much work into the twenty-four hours. Lieutenant-Colonel Foxtton was born near Melbourne, on September 24th, 1849, and part of his school education was received at the Melbourne Grammar School, under Dr. Bromby. In 1864, when a lad of 15 years of age, he came to Queensland. His first experiences were in the bush, and he gained in that training information which has been of great value to him during his public career. After a short sojourn in the wilderness, the young Victorian entered the office (under articles) of the Hon. J. Malbon Thompson, of Ipswich, who was afterwards successively Minister for Lands and Minister for Justice in the Queensland Government. After serving his articles, the subject of our sketch was in 1871, when only 22 years of age, admitted as a solicitor, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In the earlier days of his professional career, much excitement was caused throughout Australia, by the discovery of tin in the Carnarvon district, and, in 1872, Mr. Foxtton was attracted to Stanthorpe, where he established a lucrative practice. Six years were spent in Stanthorpe, during which time he saw the rapid rise of the place and its gradual decay. The tin mines did not come up to expectations, the price of the metal fell, and the town drifted into a condition of unremunerative quiet. During the six years spent in the district, Mr. Foxtton took a prominent part in all



HON. J. MURRAY.

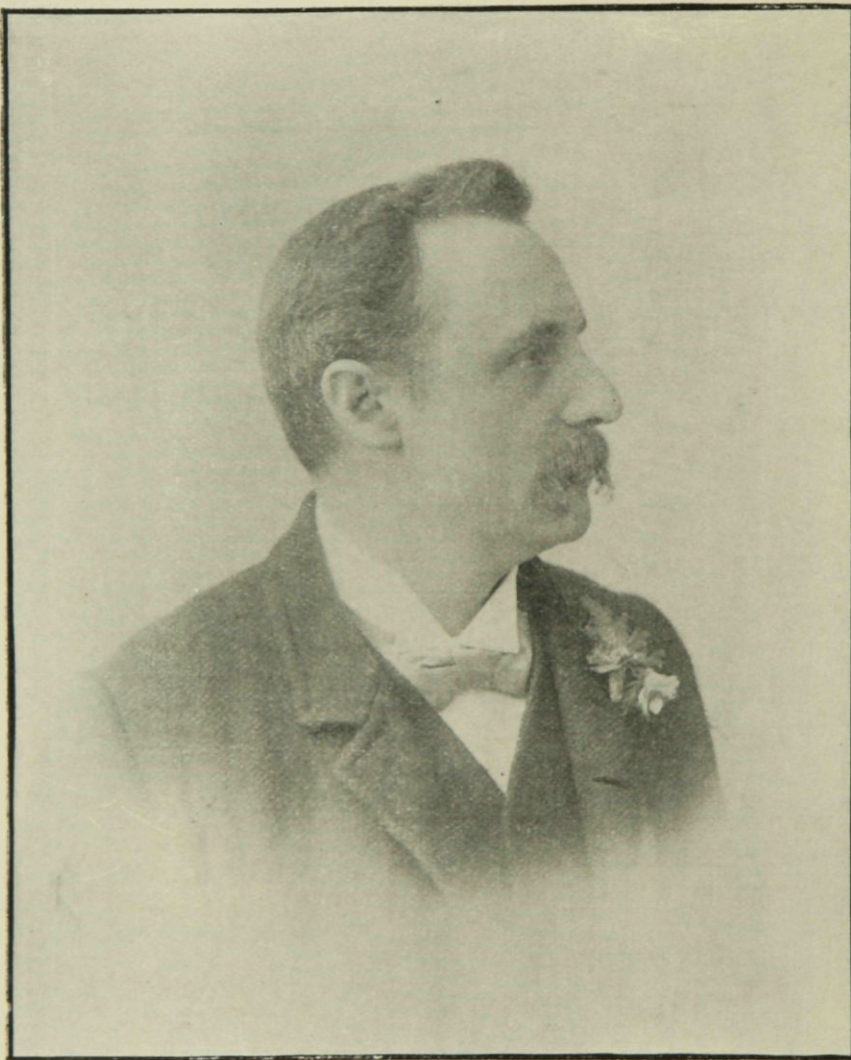
Photo by Poulsen.

public matters, and the young lawyer was for some years chairman of the Hospital, and president of the Agricultural and Mining Societies. After the tin fever had worn off, Stanthorpe became no place for an energetic young fellow with an active brain and an immense capacity for work, and so Mr. Foxtton, in 1878, came to Brisbane to try his fortunes in the metropolis. He entered into partnership with his old guide and friend, the Hon. J. Malbon Thompson, with whom he had served his articles, and the firm carried on practice in Brisbane and Ipswich. In 1883, Mr. Foxtton, in response to a warm request from his old friends of Stanthorpe, and other portions of the Carnarvon electorate, decided to offer himself for the constituency, and he was elected. He was a Liberal, and gave a loyal support to the party led by Sir S. W. Griffith. He soon made a name in the Legislative Assembly as a speaker, and took an active part in many of the historical political developments of Queensland. In 1888, he was again in the general election returned for Carnarvon, the occasion being, however, a severe defeat for his party at the polls. It was in 1888 that Sir Thomas McIlwraith, with his "National Party," came back to power with so strong

a following. The member for Carnarvon was, happily for Queensland, not among the many who, on that occasion, suffered defeat. In 1893, in the general elections, and again in 1896, he was returned. After the elections of 1896, it was generally known that there would be a change in the Ministry, the Hon. A. H. Barlow retiring from office as Minister for Lands, and Mr. Foxton was, by general consent, regarded as his successor. This impression was proved correct, when shortly after the results of the elections were made known, Mr. Foxton was appointed a member of the Executive Council without a portfolio, but with the view of taking the position as Minister for Lands on the retirement of Mr. Barlow. A few weeks later, Mr. Foxton was appointed Minister for Lands. Whilst holding this post he introduced a new Land Bill, but it was not proceeded with until 1897, when it came up, with certain modifications, and was passed into law. The measure was largely a consolidation and simplification of the land laws of the colony, but some new features were comprised in it to meet the changing conditions. In the land legislation of a country such as this, measures must be to a certain extent experimental, and from time to time the results of experience indicate that a change is desirable. Mr. Foxton had no old-fashioned prejudices, and he was not afraid to cut away excrescences from the Statute Book, any more than he was afraid to introduce new features. In the new land proposals important changes were made in their constitution, and what may be termed the agrarian tribunals—the Land Board Courts of the colony. Changes were also made in respect to selection, the object being to simplify the course of the persons desiring to acquire land for *bona fide* occupation and utilisation. Queensland and her Government of the day may be congratulated upon having on such an occasion, a courageous Minister and a skilled lawyer at the head of the Lands Department. This Land Act is the culminating point in Mr. Foxton's political life. He entered a wilderness of land laws, and brought the various measures together in clear form, and for that alone he deserves the thanks of the country. As an administrator, Mr. Foxton was one of the most successful men we have had in the Lands Department. He had a thorough grip, not only of the land laws, but of this condition of the country, and was strongly sympathetic towards those who wrest their living from the soil. He was not a friend to red-tapeism, and persons from the country calling on him to express their grievances or to discuss proposals had no difficulty in obtaining speedy redress if they established their cases. It was to the "men of land" that Mr. Foxton's wide acquaintance with the conditions of the interior of the country was the greatest surprise. He was thoroughly master of the work of his department, and on relinquishing the portfolio to take up that of Home Secretary, the leading papers of the country were unanimous in recording a full sense of his services. The acceptance of Sir Horace Tozer of the post of Agent-General for Queensland in London left the Home Secretaryship vacant, and Mr. Foxton, at the earnest request of the Premier, consented to fill the breach. As Home Secretary, as in the Lands Office, he has worked with untiring zeal, and his administration of the department has been on broad and sympathetic lines. In the general election of 1899, he

was again returned for Carnarvon by a good majority. In his connection with the defence of the colony, Lieutenant-Colonel Foxton has been just as keen as in law and politics. He is admittedly one of the smartest artillery officers in Australia. He joined the volunteer movement in 1871, and so has really had service for over a quarter of a century, and is still a man in the prime of life. After a short time in the ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Foxton received a commission as lieutenant, and was later on promoted to a captaincy in the field artillery. On the passing of the Defence Act of 1884, he was appointed captain, and, later on, Major, in the latter position taking command of the Brisbane field battery. Further promotion came, and he was subsequently appointed lieutenant-colonel commanding the Queensland brigade of field artillery. He holds a certificate of competency in military surveying and topography, and has taken very considerable interest in signalling and other branches of the scientific side of military work.

He is devoted to his work in the defence force, and holds the warm esteem and affection of his brother officers, and of all ranks in the field artillery. Though working hard as a Minister, and with the responsibility of a great State department pressing heavily upon him, he manages to attend each annual course of continuous training, and is always one of the most energetic workers in camp. He has twice received recognition from the Royal Humane Society for saving life. On the 2nd January, 1884, he was strolling on the St. Kilda pier, near Melbourne, with his mother, when a young woman, evidently bent on suicide, jumped from the end of the pier into the rough water of the bay. The night was not a pleasant one, but Lieutenant-Colonel Foxton, without hesitation, plunged in to rescue the young woman, and, after a severe struggle, conveyed her to the shore. For this he was warmly complimented by the Mayor and magistrates of Melbourne, and by the leading papers, and received a certificate from the Royal Humane Society in recognition of his heroic act. In 1890, during the floods in Brisbane, two young ladies were bathing in the back-water of the river at Indooroopilly, and, getting out



HON. J. F. G. FOXTON.

Photo. by Poulsen.

into the current were carried away. Lieutenant-Colonel Foxton, who was riding in the locality, threw off his coat, but not waiting to take off his boots or spurs, plunged in and made a brave effort to get the young ladies ashore, but he failed and was picked up unconscious on the river bank, having been through all the sensations of drowning. The ladies were rescued lower down the river. Lieutenant-Colonel Foxton for this act of devoted pluck received the medal of the Royal Humane Society. Lieutenant-Colonel Foxton's private residence is "The Priory," Indooroopilly, a picturesque spot overlooking two of the prettiest reaches of the Brisbane River.

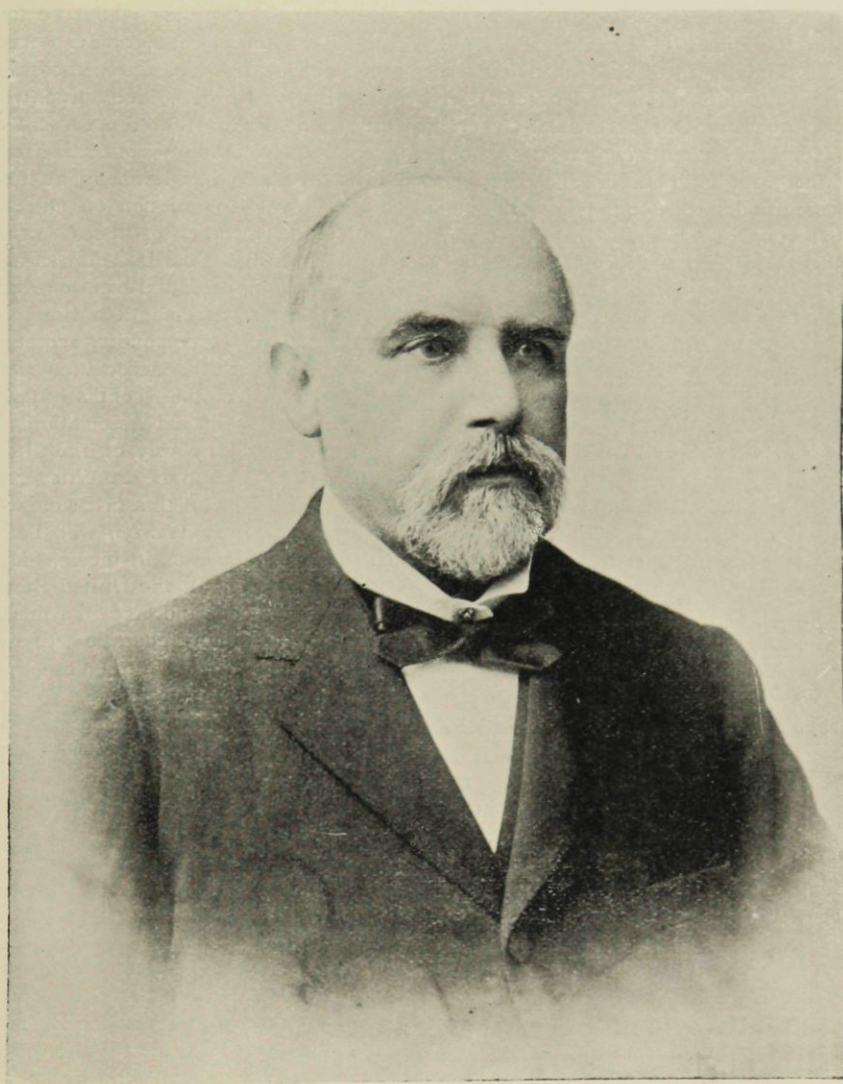
THE HON. W. HORATIO WILSON, M.L.C.

"A uniform course of honour and integrity seldom fails in bringing a man to the goal of fame at last."—Lord Nelson.

THE HONOURABLE WALTER HORATIO WILSON, M.L.C., Postmaster-General of Queensland, is one of a Ministry of high intellectual equipment. Mr. Wilson is not only a clever lawyer, an honourable and honoured politician, an active worker in the local institutions of Queensland, but a distinguished musician—not one who, in a spirit of dilettanteism, trifles with art, but a sincere and thorough student and a successful composer. It is often thought that the finer elements do not accord with the rough episodes of political life, but this is very largely disproved in the case of Queensland Ministers, and especially so in the case of Mr. Wilson. The Postmaster-General was born at Rhos-y-medre, Ruabon, Denbighshire, Wales, on the 15th July, 1839. Though well up in the fifties, Mr. Wilson is a young-looking man, and junior to nearly the whole of his colleagues in the Legislative Council.

"For him in vain the envious
seasons roll,
Who bears eternal summer in
his soul."

The words of the great American, Oliver Wendell Holmes, should be applicable to Mr. Wilson any time in the next twenty years. His is one of those sunny natures which, whatever may be the record of years, scarcely ever seem old. Though born in Wales, and possessing the love of art and music, so characteristic of the Welsh, Mr. Wilson is of English stock, sprung from an old Scottish family. He was educated partly at Ellesmere, Shropshire, but came to Victoria when a mere lad, and, continuing his studies, decided to adopt law as a profession. In 1863, after passing the usual legal course at the University of Melbourne, he was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and, after a couple of years of practice there, he was attracted to the young Colony of Queensland. On arriving here in 1865, he at once secured a large practice, and threw himself with characteristic earnestness into the active business of his profession. At that time Garrick, Little, Roberts, Browne and Doyle, and, later, barristers Cooper, Hely, Handy and others were his colleagues in the Brisbane Police Court work; and he looks back now with pleasurable feelings to many sharp passages at arms before Mr. Massie, P.M., and, later on, Mr. Rawlins, P.M. Many a good fight was then fought, but always tempered with mutual respect. Successful practice at the Police Court led to a large business connection, which, in time, induced Mr. Wilson to devote his energies entirely to office practice. The young lawyer even then found the demand on his services quite beyond his strength, and, under the pressure of work, his health broke down. Long rest was pronounced by Mr. Wilson's medical attendant as the only means of alleviating the effects of the strain, and so, in 1876, he took into partnership his articled clerk, Mr. Newman Wilson, and visited England, travelling by way of the United States. He travelled from Sydney to San Francisco, via Auckland and Honolulu; from San Francisco to Ogden; thence to Salt Lake City and back; then to the eastern terminus of the Great Pacific Railway; thence to Council



HON. W. H. WILSON.

Photo by Poulsen.

Bluffs, some 2000 miles from San Francisco; thence to Arkansas; from Arkansas to Pittsburg; from Pittsburg, via Niagara, to New York, and thence to London. The trip was a most enjoyable one, and Mr. Wilson, in 1880, wrote, at the instance of the editor of the *Queenslander*, an excellent pamphlet, entitled, "The Pacific Route," which describes the journey. In England he remained for two years, his health being meanwhile thoroughly re-established. While in London, Mr. Wilson continued to interest himself in musical matters, and studied at Trinity College, passing examinations in harmony, musical history, choir management, sight reading and other musical subjects. He also became a pupil of the well-known composer, Berthold Tours, Dr. Turpin and Dr. Gordon Saunders in harmony and composition. These studies Mr. Wilson describes as recreation, but others will see in them the result of impelling force of a musical nature. He was really absorbed in music, and it was his chief means of spending his hours of recreation. Mr. Wilson worked steadily

at chants, hymns, canticles, and other church music, and finally produced two anthems, which were published by Novello. These anthems, "O how amiable are Thy Dwellings," and "Teach me Thy Way," were very favourably received by the musical press of London, the latter "Teach me Thy Way," being described by the *Musical Times* as "A little gem certain to please wherever produced." Mr. Wilson returned to Queensland with renewed strength, and resumed the practice of his profession, continuing to take a warm interest in all local matters. In 1883, he was asked by Sir S. W. Griffith to enter the lists for the Enoggera election, but, on the advice of his medical adviser, had to decline. Mr. Wilson, however, was destined to hold a responsible position in political circles, and, though his services were lost to the Legislative Assembly, he, in 1885, accepted a nomination by his old friend, Sir S. W. Griffith, to the Legislative Council. He at once took an active part in the work of the Council, and infused some life into that body, his broad and liberal views being at first received with some resentment by the more Conservative element of the Chamber. His warm support of the Members' Expenses Bill (a measure practically providing for payment of members of the Legislative Assembly) was one of the more

prominent of his manifestations of Liberalism; but Mr. Wilson soon had a strong, though unofficial following in the nominee chamber. On the resignation of the Hon. T. Macdonald-Paterson as Postmaster-General, Mr. Wilson was appointed to that position. Though he had, on one occasion, temporarily acted for Mr. Macdonald-Paterson as leader of the Government in the Legislative Council, there were several who considered that they had a prior claim to the preference; but the Government of the day, led by Sir S. W. Griffith, had a Cabinet vacancy to fill, and were perfectly right, of course, in bestowing the office upon the one whom they considered best qualified for it. Three members of the Council formally protested against the honour being conferred on a junior member. They were twitted by the Press with the remark of the beardless Admiral to the Bey of Algiers; and "if the length of beard marked wisdom we should put goats into positions of trust." We are told that the Bey saw the point, and heeded it; so probably did our members of the Upper House. It was not long before Mr. Wilson became one of the

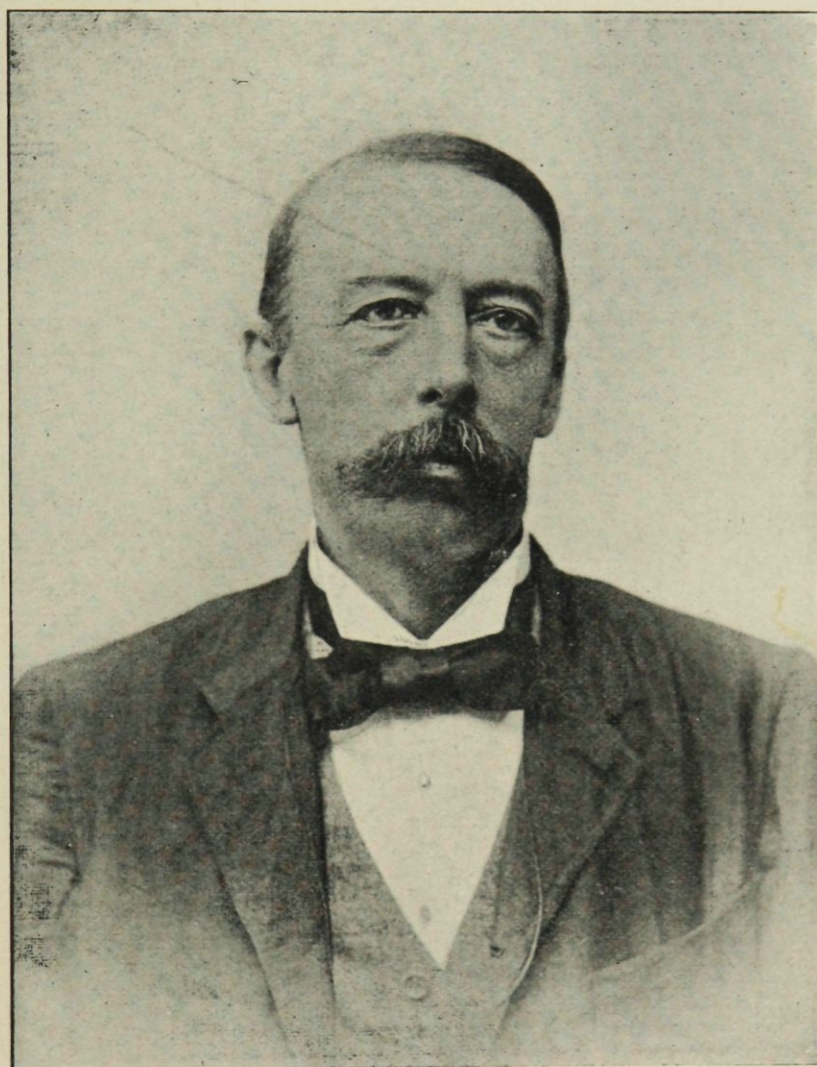
most popular representatives of the Government that we have had in that Chamber. His courtesy of manner, tact, and candour soon gained the confidence even of those members who resented a younger man being placed before them. Before he had had a very long experience of office, a change of Ministry took place, and, in 1888, Mr. Wilson handed over his portfolio to the representative of the M'Ilwraith Ministry, but, in 1890, when the Griffith-M'Ilwraith coalition took place, he again assumed the leadership of the Council without portfolio, the Hon. T. J. Byrnes being his colleague, holding the position of Solicitor-General. Continuing to act in this capacity until March, 1893, he was then appointed Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Instruction, again representing the Government in the Legislative Council, in the M'Ilwraith Ministry, Sir S. W. Griffith having accepted the position of Chief Justice of Queensland. Mr. Wilson continued in office in the Nelson Ministry until the 3rd of October, 1894, when pressure of private affairs led to his resignation of the portfolios, though he remained a member of the Executive Council without portfolio. From March, 1897, to January, 1898, he acted as Attorney-General, during the absence of the Hon. T. J. Byrnes in England. On the re-distribution of portfolios in March, 1898, consequent on the retirement of Sir Hugh Nelson, and the appointment of Sir Horace Tozer as Agent-General, Mr. Wilson resumed the position of Postmaster-General and the leadership of the Upper House, which he continued to hold until the death of Mr. Byrnes, when, in addition, he accepted the responsible office of Minister for Justice under the Hon. J. R. Dickson. He has thus enjoyed the unique distinction of serving as P.M.G. under five Premiers—Sir S. W. Griffith, Sir T. M'Ilwraith, Sir H. M. Nelson, Hon. T. J. Byrnes, and the Hon. J. R. Dickson. In 1899, after the general elections, on the Hon. Arthur Rutledge being appointed Attorney-General, Mr. Wilson relinquished the portfolio of Minister for Justice, and took up that of Minister for Public Instruction, on Mr. Dalrymple accepting the position of Minister for Lands. Though not an aggressive politician, Mr. Wilson is a firm leader, and he has the fullest confidence of the whole of the members of the Legislative Council. As a speaker he is a model of consciousness, and, in placing measures before the House or in debating them, he attempts no oratorical flights, but he is aptly described in the following, which was written a good many years ago:—"Mr. Wilson has, on occasion, proved himself capable of telling eloquence, his recent pathetic tribute in the Legislative Council to the memory of his deceased colleague, William Miles, having fallen with a freshness and gracefulness which enlisted the sympathy of all who heard it, or who have since read the speech." Many prominent enactments now on the Statute Books of Queensland have passed through Mr. Wilson's hands. The Health Act Amendment Act, after being introduced in the Legislative Council, was, at his instance, re-cast for the purpose of elaborating the clauses relating to the inspection of dairies. He introduced and passed the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, and took a leading part in the passage of the Settled Lands Act and the Justices' Act, and had charge of the Building Societies' Bill when the measure was before the Legislative Council. In September, 1894, he introduced into the Council the Standard of Time Bill, which provided for a mean time for Queensland, being the 150 meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, which made Brisbane time 12 minutes earlier, and Sydney five minutes earlier, while Melbourne time was 20 minutes later than the then time. The Bill passed, and, with characteristic energy, Mr. Wilson proceeded to Sydney, and arranged with the Premier, Mr. Reid, to have a similar Bill passed in N.S.W., which was done forthwith. Melbourne followed, so that to the great comfort and convenience of the people of these colonies, and especially to the railway system, a federal time was established, so that the same time now prevails throughout Australia. Looking through the back numbers of *Hansard*, one finds Mr. Wilson's name associated with other important measures—the British New Guinea Bill, the Electoral Districts Bill, the Queensland Fisheries Bill, Post and Telegraph Bill, Pacific Island Labourers Extension Bill, Public Depositors Relief Bill, Co-operative Communities Land Settlement Bill, being a few of them. He represented Queensland at the Postal Conference, held in Sydney, in 1889, and in Melbourne, in 1894. Mr. Wilson, outside of his profession and outside of politics entirely, is essentially a hard worker. At St. Thomas's Church of England, at Toowong, he has been an earnest helper, and for some twelve years was organist and choir-master, taking up his duties each Sunday with scarcely a break during the long time. As a worshipper and as a musician the work was truly a labour of love. He assisted, with Messrs. R. T. Jeffries and P. R. Gordon, in forming the Brisbane Musical Union, and he managed each week to attend the rehearsals, playing one of the first violins. At the first rehearsal, Mr. Wilson and the late Hon. Wm.

Brooks, M.L.C., were the only violinists who put in an appearance. He canvassed Brisbane for subscriptions for the funds necessary to purchase a grand piano, with the result that the Union became possessed of an Erard worth £150. Mr. Wilson saw the Union pass through many vicissitudes. Three times it was re-formed, and when he returned from England, after his long rest there, the Society was in *extremis*. It was then that Gounod's "Redemption" was given in the hall, which has been transformed into the Gaiety Theatre, and Mr. Wilson wrote an able pamphlet explanatory of the music, and public attention was so aroused that two performances of the oratorio were given. Mr. Wilson was president of the Harmonic Choir, which for a time did good service in our musical world, and was practically the founder of the Liedertafel, of which he is the first and only president. From small beginnings this Society has become the pet of the public in the metropolis. By lectures on music, and the direction of concerts at Toowong and other places, and by press contributions, Mr. Wilson has done much for the advancement of the art which he loves so well. His reputation is not confined to Queensland, or even Australia, for his anthems have been performed at most of the cathedrals and other churches in England; at the Scotch Church, Melbourne (with Mrs. Palmer as leading soprano), while at St. Peter's the compositions of Mr. Wilson have been frequently given, and also at many concerts. Mr. Wilson was appointed by a former Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, at the instance of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, on the Royal Commission on Queensland Railways, and, in 1864, was appointed a member of the Central Board of Health, but has since retired from the Board. For three years he served on the Brisbane Hospital Committee, and has done splendid service in the Toowong Shire Council. Mr. Wilson is a life member of the Royal Colonial Institute, and is honorary corresponding secretary for Queensland; a director of the Colonial Mutual Life Association since its foundation; a life member of the Brisbane Hospital, Acclimatisation Society, and National Agricultural, Pastoral and Industrial Association. In 1893, Mr. Wilson made another visit to England by way of the United States, and visited his brother at Pittsburg, Captain B. F. Wilson, of the Marine National Bank. The object of his trip on this occasion was to bring back to Queensland his daughter, Miss Lily Wilson, who had been at school in France, and had gained some distinction in music. Mr. Wilson was able then, not only in Great Britain, but in the United States, to give much useful information concerning Queensland, and in America he expressed himself strongly in favour of Australian Federation, of which he had always been an earnest advocate. On his return to Queensland, he had a splendid welcome from all classes, and was serenaded by the Liedertafel at his residence at Toowong. As Postmaster-General, Mr. Wilson has been responsible for many important reforms, notably the post-bags on tram cars, which have proved a great public convenience; the new pictorial post-cards; and, during his last term of office, the reduction of rates on telegrams between Queensland and the Southern colonies, and the extension of the telephonic and suburban telegraphic system. The question of a speedier mail service to the Northern portions of the colony, the Pacific cable, and other weighty matters affecting the postal and telegraphic arrangements of the colony are in his hands, and also other points tending to bring the Department quite up to date. Mr. Wilson's residence, "Sherwood Grove," is the most picturesque of homes in the charming suburb of Toowong, and in the district he is quite an honoured identity. Mr. Wilson's eldest son is Mr. Walter Frederick Wilson, M.A., a well-known barrister of Queensland, who began practice here some twelve years ago after a brilliant scholastic course and career at Oxford.

THE HON. D. H. DALRYMPLE, M.L.A.

THE HON. D. H. DALRYMPLE, M.L.A., senior member for Mackay in the Queensland Parliament, and Minister for Public Instruction in the Government of the colony, was born at Newbury, England, in December, 1840. He was educated at the Independent College, Taunton, and attended lectures at the Bristol Medical School. Shortly after attaining his majority, Mr. Dalrymple left England for Australia, and landed in Melbourne in 1852. Like most of his colleagues, after a short sojourn in Victoria, he went to New South Wales, from which he was attracted to Queensland, and landed in Rockhampton in 1864, nearly a year before the arrival there of his colleague, the Hon. John Murray. In the same year

he moved on to Mackay, then a promising field for young men of energy, and there he entered business as a chemist and druggist. Mr. Dalrymple, even in those days, took a close interest in political questions, and though possessed more of the inclinations of a student than a publicist, he drifted into representative positions. In a larger community his dislike to public notice would probably not have been overcome, but in the country towns of Queensland, thirty-four years ago, there was little chance of hiding one's intellectual light under a bushel, and so the young chemist soon became involved in the social and local governing institutions of his adopted home. Long before the introduction of the Divisional Board system, as we know it, Mr. Dalrymple was a member of the local Road Board, an organisation charged with the expenditure of public votes for roads and bridges. He was also a prominent worker in hospital affairs, the management of the School of Arts, when that institution was inaugurated, and in these and other philanthropic labours he was much more congenially placed than in the direction of road-making or local politics, or even the wider field of the Parliamentary affairs of the colony. Yet he served the town in an aldermanic capacity, and four times was elected Mayor. He continued in the Municipal Council until 1888, when he entered political life and gave up the local duties. Probably no one was more surprised to find himself in the whirl of actual politics than Mr. Dalrymple. His Parliamentary career has amply justified the impelling force which drew him from his seclusion, and for years kept pushing him on and on from post to post, until we find him a brilliant Parliamentarian, acknowledged the best debater in the Legislative Assembly, and a Minister of the Crown. It is no secret, however, that he would prefer a quiet life "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." As he on one occasion put it himself, "I am on the stage, but I can not say that I like the glare of the footlights." That sums up Mr. Dalrymple's sentiment in a very few words. Yet those who know him fully understand that he is exactly the type of man we want in the public life of the country. He is a brilliant man intellectually, the incisiveness of his speeches, the excellent language he employs, and the keen analytical sense with which he treats all political sophisms and gaucheries, mark him as one



HON. D. H. DALRYMPLE, M.L.A.

Photo. by Poulsen.

of the ablest men in an oratorical sense which we have in Queensland; and he is, in addition to his higher mental attainments, a man of very sound common sense, capable in commercial affairs, and well versed in the potentialities and requirements of the country. In 1888, when in the re-distribution of electorates Mackay was allotted a second member, Mr. Dalrymple was by common consent regarded as the man who was most fitted to serve with the old member, the Hon. Hume Black. The time was an anxious one in the colony generally, and especially for those concerned in the sugar industry. Mackay, which had been playfully named the Sugaropolis of Queensland, was intensely concerned. The Government of the day, under Sir S. W. Griffith, was hostile to the employment of coloured labour in the canefields, and legislative action had been taken to prevent the introduction of Pacific Islanders. This caused something approaching a panic in the industry, and whether it was justified or not, the question being in many minds still regarded as controversial, many persons had decided to go out of the industry, and one very large company

was preparing to move the greater part of its operations to Fiji. In Mackay the feeling was one of very great depression, public feeling there was very strong on the subject, and Mr. Dalrymple was impelled to lend his voice and his pen in fighting according to his lights and for the battle of the industry. He joined Mr. Hume Black in the election campaign, and was returned. His primary object in entering Parliament was to assist the sugar industry, but naturally his general capacity made him a valuable party man. On the assembling of the new Parliament in 1888, the Government of the day was defeated, and the party led by Sir Thomas McIlwraith assumed control of affairs, Mr. Hume Black, his colleague, taking office as Minister for Lands. Before the election of 1893, Mr. D. was offered by Sir T. McIlwraith a seat in the Cabinet, which, however, he declined. In the general election of 1893, Mr. Dalrymple was again returned, and in 1895 was offered the position of Minister for Public Instruction in the Government of Sir Hugh Nelson, which he accepted. In 1896, he was

re-elected for Mackay, and this year he had the satisfaction of seeing his colleague, the Hon. J. V. Chataway, who had been elected for Mackay on the retirement of the Hon. Hume Black from political life, appointed Minister for Agriculture. Mr. Dalrymple has, during the absence of his colleagues, on various occasions administered other departments, notably that of the Works, and he was acting Minister for Works in 1887, on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria Bridge, and had the honour of conducting his Excellency the Governor over the bridge on Jubilee Day, when the opening ceremony was performed. Mr. Dalrymple is, however, congenially placed in the Education Department, and takes a deep interest not only in the regular schools of the colony, but in all scholastic institutions. He has had the satisfaction in 1896 of restoring half of the sum previously retrenched from the salaries of school teachers, and, in 1897, restoring many of the privileges of the State school teachers, which had been suspended since the heavy reductions, which the condition of the colony rendered necessary in 1893. Particularly has his action in reforming the anomalous system, by which head teachers had been paid, and adopting a more equitable system, been welcomed by the majority of those engaged in the service,

and it is well known that Mr. Dalrymple is only waiting upon the confirmation of the more prosperous days to place his department upon the footing which they held in 1893, and to favourably consider some improvement in the salary and position of the assistant teachers. Mr. Dalrymple is recognised by the teachers of the colony as a strongly sympathetic friend, and he has endeavoured by all honourable means to deserve well of them, while doing his duty to the colony as a whole. Though resident in Brisbane at present, Mr. Dalrymple retains his interest in the Mackay district; and apart from other business ties there, he is interested in pastoral pursuits in a property situated inland from Mackay. He is an acknowledged authority on the sugar industry, and has a good general knowledge of the industries of the colony, especially upon pastoral and mining affairs. Mr. Dalrymple's political position is very often misunderstood by those who have concentrated their attention on his speeches and writings against socialism. He is credited with being an out and out

advocate of individualism; but really he is not the follower of any particular "ism." He may be best described as a broad-minded man of progressive ideas. In criticising the socialistic propaganda in Queensland he has attained a good deal of distinction, and some of the best remembered phrases in criticising the theories of universal equality and the rights of producers originated with him. In 1894 Mr. Dalrymple had a newspaper controversy with some of the more prominent socialists of the colony, and his letters were collected and published in pamphlet form. During his administration also an alteration has been made in the scholarship system, whereby the winner of such a prize has the privilege of being enrolled in any Grammar School in the colony, instead of being compelled to attend some particular one, while bursaries have been added, whereby the children of parents of limited means have an opportunity afforded them of living from home and studying at both Grammar Schools and the Agricultural College. Arrangements have been made for adopting a form of higher education as a part of the Primary School system, modelled after the plan carried out in New South Wales, but free of charge, involving no fees, as in the adjoining colony.

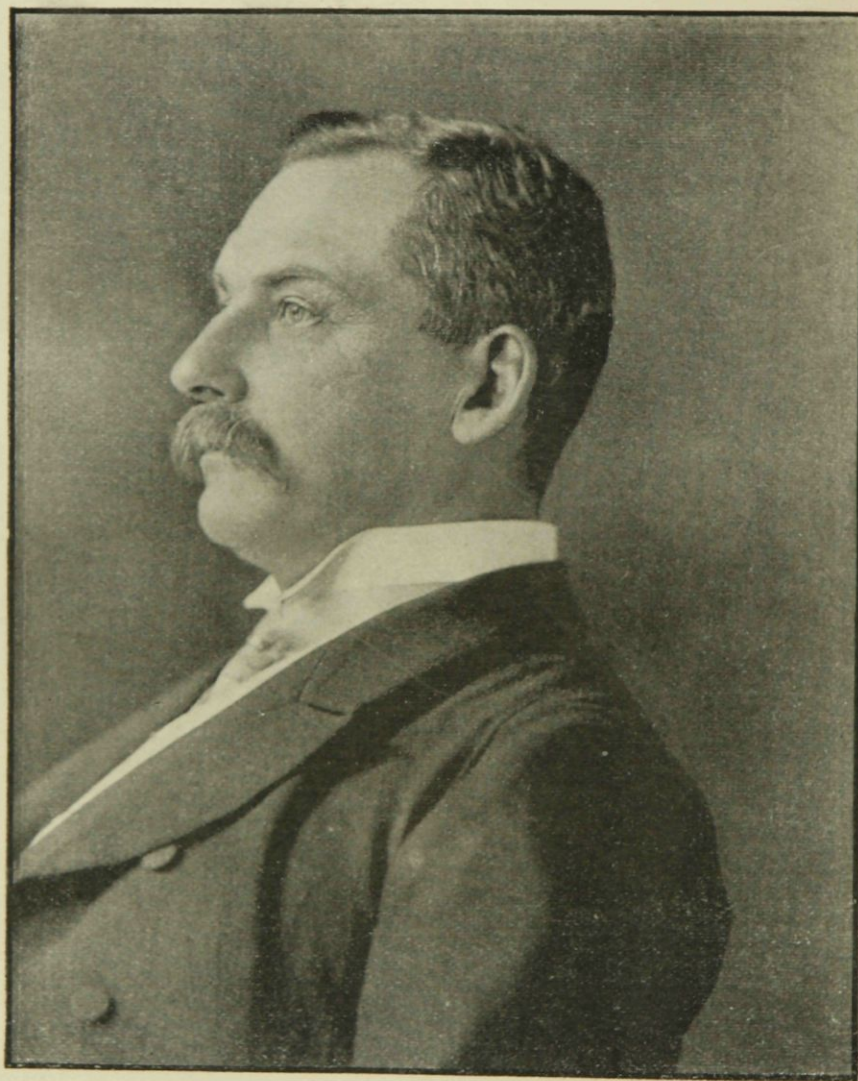
THE HONORABLE GEO. RUTHVEN LE HUNTE, C.M.G.,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF
NEW GUINEA.

WHAT the far west was to the navigators of the middle ages, so is New Guinea to those who seek golden adventure in these more modern and prosaic days—it is the land of mysterious promise. The island is as yet unexplored, and what hidden stores of wealth lie buried in the vast beyond of its woodland depth and mountain ranges can at present be but a matter of conjecture. King Forest and King Fever have hitherto kept such careful watch and wand over the interior of New Guinea's Isle, that anything but a spasmodic and superficial exploration has been rendered well nigh impossible; and only too often has the hardy exploring pioneer, "vanished as though he had never been," but doubtless sent by the spear of the native, or the still more dangerous island fever "to that bourne whence no traveller returns." But this is not always to be so. The white man will not be denied, and there are already not wanting signs in the air of a great interest to be taken in the British New Guinea of the near future. Roads are now appearing where once were but rough hewn and well nigh impassable tracks. Stations are being established for the convenience and supply of settlers and gold miners, and in a few short years it may confidently be predicted that British New Guinea will be an "open book." The indigenous flora and fauna of the island are no less remarkable than they are beautiful. They differentiate altogether from those of the Australian continent; and whether we look at the luxuriant and tropical foliage, dipping and swimming in the all prevalent stream, or haply fortunately listen to the melodious cry of the beautiful bird of paradise, we are still impressed that we stand in a country remote in every characteristic

from Australia, though but a few miles of water intervene between us and those shores. One of the most prominent causes of trouble in the British portion of the island is connected with the native population. They at times display, and, perhaps, hardly unnaturally, a murderous hostility towards the white race, which is as naturally and quite as murderously resented. To adjust the differences which continually arise in connection with the aboriginal population, and the ever invading immigrant, and to rule both people alike with an iron, and yet at the same time a benign hand, requires not only a special type of man, but one whose early, as well as whose late environment, has engendered a discriminating, and unprejudiced habit of mind. It can easily be surmised that a man, risen from the people out of a chaos of political and party turmoil, would hardly be a fit person to dictatorially administer a territory such as New Guinea. There are no beaten tracks along which such a colony may be governed, and it becomes absolutely necessary that the Administrator thereof should above all things

be a man of discretion. The recent appointment of a Governor to the colony and dependency of British New Guinea has evoked a sense of satisfaction in all persons financially or otherwise interested in that country. His Excellency GEORGE RUTHVEN LE HUNTE, C.M.G., who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea in 1898, and was born in 1852, is of ancient and noble family, and is a son of George Le Hunte, of Wexford, Ireland. Educated at Eton, afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, he achieved his B.A. in 1873, and his M.A. in 1880, and was in the same year admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple, London. He has held with honour and considerable success many important colonial administrative and political positions. He was private secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon, K.C.M.G. (now Lord Stanmore), first Governor of Fiji, after which he served in various offices in Fiji from 1875 to 1887. In 1883, the subject of this biographical notice was appointed Judicial Commissioner of the West Pacific. In 1887, he was President of Dominica, which post he retained till the year 1894, when he became Colonial Secretary for Barbadoes, and previously to this, his last appointment to the Governorship of New Guinea, he was Colonial



HON. G. R. LE HUNTE, C.M.G.

Photo by Poulsen.

Secretary for Mauritius—a truly magnificent gamut of offices, and probably unbeaten in the present day annals of the Colonial Office. He has been decorated for Colonial services; his club is the "Travellers," and his family seat is situate at Artramont, Wexford, Ireland. As for the man himself, little can be said that speaks with such a certain voice as the list of his appointments. All people know what sort of men the British Government appoint to the offices just described; but it may be stated that he is a man of peculiarly powerful will, of great persistency of character, and that he has ever evidenced a lofty, yet liberal ideal, in the administrative and quasi-judicial offices which have fallen to his lot. Under his charge a bright and hopeful future opens out for New Guinea, and already can be felt an expectant stir amongst all men and affairs connected with that British Possession.

HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE COOPER.

EVER since what we call civilization evolved itself in a multitude of differentiations from the remote and barbaric past, the Judicial Office has existed as a necessary and permanent part of the State. The most arbitrary and tyrannic of rulers has ever found it wise to ensure justice as between themselves, to the individuals and peoples of the territory over which he held sway; and history has continually shown us that this flow of justice has not usually been wantonly interrupted, unless such interference aided or seemed to aid the interest of the sovereign power. The increase of the civilization before referred to has displayed two apparently opposite tendencies, both, however, conducing strongly to more complete and better adjudication. The one is the

gradual restriction of a judge's power, the other is the increase of the importance of the Judge's office, and the higher degree of ability and character required in his person. The first of these tendencies has, nevertheless, met with considerable reaction during late years, and a Judge's powers and authority among English-speaking people is now being markedly increased. The office (the very goal of the profession of the law), unlike political prizes, is now never reached except by the assistance of exceptional talent, exceptional character, and exceptionally hard work. To achieve a seat on the Bench is no meteor flight nor chance success, though it is true some have attained that coveted honour, as has the subject of this notice, very rapidly. His Honor Mr. Justice POPE COOPER was born at his father's station, "Willeroo," on the shores of Lake George, on May 12th, 1874. Mr. Cooper, senr.—a squatter of ample means—when his family began to grow up, removed to Sydney, thus enabling him to secure for them larger educational advantages than station life could afford. Designing his son Pope for the profession of the law, he placed him first under private tutors, and later sent him to the Sydney Grammar School, where, under two well-known teachers of the early times, Messrs.

Blackmore and Kinlock, he was well grounded in classics and mathematics, more particularly the latter, which have continued his favourite study through life. At the age of 18 he matriculated for the Sydney University, where he had for fellow student, to become his fast friend in later life, the man who now among men living enjoys perhaps the highest Australian fame. We speak of Mr. Edmund Barton. Mr. Cooper's university career was a distinguished one. He obtained many scholarships for mathematical and general subjects, and, among other victories, he won the Cooper Scholarship for general proficiency, and was the first to obtain and hold the Gilchrist Scholarship, which entitled him to £100 a year for three years. On the completion of his college education he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts of the Sydney University and then went to London, where he entered at the Middle Temple, and, at the same time studied at the London University for the purpose of improving his general scholarship. Two years after his arrival in the great metropolis the future Judge passed the first LL.B. examination at

the London University. In June, 1872, at the age of 25, he was called to the English Bar, though he never practised before "Home tribunals." On August 19th in the same year he left England for Sydney, and, in that city, practised for some three months, the while taking his degree of Master of Arts at the Sydney University. He then came to Brisbane. Here in turn he was appointed acting Crown Prosecutor, acting District Court Judge, and finally Supreme Court Prosecutor for the Northern district of Queensland. After a few years of official practice, Mr. Cooper came to be recognised by the Government as a man of exceptional ability, and, accordingly, when the death of Mr. Beor left a vacancy in the M'Ilwraith-Palmer Ministry, he was selected to fill the position of Attorney-General, and was elected to the House, for Bowen, without opposition. That was at the very crisis of the famous "Steel Rails" controversy, and Mr. Cooper's parliamentary debut was made in a long and able speech in defence of his leader in that connection. After holding

his place as Attorney-General for two years, in December of 1882, when the death of Mr. Justice Sheppard left the Attorney-General the paramount claim to the vacancy, he unhesitatingly decided to exchange the heated and partisan atmosphere of the House for the more serene air of the Bench. This step was not taken without the regret of his party, and of his political chief, who felt they had lost a valuable coadjutor. But though the Judge had now done with Parliamentary warfare, he soon found himself embarked in a struggle of a different character. When the Northern Court was erected, its headquarters were fixed at Bowen, and when Mr. Justice Cooper took charge the only circuits were Townsville and Cooktown. An allowance up to £400 was voted annually for expenses. New circuits, however, for Mackay, Charters Towers, Cairns and Normanton had made the allowance quite inadequate. The Department of Justice insisted upon the Judge keeping within the sum named. His Honor protested, but the administration ignored his protestations, and every year the debates on Supply were enlivened by a discussion on the expenses of the Northern Judge. The Judge, however, was firm, and, having failed to receive any satisfactory reply to his continued representations, he brought mat-



HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE COOPER. Photo by Poulsen.

ters to a climax by informing the Department that, unless satisfactory arrangements were made in his favour, he would close the circuit on which he was then travelling, and would return to Bowen. Upon this the expenses were recognised by the Government as insufficient, and provision was made during the ensuing session to do what was required by the Judge to supply the deficiency. When Mr. Justice Harding died in August, 1895, Mr. Justice Cooper, as the senior puisne Judge, was transferred to Brisbane to fill his place. This position he still holds, in the enjoyment of splendid health, and in the hey-day of all his faculties. As has doubtless become apparent to the reader, the Judge is a man of scholarly attainment, and one who has sought scholarship for its own sake. Though a learned and correct Judge, and at once logical and lucid in his judgments, his high character and inflexibility of will, in the opinion of many Australian politicians, peculiarly fitted him for the most important administrative positions.

HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE CHARLES EDWARD CHUBB,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

It has ever been the wisest policy of a State to class its Judges beyond the reach of the least suspicion of political or factional influence, and with that purpose in view it is definitely ordained in England, and in her great self-governing colonies, that they may not be removed from their office except by the Queen upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. It is a matter of congratulation that history has as yet brought forth no example of a request of this nature being presented to the Crown. The popular idea as to a Judge's duties is that he performs them merely as an entity of intelligence, and that by continual effort to disabuse his mind of bias and prejudice, he has ultimately succeeded in destroying his capacity for feeling in every direction. Than this nothing can be more fallacious. It is true that the jurisprudential ideal is to take the law as it is, and to consider only how its operation can be rendered most effectual, without having any regard for its policy or justice, but, like in everything else, in practice things are very different. As a matter of fact the laws of all British-speaking countries owe the almost imperceptible change to which they are slowly being subjected, in accordance with the evolution of the times, mainly to the decisions of the Judges, who now and for some time since have boldly proclaimed their refusal to be bound by the arbitrary decisions of former occupants of the bench. Nor must we forget that there are many questions left, and very properly so, to the discretion of the Judges, such as costs, in addition to that all important marshalling and explaining of the facts as well as the law of a case, commonly called "summing up." Frequently, also, the mere expressed opinion of a Judge will have a considerable effect, not only upon the actions of the Executive and police, but also upon the constitution and action of nearly every portion of the machinery of the State. Again, expressions of opinion from the Bench are the frequent cause of the initiation of new measures and the repealing of existing enactments. Nor is a Court of law always the dry-as-dust theatre of bare legal arguments which it is often represented to be, but on the contrary there are few more intensely interesting and instructive objects than a great trial in which the results of legal and sometimes detective skill, all brought to a focus, are exhibited before the world, bringing out as in a drama the unravelled intricacies of some great crime. Nothing more real, more human, and more intensely dramatic than this can be seen, by the side of which the puppet-like and artificial efforts of the presentment of the so-called legitimate drama, and the present day melodrama, must pale its ineffectual fire—that is, for all people of moderately ripe worldly experience and mental culture; and probably the subject of this sketch has presided at more than one trial which would go to prove the truth of what we aver. The Honourable Charles Edward Chubb was born in London on the 17th day of May, 1845. He was educated firstly at the Grammar School at

Calve, Wiltshire, then at the City of London School. After completing a scholastic course here, at the early age of 16 years he migrated to Queensland; and in this latter connection it may be mentioned as an interesting fact that he was the first emigrant who landed on these shores after the separation of Queensland from the mother colony, and as such was entitled to and received the first land order issued by the colony. On arrival in the colony, he attended for a time the Collegiate School at Ipswich, and was subsequently articled to his father, Mr. C. F. Chubb, of the same town, and was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court of the colony in September, 1867. For 10 years the subject of this notice practised in this branch of the profession. In 1882 he acted as District Court Judge for the Southern district. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for Bowen, and sat in the House till its dissolution in 1888, but did not seek re-election in the then next ensuing Parliament. During the McIlwraith administration, from January to

November in the year 1883, His Honor held office as Attorney-General, whilst in May of the same year he was appointed a Queen's Counsel. He was appointed acting Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in August, 1889, having previously on several occasions acted as Crown Prosecutor and Deputy Judge of the District Court. In December of the same year he was sworn in as a Puisne Judge, and appointed to the Northern district. Mr. Justice Chubb in former years took a great interest and an active part in the colony's defence forces, going through the ordinary training in the usual way, and sustaining all those inconveniences and hardships which are necessarily attendant on the learning of practical soldiering. His Honour has now retired with the honorary title of Major of Artillery. He is a Freemason, and in connection with that ancient and historic body is a Past Senior District Grand Warden (of the English Constitution) in Queensland. He is also Chairman of Trustees of the Townsville Grammar School, and Chancellor of the Diocese of North Queensland, and a member of the Committee for the establishment of an University in Queensland. This Judge ever took a considerable interest in educational and literary matters, and himself bears the reputation of being a man of no trifling literary taste. He has



HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE C. E. CHUBB. *Photo by Poulsen.*

ever taken a great interest in sport of all kinds, and is an excellent rifle shot. As a politician he possessed the somewhat rare distinction of being trusted. As a speaker he met always with respectful attention, as much on account of his undoubted oratorical ability as on account of the depth and lucidity of his arguments. As a lawyer he is sound and entirely conscientious. In person he impresses the casual observer with a sense of resoluteness, which seems to characterise his outward seeming, and contrary to what might be expected in one who has attained to a position which is usually only achieved after arduous toil, and in the sunset of existence he now appears in the very prime of life and in alert and vigorous physical and mental health.

HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE VIRGIL POWER,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

IN Courts of law we find a huge panorama of human life, disclosing to view the kaleidoscopic phases of the social sphere—an ever-changing vista in which the dark shades of vice are brought to the light of rectitude, and in which the coarser side of nature is revealed in all its hideous nakedness. There the influence of charity and the power of mercy must not enter—Justice is stern and unswerving in her adjustment of the scales, upon which are often placed the fates of men. Ever and anon though, there is thrown up in happy and pleasant relief the brighter emblems of honor and purity. And behind these panoramic pictures there works archimedian-like the gigantic lever of the law. It is a

proud achievement of the Governments of Queensland, that the members of the judiciary have generally been beyond public reproach. The constitution of the Supreme Court Bench has been particularly a matter for congratulation, and in no instance need the colony be prouder of its judicial representatives than in that of Mr. Justice Power, the resident judge of the central districts of Queensland. He is one of Queensland's most distinguished sons, having been born in Brisbane, on August 2nd, 1849, and belongs to a family which has numbered several prominent men among its members. At the time when his schooling days arrived, the standard of education in Queensland was not sufficiently high for a lad of the promise which young Virgil Power gave, and he was therefore sent to Sydney, where he started his course of learning at St. Mary's College, Lyndhurst. At a very early age he developed exceptional talents, and the foundation of his education having been laid, he went to Ireland to complete his scholastic course. For some time he attended the Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, and afterwards went to private schools in Dublin. He matriculated at the Dublin University in 1868, and took honours in English Literature in the following year. He subsequently obtained the degree of

Bachelor of Arts, and, while an under-graduate, joined the King's Inn, Dublin, and the Middle Temple, London. He pursued his studies for the Bar with application and set determination to succeed in the profession. In 1873 his first important task was accomplished, for he was called to the Irish Bar during the Trinity Term of that year. Returning to Queensland on the 26th April, 1875, he was admitted as a barrister of this colony. He then started in practice, and it was not long before he took his place among the most prominent lawyers and advocates of the day. As a criminal barrister Mr. Power became celebrated, and in this as in the other branches of law, for years he was engaged in nearly every case of any importance. Gifted in no small degree with oratorical ability, Mr. Power soon made his mark. He showed himself a fluent and decisive speaker, with a clear and impressive delivery which never failed to engage the attention of judges and juries. *At nisi prius* he was probably unequalled in the colony, and his criminal

practice was doubtless the largest boasted by any member of the Queensland Bar. His was a style which was well adapted to this class of legal work. He laboured not under the burden of weighty technicalities; he argued from a sound common-sense standpoint, and displayed wonderful perspicuity in grasping the salient points of a case. In cross-examination he was remarkably brilliant, and in address he was sharp and pointed, brightly epigrammatic, intensely humorous when occasion warranted it, and withal shrewd and clear-headed. Moreover, he proved himself a profound student of human nature, and no man could have known his witnesses or his juries better than he. It cannot be wondered, therefore, that briefs were plentiful, and that his appearance in a case at once argued great strength for the side upon which he appeared. No "weary lawyer with endless tongue," but a practical, brilliant and witty advocate, bench and jury delighted in listening to him, and many were the triumphs attached to his name. Of the numerous cases of note in which he was

prominent, a few only can be mentioned. In 1891 he was engaged as counsel for the defendants in the historic action taken by the Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Co. against Grimley and others, a case which lasted for 78 days, and in which he addressed the jury for five days—an address which will always remain as one of the most eloquent of the period. He was also engaged in the Robb Arbitration case, which lasted for over twelve months; in the Hopeful murder case, in which he secured an acquittal for the prisoners; in the action Brabant and Co. against the Queensland Government, a claim which arose from damages caused to dynamite stores. Mr. Power appeared for the plaintiffs in the latter case, and obtained a verdict for £7000 damages against the Government. A new trial was ordered, however, upon appeal to the Privy Council, and when it came on for hearing Mr. Power had been elevated to the Bench, so he could not appear. It is worthy of remark that at the second trial the verdict in favour of the plaintiffs was entirely reversed. Mr. Power was connected with the famous Mount Morgan jumping cases, and in an interesting charge of kidnapping which will be remembered in connection with the seizure of the ship "Forest King." One of the most remarkable



HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE VIRGIL POWER. Photo by Poulsen

able of the many murder cases in which Mr. Power appeared, either to prosecute or to defend, was that against a girl in Rockhampton some years ago, which must be still fresh in the minds of the Queensland public. The unfortunate girl was charged with murdering two children, and was defended by Mr. Power before Mr. Justice Harding. The trial commenced on a Monday morning and was almost a record one of its kind in length, a verdict being delivered on the following Saturday night, when the accused was acquitted. At the time of the Labour troubles, in 1891, Mr. Power prosecuted for the Crown, as also in the famous conspiracy cases, which are too much a part of the history of Queensland to need further mention here. He also prosecuted the murderers Picksford, Mrs. Thomson and Harrison in Townsville in connection with the Barron River tragedy, the three criminals being executed in Brisbane on the same day. It was in 1876 that Mr. Power was appointed a Crown Prosecutor, the position appertaining only to the District Courts of the colony. Upon the elevati

to the bench of Mr. Justice Cooper, however, Mr. Power became Crown Prosecutor of the Southern Supreme Court, and, on the 20th December, 1895, he was elevated to the Supreme Court Bench, with Mr. E. J. Beirne as associate. In accepting this high position, Mr. Power sacrificed a large income at the bar, where his career had been so honorable. As a judge, Mr. Justice Power graces the bench with dignity, without severity, and can be strictly just without being slavishly judicial. To him a jury can look for the elucidation of obtuse points in a case, and may be assured of a calm, impartial and analytical review of the evidence which has come before the court. Judge Power is not one of those who sit on the bench enveloped in an air of unbending sternness and frigidity of demeanour. He may be said to be cast in a lighter mould, and many an impromptu flash of wit relieves the tediousness of his case; yet no man could more instinctively obey the commands of duty and no Judge was surely ever actuated by a higher sense of right. Off the bench, Judge Power is noted

for his high social qualities, and to say that he is popular is but to inadequately express the esteem and respect in which he is held. A keen sportsman, he is a prominent follower of the turf, and has been for many years Vice-President of the Queensland Turf Club. He is a good shot, and was one of the first polo players in the colony. Of all healthy outdoor sports, Mr. Justice Power has been an ardent patron, and he distinctly instances the fact that men of the highest eminence need not deprive themselves of the sports which are the birthright of Australians. With the Mining Industry of Queensland, Mr. Power has been intimately connected, and he has speculated largely in mining properties. He is a brother of Mr. F. I. Power, the well-known mining lawyer of Gympie, and also of the late Dr. Power, a prominent physician of Maryborough. Judge Power is also fortunate in having a son who bids fair to be a worthy successor to his name. Mr. Percy Power, the young gentleman referred to, has distinguished himself in Sydney by winning scholarships at St. John's in that city. At the Junior University Examination, Mr. Power took a gold medal for Greek, and at the Senior Examination he won a gold medal for Latin and the Cooper scholarship for classics.

He is fortunate who possesses the friendship of Mr. Justice Power. His Honor is very well read, and can discourse on any topic of interest, whilst as a humorist he would be difficult to excel. Charitable and kind, he is generally beloved and revered, and upright and just he commands the confidence of all who come beneath his judicial sway.

THE RIGHT REV. NATHANIEL DAWES, M.A., D.D.

BISHOP OF ROCKHAMPTON.

THE Anglican Diocese of Rockhampton, comprising as it does the whole of Central Queensland, is, perhaps, one of the largest in the world. It is four times the size of England and Wales, or about equal in area to the German Empire. Owing to the necessarily scattered population of members of the Church of England, immense distances have to be traversed by the clergy, who have to undergo innumerable and severe ordeals, especially during the protracted summer; but these are not the only drawbacks, for they have to contend with isolation from their fellow-clergy, and combat single-handed against indifference and materialism. However, as Fielding says, "A true Christian can never be disappointed if he doth not receive his reward

in this world; the laborer might as well complain that he is not paid his hire in the middle of the day." In 1884 the Rev. Mr. Diggins, vicar of St. Paul's Church, Rockhampton, was the only Church of England clergyman in the Central district of Queensland. There was very little improvement in the condition of the Church until 1892, when Dr. Dawes was elected the first Bishop of Rockhampton. He only commenced with six clergy, or as many as some of the London parishes possess. At the time of writing there are 13 clerical members of the diocese, all of whom are earnest workers; and during the six years that have elapsed since the creation of the See, there has been a marked improvement in the spiritual condition of Bishop Dawes' flock, which speaks volumes for his administrative ability and great influence. The first Bishop of Rockhampton is a son of Edwin Nathaniel Dawes, of Rye, a small "old-world" town in Sussex, where he was born on July 24, 1843. He was educated at Montpellier College, Brighton, and St. Alban's Hall (now incorporated with Merton College), Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1872, M.A. in 1875, D.D. in 1896, and was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Wilberforce) in 1871-2. Previous to



RIGHT REV. N. DAWES, M.A., D.D.

Photo. by Poulsen.

taking Holy Orders, Bishop Dawes was a civil engineer, and for upwards of three years was engaged in superintending the construction of the new Blackfriars Bridge over the Thames. His first curacy was at St. Peter's, Vauxhall, London, in the same year that he was ordained. In 1874 he was appointed evening lecturer at St. Leonard's, Streatham. In 1877 he was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's, Charterhouse, London, being presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. During his ministrations in London he was guardian of the Holborn Union, chairman of local managers of the London School Board, chairman of the executive committee of the Young Women's Help Society, member of the executive committee of the Church of England Temperance Society, chairman of the Juvenile Union, and member of the executive committee of the Central Society for Waifs and Strays. In 1875, in conjunction with the Rev. J. W. Horsley, he wrote "Practical Hints for Parochial Missions," which was published by Longhurst. In 1886 he was appointed

rector of St. Andrew's South Brisbane, and Archdeacon of Brisbane. He was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Brisbane in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, on May 1st, 1887, by the Primate (Dr. Barry), the Bishops of Grafton and Armidale, Riverina, Brisbane, Melbourne and Bathurst assisting. He was elected the first Bishop of Rockhampton in 1892, being likewise the first Anglican Bishop consecrated in Australia. The diocese of Rockhampton was formed out of the Brisbane diocese, by endowment amounting to a little over £10,000. With that exception, for everything at the start the Bishop depended entirely upon the voluntary offerings of the people. The task of the Bishop would have been difficult in any case, but it was rendered much more so by the financial crash which came in the beginning of 1893, when the banks failed one after another, carrying disaster in their train all over the country. The endowment fund was to have been £15,000, but the financial crash made it impossible for that amount to be raised. In 1896 Bishop Dawes visited England for the purpose of attending the Lambeth Conference, and he then took occasion to appeal for the balance of that sum. The Lambeth Conference synchronised with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Festivities, and the Bishop of Rockhampton took part in the memorable Thanksgiving Service on the steps of St. Paul's, and witnessed the magnificent Naval Review at Spithead, which opened the eyes of the world to Britain's mighty power on sea. During the currency of the festivities the Queen invited the Bishops to spend an afternoon at Windsor. They were received and shown over the castle, and, after being entertained with refreshments, were presented to Her Majesty in the grounds. Bishop Dawes' visit to the Mother Country was productive of much good, and he returned to his diocese thoroughly invigorated in health. It may not be generally known that he accepted his first appointment in Queensland under very great pressure, for various reasons, but since his arrival in the colony he has enjoyed exceptionally good health, and he is of opinion that Queensland offers many compensations for what one loses by separation from the older civilization in Great Britain. The population of Central Queensland is about 60,000, and 40 per cent. are members of the Church of England. Since his election in 1892 the Bishop must have travelled upwards of 50,000 miles in Queensland. At the time of writing, the work in this diocese is essentially of a missionary character, and the chief want, in order to carry it on successfully, is money. Referring to this subject, the Bishop says:—"The Church of England in Central Queensland, although the church of the many, is not the church of the rich. I do not know of one wealthy member resident of our church in the whole diocese. Those who derive wealth from our soil do not live upon it; they reside for the most part in England. We have, therefore, a strong moral claim upon the Mother country." The Bishop is not one of those who is discouraged by difficulties. In his pastoral address, delivered in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Rockhampton, on June 7, 1898, he declared that the outlook was by no means discouraging, and he said that deliberately, in spite of the meagreness of the resources of the diocese, and the magnitude of the task imposed upon himself and his clergy. Dr. Dawes claims that the most important work which he has inaugurated in the diocese is the "Bush Brotherhood" at Longreach, the terminus of the Central Railway, a distance of 424 miles from Rockhampton. The isolation in this far-western district was keenly felt by the clergy appointed to minister there, but the Bishop, with his wonted resourcefulness, devised a scheme for providing them with a common home. Land was purchased, and St. Andrew's House at Longreach was erected at a cost of £800. It was opened and dedicated on December 9, 1897, and has proved, according to the Bishop, to be admirably suited to its purpose. There are at present only three clergymen and one layman, who make the house their headquarters, but, as the work develops and the funds increase, it is hoped that others, both clergy and laymen, will join them. The Rev. G. D. Halford, M.A., is in charge of St. Andrew's Mission House at Longreach, and, as he is a man of exceptional ability, he is well qualified for the work, and is extremely popular with all classes of the community. The other important centres of mission activity are Clermont, Mount Morgan, St. Lawrence, Gladstone, Blackall and Winton. Churches have been erected at Alpha, Ilfracombe, Jericho, Emerald, St. Lawrence and North Rockhampton, and the Bishop hopes that like edifices will shortly be built at Winton and Barcaldine. In this diocese they do not wait until they are able to erect a costly structure; at first they have a wooden temporary church, which will hold from 100 to 120, which seems to be an admirable method of procedure. Altogether, the Church is grappling with the "back-blocks" in a most effectual manner, which is due to the great administrative ability of the Bishop and the zeal of the clergy under him. The Synod of the diocese consists of the Bishop, the clergy

and the laity. Mr. Gladstone held the opinion that a synod upon the basis of consensual compact follows most closely the lines of the primitive church. They meet once a year, and oftener as occasion requires. The Bishop is the president, the clerical members are the licensed clergy of the diocese, and the synodsmen are elected by the different parishes. The three elements must come together in order to form the synod. Before they can finally settle anything there must be a clear majority of each order—clergy, laity and Bishop. The Bishop, however, has to be a consenting party to anything that is done. The synod works exceedingly well. It is very constitutional, and it brings the bishop and clergy into contact with the leading laymen. The Cathedral was formerly the parish church of Rockhampton, and is complete as far as it goes; but it has neither tower nor steeple. It is well lighted with the electric light, and will hold about 800. The Bishop is honorary rector of the Cathedral, and he appoints what is known as the vicar. The See House at Rockhampton, in which the Bishop resides, is a commodious wooden structure, which has been purchased at a cost of £2120, with a due regard for comfort, and it is well adapted to this enervating climate. It stands in spacious grounds on a commanding site overlooking the city. Bishop Dawes is a handsome man of massive frame and splendid physique. He is remindful of the fine clerical character which Lord Lytton has so well portrayed in his charming classical work, "Kenelm Chillingley." He is a veritable "muscular Christian," and, no doubt, when a young man, he would have thought very little of thrashing a bully or any other oppressor of the weak and friendless. The Bishop is a man of a singularly kind and amiable disposition. He possesses the magnetic power of attracting and attaching men to him. The late-lamented and much-beloved Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Benson, was happily blessed with this rare gift, which, to a Church dignitary above all others, is highly valuable. Bishop Dawes is essentially a benevolent man. As Fielding says: "There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being, replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator by doing most good to his creatures." As Decher somewhere says—

"The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer—
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit;
The first true gentleman that ever breathed."

Dr. Dawes is an eloquent and a forcible preacher, and these qualities, together with his commanding presence in the pulpit, never fail to rivet the attention of his flock. To sum up, the Bishop of Rockhampton is one of Nature's gentlemen in the true acceptance of the term, and he firmly believes and practises the golden rule, "That we should do as we would be done by."

THE HON. ARTHUR MORGAN M.L.A.,

SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, QUEENSLAND.

THE office of Speaker of the House of Commons, and of every other Legislative Assembly in the British Dominions, is rightly considered a very high and honourable one. In the colonies the gentlemen who are selected for the positions have invariably received an excellent training as aldermen or mayors, and command the respect and the esteem of their fellow members. The first Speaker of the Commons to whom that title was expressly given, was Sir T. Hungerford, in the fifty-first year of the reign of Edward III. At the commencement of every Parliament, since the sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII, it has been the custom for the Speaker "in the name and on behalf of the Commons to lay claim by humble petition to their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, particularly that their persons and servants might be free from arrests and of molestations; that they may enjoy liberty of speech in all their debates; may have access to Her Majesty's royal presence whenever occasion shall require; and that all their proceedings may receive from Her Majesty the most favourable construction." To which the Lord Chancellor replies that "Her Majesty most readily confirms

all the rights and privileges which have ever been granted to or conferred upon the Commons by Her Majesty or any of her Royal predecessors." The authority of the Crown, in regard to the privileges of the Commons, is further acknowledged by the report of the Speaker to the House "that their privileges have been confirmed in as full and ample a manner as they have been heretofore granted or allowed by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors." James I. took offence at the words used by the Speaker in praying for their privileges as their "antient and undoubted right and inheritance," which brought forth the memorable protest from the Commons. One of the youngest and most respected of Speakers, in the colony of Queensland, is Mr. ARTHUR MORGAN, the Parliamentary representative for Warwick. The subject of this sketch was born in his constituency on September 19, 1856. He is the fourth son of the late Mr. James Morgan, formerly member for Warwick, who was Chairman of Committees for four or five

years during the regime of the Macalister, Thorn and Douglas administrations. Mr. James Morgan, who was a surveyor by profession, went to the Warwick district from New South Wales in 1851, and managed several properties for Messrs. John and George Cammie and Hood, and the Hon. John Douglas (formerly Premier, and now Government Resident at Thursday Island.) He afterwards became an inspector in the Stock and Brands Department of Queensland, and then the proprietor of the *Warwick Argus*. The future Speaker of the Queensland Legislative Assembly attended the public school at Warwick under Mr. J. S. Kerr, the present master of the Normal School. At 11 years of age he went to work in the office of the *Warwick Argus*. In 1878, two years before his father's death, he took control of the office, and is now editor and sole proprietor of the paper. He commenced his public career by being elected a member of the Warwick Municipal Council in 1885, and in the second year of his term was honoured by election to the Mayoral chair. A similar honour was conferred on him in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and, after a severance extending over some years, again in 1898. He very early in life evinced a deep interest in local government, and his appointment as chairman of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject and remodel the laws, gave the utmost

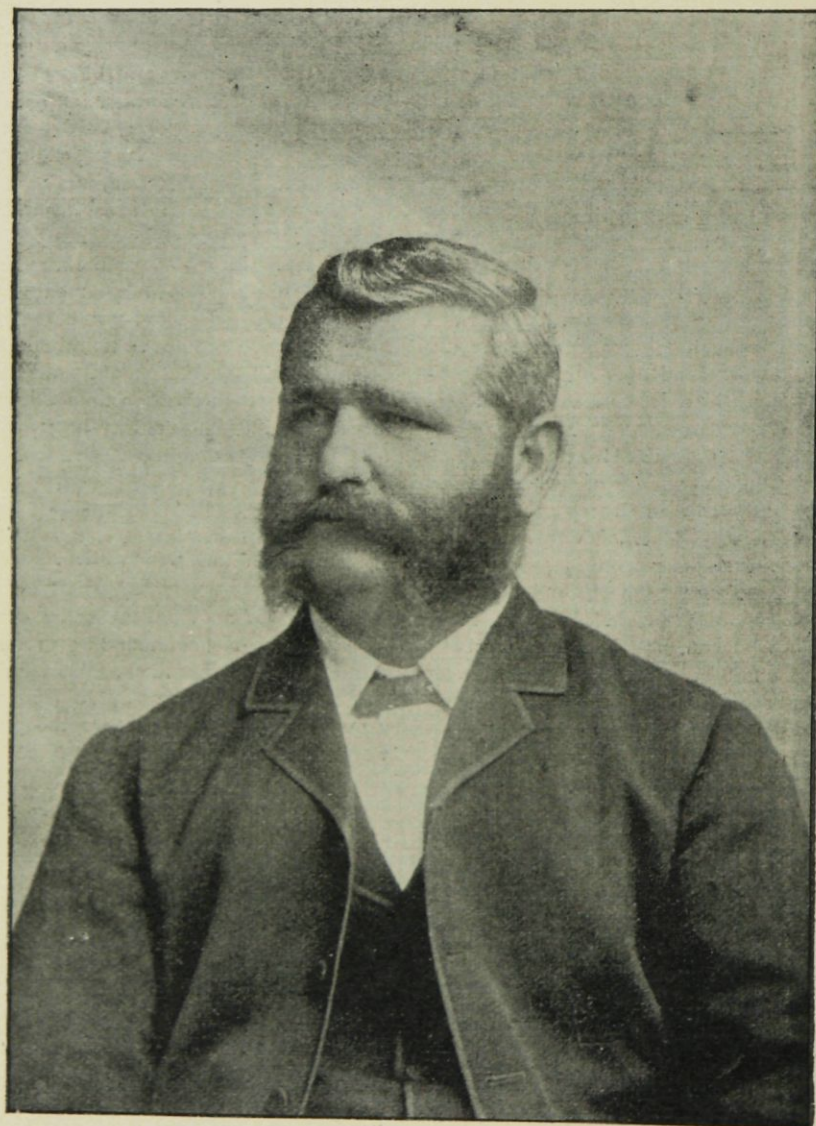
satisfaction. The efforts of the Commission have not yet been placed upon the Statute book. Mr. Jacob Horwitz succeeded Mr. Morgan's father as representative for Warwick, but he resigned in 1887, and, in response to largely-signed requisitions, Mr. Arthur Morgan consented to become a candidate for the seat. His opponent was Mr. William Allan, who possessed great influence in the district, and had previously gained Parliamentary experience. Mr. Morgan was returned by a substantial majority. The general elections took place in the following year, and Mr. Morgan was re-elected. In 1891, the late Mr. Jessop resigned the Chairmanship of Committees, and Mr. Morgan was appointed his successor. Mr. Morgan's popularity was so great that at the election of 1893 he was not opposed. In 1896, however, he did not seek re-election. His successor was the late Premier (Hon. T. J. Brynes), whose lamented death in October, 1898, left the seat again vacant. Mr. Morgan

became a candidate, and was elected by a very substantial majority. The *Brisbane Courier* declared that the majority Mr. Morgan polled over his opponent "demonstrated a feeling of continuous loyalty almost unique in the annals of political life in this colony. His majority, as a matter of fact, was at the last election larger than on any previous occasion." It was while Mr. Morgan was temporarily out of Parliament that he re-entered the Warwick Municipal Council—namely, in 1897, and in the following year was elected Mayor. Mr. Morgan was elected Speaker in May 16, 1899, his opponent being the Hon. A. S. Cowley, the former occupant of the post. Mr. Morgan received the hearty congratulations of several hon. members, and his election has given general satisfaction to the electors of the town and district of Warwick. Mr. Morgan is at the head of numerous local institutions. He is president of the School of Arts, which is the only institution of the kind in Queensland that maintains a

Free Public Reading-room, the cost of which is defrayed by a direct grant from the municipal funds. Through Mr. Morgan's instrumentality the institution has a billiard-room and table. It is a gathering centre for all classes of the community, and is highly appreciated by them. Mr. Morgan is president of the Eastern Downs Horticultural and Agricultural Society, in which he takes a deep interest. He is chairman of the council of the Acclimatisation Society of Southern Queensland, the main object of which is trout breeding, the first work of the kind attempted in Queensland. The society has a hatchery in which there are some large fish, and they purpose shortly issuing licenses to persons to fish. The members of the society have since 1898 contributed £200 a year, and the Government has given £ for £ to assist in carrying out this excellent work. The hatchery is established on Spring Creek, Killarney, a tributary of the Condamine, a permanent mountain stream of low temperature. Mr. Morgan is an ardent Australian federationist. He believes that the very best thing for Queensland to do is to join her neighbours, and become a State of the Union, which seems inevitable. He has repeatedly advocated these views, and did so very strongly at the last two Parliamentary elections. In politics Mr. Morgan is a Liberal, but has been a consistent supporter of the Government.

Mr. Morgan was appointed to

the Commission of the Peace in about the year 1875, when he had not attained his twentieth year. He was the youngest man that was ever appointed a magistrate in Queensland. On July 26, 1880, at Warwick, Mr. Morgan espoused Miss Clinton, a daughter of Mr. H. E. Clinton, who came over to Queensland shortly after separation from New South Wales, and was appointed road superintendent in the Darling Downs district. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have a family of seven children. Mr. Morgan is the first native-born Speaker of Queensland, and it is satisfactory to state that he has a thorough knowledge of Parliamentary law and practice, and that he interprets the administration and Standing Orders with a strict impartiality. As Chairman of Committees he evinced great patience, tact and dignity, and the opinions of his friends, that he would admirably display those characteristics as Speaker, have been amply verified.



HON. ARTHUR MORGAN, M.L.A.

Photo. by Poulsen.

HON. ALBERT NORTON, J.P., M.L.C.

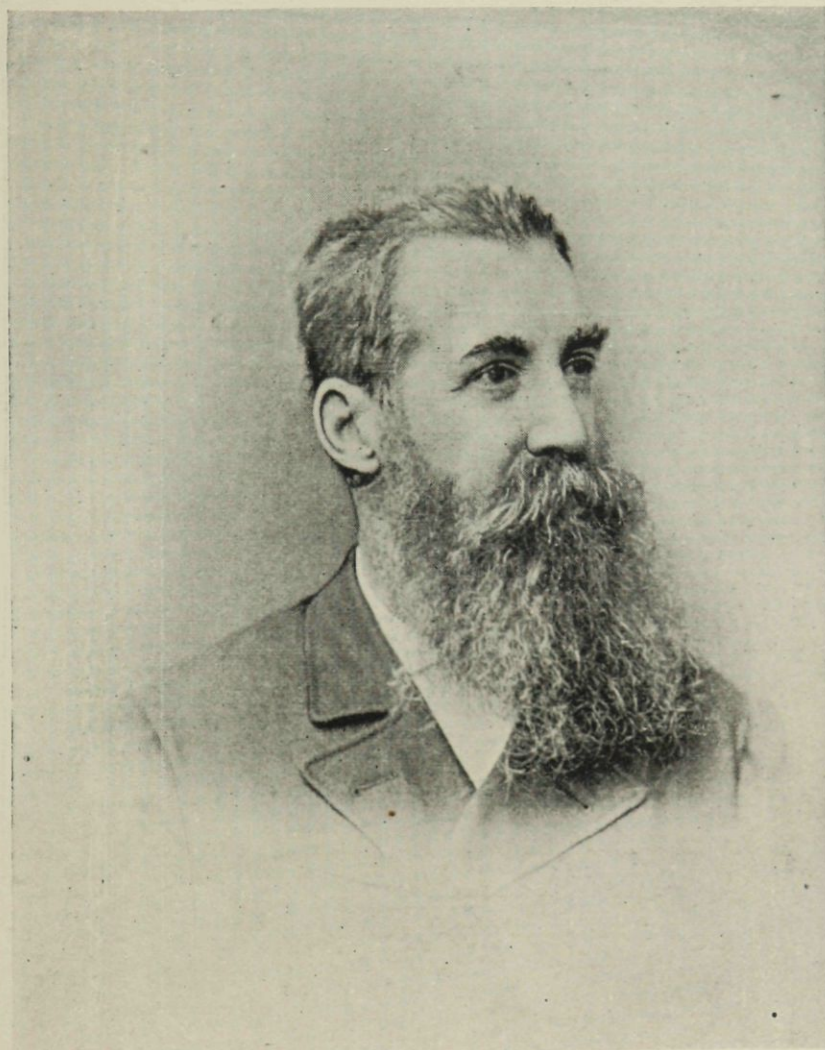
EX-SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND EX-MINISTER FOR
WORKS AND MINES.

THE work of the pioneer pastoralist is no great remove from that of the explorer. Each has to face the difficulties resultant from primeval conditions, and each has to go through extremities, privations, and hard work before he reaches the goal he has in view. The one maps out his country, the other develops it, and the work of each contributes to create the fountain from which flows the stream of prosperity. No more arduous task can be possibly conceived than that of the man who develops the resources of a new country, and in no sphere of labour are the qualities of hardihood, pluck and perseverance so thoroughly exercised as in that of the pastoralist. Imagine him in the stern solitude of untouched areas, where the land wears its natural clothing, and there is no mark of civilisation, and he is confronted with the work of bringing a waste stretch of country into the service of humanity. He requires no mean engineering ability, no small amount of patience, and no little amount of practical knowledge. Albert Norton, M.L.C., possesses with an extraordinary capacity for hard work, the requisite knowledge and patience of the pastoralist, an occupation which he has followed mostly during the course of his life. He is an Australian native, having been born in Elswick, near Sydney, N.S.W., on the first day of the year, 1836. He was educated at an excellent school in Sydney, conducted by the Rev. F. Wilkinson, and gained a substantial grounding in ordinary subjects. Immediately upon leaving school he became connected with pastoral pursuits, and proceeding to New England, near Walcha, N.S.W., he gained experience of stock, principally upon stations known as Waterloo and Tiara, in which he had an interest. He was 16 years of age when he took up his residence in this district, but he was an excellent bushman, and one who evinced that desire to strike out for himself, which is so often a prediction of future success. Until 1857 he was engaged upon these stations, gaining experience which proved extremely useful to him in after life.

For three years later he improved his knowledge of pastoral matters by travelling around those districts of New South Wales where the sheep and cattle thrive upon rich pastures, and the cornfields glisten in the generous sunshine of the South. He made a tour of the Western districts of the mother colony, and travelled along the Darling, visiting and inspecting stations at the request of the many pastoralist friends which he had made in these parts of the country. In 1860 he came to Queensland and purchased a station called "Rodds Bay," near Gladstone, which comprised about 100 square miles in area. He went in for cattle farming, but disease and drought created many difficulties, which might have been almost insuperable to men who did not possess the indomitable courage and untiring energy of Mr. Norton. There in the heart of the country, a recluse to all ordinary purposes, he plodded along with one object—to make the rich soil, of which he was master, and the healthy stock which occupied his "run," yield all the

golden possibilities of which they were capable. Nor was it in the life of such a man to fail for want of industry. Fifteen years later he left the district a successful man, and returned to Sydney, where he took up his residence for several years. It was not, however, in the interests of Queensland to lose so able a man, and the offer of Parliamentary honors induced him to again make his home in this colony. He was accordingly returned in 1878 as representative for Port Curtis in the Legislative Assembly, a seat which he retained until 1893, when he was defeated by Mr. Jason Boles. In the Legislature he gained the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and the greatest possible mark of their esteem was bestowed upon him in 1888, when he was elected to the high and honourable position of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In England the dignitary who occupied this post is the "first Commoner" in the country, and the Speaker of a Legislative Assembly in the colonies gains equal recognition. For five years he graced the Speaker's chair, and

as he earned the gratitude of the country for his previous services, so has he gained it for the able manner in which he presided over the deliberations of her legislators in the Lower House. The services referred to were not only those done by him as a member of the Assembly, but also as Minister for Works and Mines, a portfolio allotted to him by the M'Ilwraith Government, and held by him during the months of March and September, 1893, when the Ministry retired. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, of which Chamber he is still a prominent member. His Parliamentary and Ministerial acts have been notable. It would be impossible in this work to enumerate them, but the fact cannot be overlooked that one of the first minutes which he initialled as a Minister of the Crown was in favour of the annexation of New Guinea, a movement of which he was an ardent supporter. As representative of the Port Curtis constituency he did much to further the mining interests of the colony, the famous Mount Morgan mine being in his constituency. He was personally interested in that venture, but no selfish motives ever interfered with his desire for the public good. He encouraged lectures in mineralogy, and it was his advocacy of a School of Mines at Mount Morgan which led to the establishment of an institution



HON. A. NORTON, M.L.C.

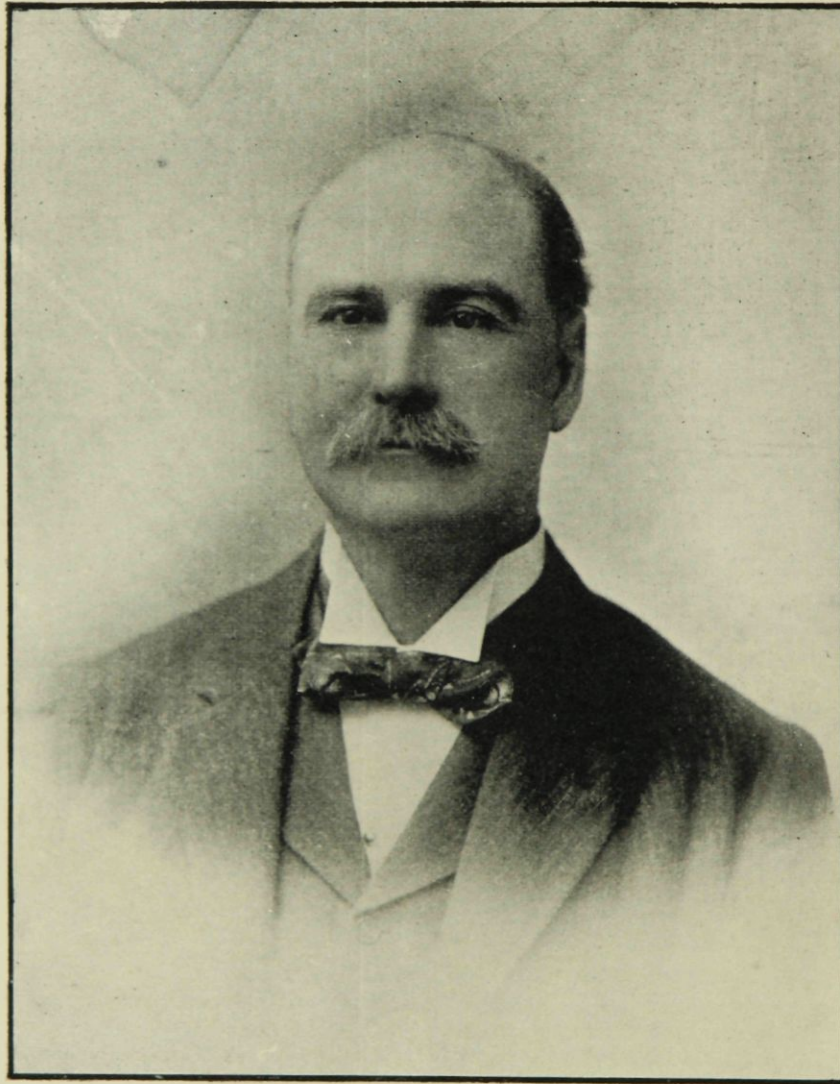
Photo. by Poulsen.

by which the requisite knowledge of a miner in assaying and treating ores has been made more easily attainable. A school was also formed at Norton, a centre named after this gentleman as a tribute to his services for the district. In each case Mr. Norton contributed a substantial sum to the maintenance of these institutions. As Minister for Works and Mines he caused the Rockhampton mining district to be extended, so as to include Mount Morgan. Mr. Norton is the local chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Trustee of Australia, Ltd.; local chairman of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society; a trustee of the Brisbane Museum; one of the trustees of the Public Library; a treasurer of the Royal Society. He is also a Justice of the Peace. Possessed of good sound sense, and a thorough knowledge of the colony, Mr. Norton has been one of her most useful men. He has facilitated the growth of the pastoral industry of Queensland in no small degree, and has assisted materially in opening up those mining fields which are so great a source of wealth to the colony. Genial and hearty, industrious and shrewd, he is at once a popular and useful man.

HIS HONOR JUDGE NOEL.

A LATIN author, wishing to clearly illustrate his meaning, said, "Nature did not make Plato a philosopher," meaning thereby that he owed that attainment to his own endeavour and industry, and not to any inborn natural parts. These words passed into truism, and that axiom, or a similar one, has been used as a spur to exertion by all the schoolmasters and sages right down to modern times. In fact, the conventional teacher, the conventional journalist, and the conventional divine of the present day do still most sententiously enunciate such a proposition. Nothing, however, could be more erroneous. Indeed, the exact contrary is the case, and is so known and clearly understood by every student of evolution throughout the universities of the civilized world. The capacity for understanding, and the capacity for industry and self-control, are so much a portion of a man's corporal structure, as are the conformation, weight and size of his bones, and the muscular tissue that envelopes them. It is true the small and weak man of a low physical type may improve his muscular powers by careful and assiduous training, but it is only an improvement; and there is a point beyond which he cannot go, behind which waits hypertrophy. Similarly, a man of poor intellectual type is mentally improved by a happy educational and moral environment, but no assiduity on his part would enable him to write poetry or solve a mathematical problem. Herbert Spencer and a thousand other writers have demonstrated sufficiently the law of heredity, and, even for those who have not read the works of such writers, the knowledge of the existence of the mere thesis of the descent of man, coupled with their own casual observations, will be sufficient to impress upon them the existence of this important and inflexible law. History contains instances enough of families which have in their members for generations displayed distinguishing traits of character, and special talents in some particular direction; and a ready example of the persistence of judicial, literary and administrative talent in one family, may be furnished by the subject of this biographical notice. ARTHUR BAPTIST NOEL

was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in the year 1855. He comes of an ancient and historical race, and the somewhat remarkable Christian name Baptist has descended to him from his ancestor Baptist Noel, second Baron Noel, of Ridlington, and third Viscount Camden, and Baron Hicks, of Flemington, who married the daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, and received £3000 (then a no small sum) from the King as his wife's dowry. The family have produced several distinguished men, who have rendered important service to England, and the mind will at once recall the name of the Reverend the Honourable Baptist Noel, the celebrated divine, and the first preacher of his time, who was the grandfather of the present Judge. He himself is the son of the late Judge Noel, Judge in Insolvency for the colony of Victoria. He received his education at private schools in Melbourne, but it having been decided that he should adopt the legal profession, he went to England and entered at the Inner Temple, London. In due course, having eaten the dinners which an



HIS HONOR JUDGE NOEL.

Photo. by Poulsen.

ancient, arbitrary, and yet not unpleasant custom has made requisite, and, having otherwise filled the necessary conditions, he was called to the English Bar. This was on the 26th January, 1877. He did not, however, practise before any tribunal in the old country, but shortly returned to Melbourne, and was duly admitted in that city as a barrister of Victoria. In the Southern capital he remained for twelve months practising his profession, when he returned to England, where he remained till the year 1881, in which year he arrived in Queensland, and was duly admitted to the bar of this colony. His advancement was rapid, for on the 5th day of January, 1883, he received the appointment of Judge of the Northern District Court. He has held five commissions in the Supreme Court of the colony. On the 21st day of September, 1879, his Honor espoused Henrietta, the fourth daughter of Henry O'Hara, Esq., of Cork (and sister of the celebrated surgeon of the same surname of Melbourne), and has issue by this lady five children. His Honor

sacrificed a lucrative and increasing professional income to accept the position he now holds. In some respects the duties in connection with the Judgeship are extremely hazardous. Frequently journeying through remote and half-settled districts, the hardships, and indeed at times the risks, which are incident to this kind of travel, often fall to his lot; but Justiceship must be administered, and the allotted day finds the Judge at his post. More frequently, however, the capital city of the colony claims him for the adjudication on the more important cases which aggregate there. Speaking from a legal point of view, his Honor is noted for his consistency and the soundness of his judgments. He also bears the reputation of holding an exceedingly high and inflexible ideal of the duties which attach to the judicial office. He is, in addition, one of the most, if not the most, popular Judges we have, and whether in the great hinterland behind, or in Brisbane itself, and whether regarded in a professional or social sense, he furthermore still holds that personal esteem and regard (far more valued than mere popularity), which is continually manifested towards him by all those who have the good fortune to claim his acquaintance.

HIS HONOR JUDGE MANSFIELD.

JUDGE OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE LAND APPEAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

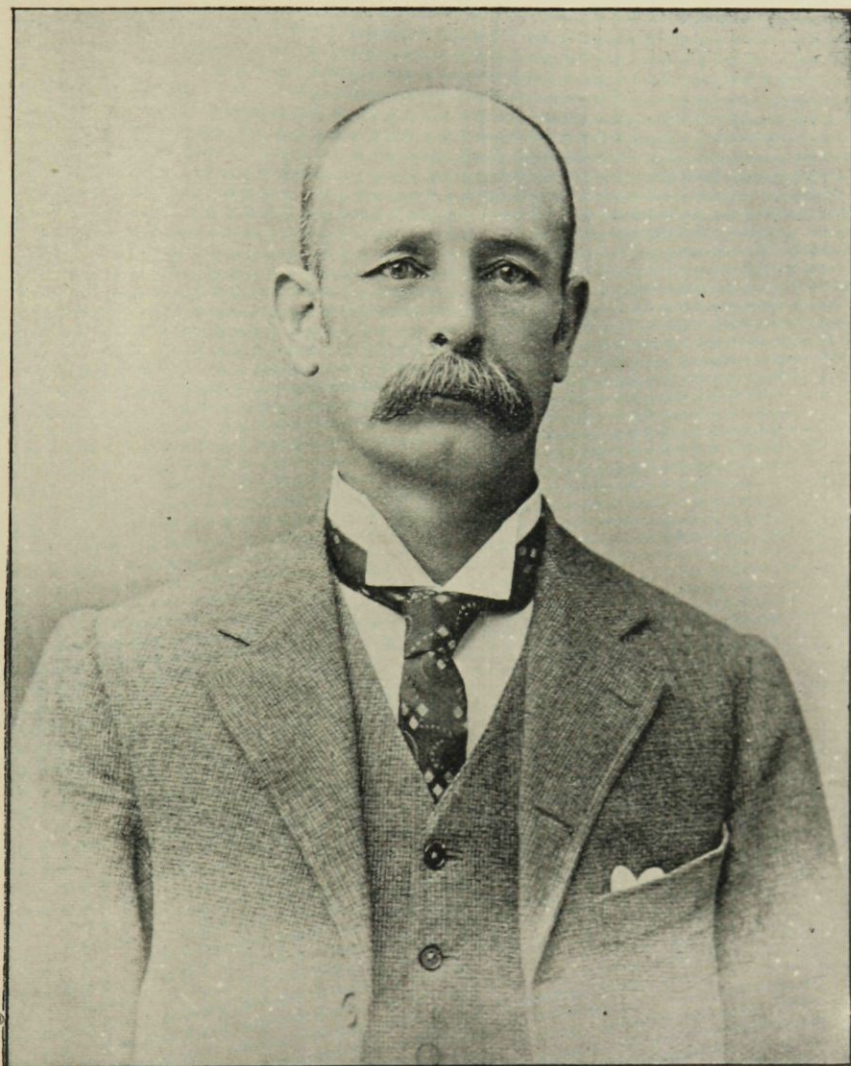
WISELY has it been said that "he who would go to law must have a good cause, a good purse, a good attorney, a good advocate, good evidence, and a good judge and jury;" and, having all these goods, unless he also has good luck, he will stand but a bad chance of success. If there is one trait which Australians have inherited from the mother country, and scrupulously practise it, it is their feeling of profound respect for the Judges, whether they belong to the Supreme or District Courts. There have been tyrannical Judges and "hanging" Judges, who have made themselves detested by the public; but with the march of civilization such men have, with one or two exceptions,

disappeared, and there is now in Australia as fine a body of Judges, both intellectually and socially, as may be found in any part of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions. Queensland is no exception to the rule, and, considering the severe climatic conditions under which some of the Judges have perforce to discharge their onerous duties, they deserve great credit for their conscientious attention to the same. "Law," says Cooper, "in its present state, like orthodoxy in religion, is a mystery where reason ends and faith begins. None of the uninitiated can enter even the vestibule of the temple. Law ought not to be a branch merely, but the chief branch of social ethics. Society knows nothing about it but by means of the lawyer. A digested code of plain, undeniable legal principles, founded on the morality of common sense, applied to every day's transactions, might render the whole community wiser, better, more prudent, more cautious and less litigious. Men would be better able to judge when they ought and when they ought not to go to law. They would be better jurors, better arbitrators, wiser and better citizens." It is an excellent thing to contemplate that the justice which the Australian Judges mete out is rarely, if ever, questioned. "To do justice," said Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, "and to give birth to the persuasion that justice is done, are two very different things, which, if possible, ought to be united; the latter object cannot always be successfully accomplished, but the attempt should never be neglected." Carlyle declares that "Injustice pays itself with frightful compound interest," and the truth of the aphorism has been terribly exemplified in France and other military-governed and despotic powers of Europe and Asia. One of the Judges of Queensland who has gained a good deal of kudos for conscientiousness, uprightness, impartiality, and unswerving attention to duty is his Honor Mr. EDWIN MANSFIELD, Judge of the Southern District Court, and Chairman of the Land Appeal Court. The subject of this sketch is a son of the late Rev. Edward Mansfield, vicar of Highnam, Gloucestershire, England, and was born at Ruardean, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, on August 21, 1849; and it is worthy of note that his great-grandfather (Sir James Mansfield) was Chief Justice of Common Pleas in England at the beginning of the 19th century. He was

educated at Gloucester College School and Marlborough College. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1872, and shortly afterwards proceeded to India and practised before the Supreme Court at Bombay for about 18 months. The climate of India proving prejudicial to his health, he returned to England and went to the Oxford Circuit for a few years. In 1880, Mr. Mansfield came to Queensland, was admitted to the Bar in Brisbane, and his ability soon won for him a lucrative practice. In 1892, he was appointed chairman of the Robb arbitration case, in which the plaintiff claimed over a quarter of a million from the Government, but was awarded only £20,000. Mr. Mansfield afterwards on several occasions acted as District Court Judge and Judge of the Supreme Court, his decisions and conduct of the business generally evoking unqualified satisfaction. In 1895, he was appointed Crown Prosecutor, a position which he continued to fill until 1898, when the post of Judge of the District Court was conferred upon him, in addition

to the Chairmanship of the Land Appeal Court, which was established under the Land Act of 1897 to hear appeals from the Land Court, and which sits when required. At present his judicial functions are confined to the Southern district of the colony. On November 26, 1890, at All Saints' Church, Brisbane, Judge Mansfield espoused Margaret, second daughter of the late Thomas Bird, of Brisbane, and has issue two sons. His Honor is an enthusiastic golf player, and is a member of the Brisbane Golf Club. Some years ago he took a deep interest in military matters, and joined the 1st Queensland (or Moreton) Volunteer Regiment, but retired with the rank of Lieutenant, owing to pressure of professional duties. It is generally conceded by the legal profession, the press and the public, that his Honor is a thoroughly impartial Judge, and that, apart from his excellent knowledge of the law, he is gifted with a large modicum of common sense. As Pope most epigrammatically puts it, "Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense." Apropos

of this subject, two good anecdotes are told of a great English Judge (a namesake of the subject of this sketch), the Earl of Mansfield. A Catholic priest was prosecuted in the Court of King's Bench for having said Mass. Many witnesses appeared against him. Lord Mansfield, who presided then in that Court, said to the informer, the principal witness, "You are sure that this man is a Popish priest, and that he said Mass?" The man answered, "Yes." The Judge replied, "You know then what a Mass is?" The witness was confused and silent. Lord Mansfield, then addressing the jury, said: "To find this man guilty, you must have full proof that he said Mass, and it must be proved to you that it was the Mass which this man said, when the witnesses saw him performing acts which they took to be the Mass. You must judge for yourselves, whether your conscience is entirely satisfied on this point." The jury asked the witnesses, and asked each other, what were the ceremonies which constituted a Mass, and, not being able to obtain a satisfactory answer, they acquitted the prisoner. The second anecdote is more interesting still, for, in exhibiting a new proof of the wisdom and superior intelligence of Lord Mansfield, it throws some light on the spirit of the multitude in general, and particularly on the character of the English people, when



HIS HON. JUDGE MANSFIELD.

Photo by Poulsen.

even in their passions they are spoken to in the name of the law. This great magistrate, being in one of the counties on the circuit, a poor woman was indicted for witchcraft. The inhabitants of the place were exasperated against her. Some witnesses deposed that they had seen her walk in the air, with her feet upwards and her head downwards. Lord Mansfield heard the evidence with great tranquility, and, perceiving the temper of the people, whom it would not have been prudent to irritate, he thus addressed them: "I do not doubt that this woman has walked in the air, with her feet upwards, since you have all seen it; but she has the honour to be born in England, as well as you all, and, consequently, cannot be judged but by the laws of the country, nor punished but in proportion as she has violated them. Now, I know not one law that forbids walking in the air with the feet upwards. We have all a right to do it with impunity. I see no reason, therefore, for this prosecution, and this poor woman may return home when she

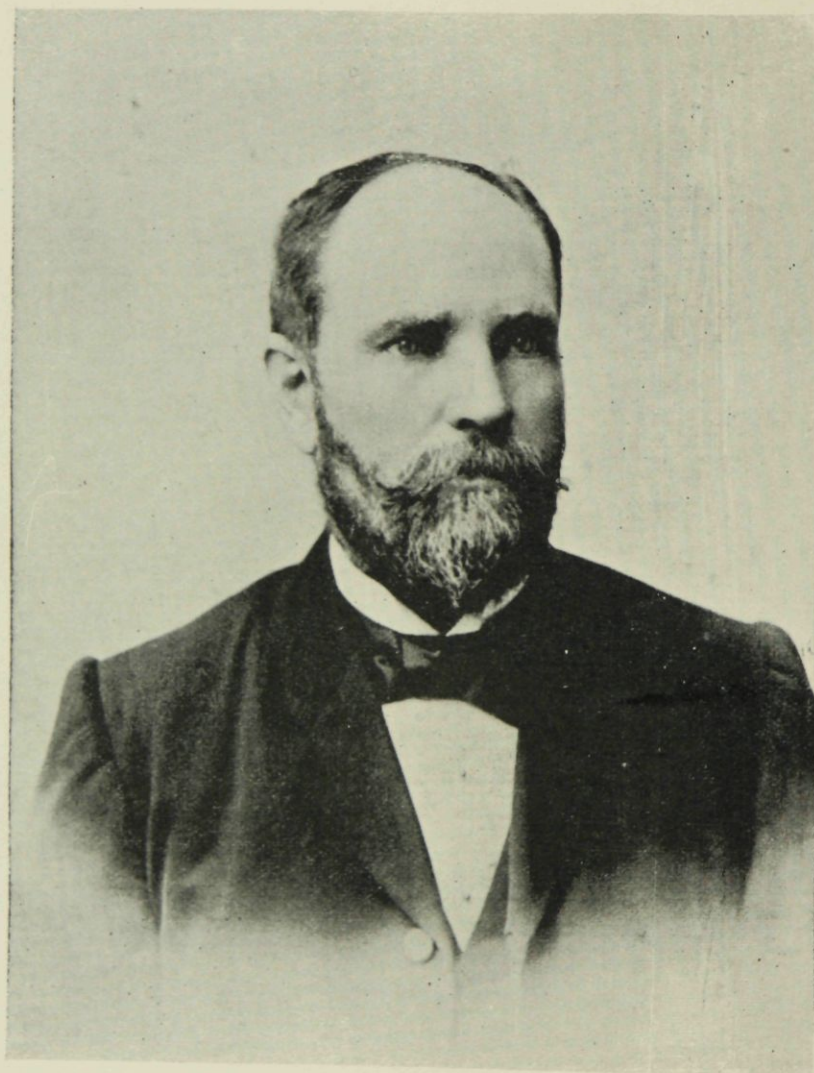
pleases." This speech had its proper effect. It pleased the auditory, and the woman retired from the court without further molestation. Judge Mansfield not only commands the respect of the public for the impartial manner in which he dispenses justice, but he is likewise held in esteem by a large circle of friends for his many refined social attributes.

MR. JOHN LEAHY, M.L.A.

IT was finely said of the great Sir Thomas More, who died for his opinions in the time of Henry VIII., that "he tried as hard to keep out of political life as most men try to get into it." From the author of "Utopia" to the member for Bulloo is a long jump in point of time, as well as geography; but if current belief does not err, the parallel holds good in respect to the temperament of both men. For while it is certain that Mr. Leahy might have joined more than one Ministry in recent years, the sweets of office have so far failed to draw him away from the engrossing pursuits of pastoral and commercial life. Mr. JOHN LEAHY, M.L.A., was born at Schull, County Cork, Ireland, in the year 1854, in that romantic region of the Green Isle which embraces Bantry Bay, Glengarriff, Gougane, Barra and Kenmare. He was educated at local schools. At the age of 20 he came out to Australia, and the colony of his choice was Queensland; but, unlike many new arrivals, city life possessed few attractions for him. Brisbane did not retain him long, therefore; he went south-west, and settled at Thargomindah, in the border region close to the "Never Never" and Cooper's Creek, where in earlier days the gallant explorers, Burke and Wills, met their untimely fate. He was not long in launching out into business in the town of his choice—if town it could be called at that time, for it is Mr. Leahy who practically made it. Soon by sheer force of character and all-round readiness of resource, he began to be looked upon as the leading spirit of the place, and the prime mover in every principal undertaking. Having made a study of local government matters, he was, of course, elected a member of the Bulloo Divisional Board, and acted as its chairman for several years. In 1886 he was appointed a delegate to represent his district on a deputation to the Government in the matter of rents in connection with the Land Act of 1884. He has also taken paramount interest in State and Technical schools, and in the affairs of the rabbit repression, an important question in the border region. In fact, so intimately and inseparably has he identified himself with everything in his adopted place, that he is familiarly known in metropolitan circles as "King of Thargomindah." As part owner of the local *Herald* newspaper, he necessarily came into touch with politics on a large scale; so when Mr. John Donaldson retired from the representation of Bulloo in 1893, Mr. Leahy had a "walk over" for the seat. The squatters knew that their representative would be the right man in the right place, and the workers equally recognised that they could not possibly find a better-informed, a more zealous or more trustworthy spokesman. Entering

Parliament on strictly independent lines, and being a born speaker and ready reasoner, he quickly took both sides of the House by surprise. No one was more attacked by him than Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, whose Government he practically defeated over the Border Tax on Wool proposals in 1893. In the election of 1896 the Bulloo electors again returned Mr. Leahy, this time by a sweeping majority over his opponent, a Labour candidate. Since then he has become one of the most prominent men in the political and commercial life of Queensland, one who while aiming at the leadership of no party or section of a party, virtually leavens them all by the force of his persistency of purpose. In Parliament he has made the land laws his especial field of criticism, and he has again and again, as pastoralists' representative, fought the land board on questions of rent, and every time with success. He is frequently asked to sit as assessor with a Judge of the Supreme Court on appeals; and a still more convincing proof of his influence and insistency is that he has been

able to move the Government so effectually in the matter of railways, that a line from Charleville to the border is the outcome of his efforts. In business circles Mr. Leahy has come to be recognised by virtue of capacity and experience as a front man at the commercial headquarters of Queensland. For years a director of the Union Mortgage and Agency Company, he was last year appointed its managing director. He is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. He has not yet, as before stated, joined any Ministry, but that is an eventuality which, it is to be hoped, he cannot long avoid; and, although constantly occupied with the work of extending and consolidating the extensive business of which he is chief, it is to be desired in the interests of Queensland that his services will for many years to come be given solely to this colony. Possessed of a thorough knowledge of the resources of the colony, he is fitted to take any office of responsibility which has for its object its development; and, as a man of the highest integrity and honour, he would prove an ornament to any political or commercial organisation with which he might become connected.



MR. J. LEAHY, M.L.A.

Photo by Poulsen.

MR. JAMES STODART, M.L.A.,

GENERAL MERCHANT, BRISBANE.

THE shrewd, persistent, industrious Scotsman and his descendants have conspicuously and appreciably assisted in the development of the natural resources of the Australian colonies, and by dint of keen business instinct and perseverance have well deserved the many prominent positions they hold to-day in political, commercial, and professional circles. It has been asserted that the German makes the most exemplary citizen in a young country, but in Australia, at least, we have only to look back and scan the pioneering records to find conclusive testimony that in the hardships, vicissitudes, and dangers associated with the early work of colonisation in Queensland, as in all the sister colonies,

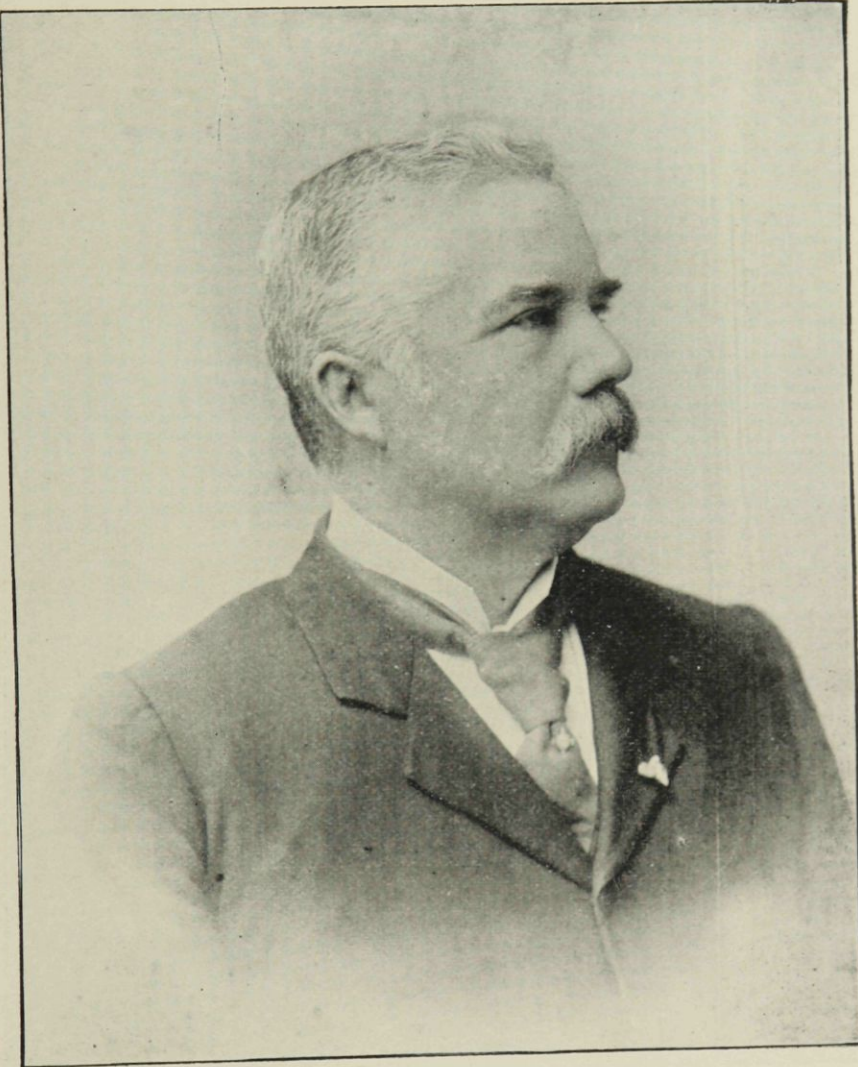
the Scotch and their native-born sons have been prominent participants. In the trades, professions, and up to the highest officers of State, the history of the colonies is studded with the names of Scotsmen whose achievements have left indelible memories of explorative adventure, patriotic self-sacrifice, and ingenious intelligence, which during the country's infancy largely tended to give impetus to industrial settlement. That those hardy pioneers are still emulated by their countrymen and native-born sons can be demonstrated by innumerable instances, one of which is furnished in the subject matter of this sketch. James Stodart, M.L.A. for Logan electorate, and general merchant, Market-street, Brisbane, was born in Edinburgh in 1849. In 1855 his father came to the colonies with a commission to wind up a large business estate in Melbourne. The Stodart family arrived in Melbourne about 12 months later, and meanwhile Mr. Stodart, senior, was engaged as manager for Messrs. Cornish and Bruce, contractors, who constructed the Bendigo

railway and other lines, and who were at that time the principal railway contractors in the colony. James Stodart, having received his education at the Scotch College (Melbourne), at which so many notable men were schooled, was apprenticed to Messrs. Holmes, White and Co., general merchants, stock and station and shipping agents, Melbourne. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he engaged with Messrs. Turnbull, Smith and Co., another leading firm of general merchants. Upon Mr. Robert Murray Smith's retirement from the firm, to take the management of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Mr. Stodart also severed his connection with the firm, and engaged with Mr. Smith as accountant. This position he relinquished in 1876, and came to Queensland as the Brisbane agent for Messrs. Tooth and Cran, sugar refiners and distillers, which firm was subsequently resolved into the Milaquin and Yengarie Sugar Co., operating at Bundaberg and Maryborough, and for which Mr. Stodart still holds the Brisbane agency. Since 1876 Mr. Stodart has also successfully engaged in business on his own account as a general merchant, and is one of the best known and most reputable of men in commercial circles. He is a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and has taken a

prominent and energetic part in the promotion and management of many important public institutions. For some years he was one of the Council of the National Agricultural Society, and also held office as hon. treasurer. He has been a member of the Brisbane Hospital Committee since 1885. In 1886 he was appointed hon. treasurer of that institution, and on the death of the late Mr. John Petrie, in 1892, was elected chairman, which position he at present holds. He was a member of the directorate of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Victoria until its amalgamation with the National Mutual Life Assurance Society, and is a member of that society's board of management. Mr. Stodart is also a director of the City of Brisbane Building Society, which, notwithstanding the short period that covers its existence, is steadily and solidly progressing, as is evidenced by the fact that it paid a dividend of 5 per cent. on its first half-year's transactions. During the absence of Mr. T. E. White, when that gentleman held the appointment of American Consul for Queensland,

Mr. Stodart for some considerable time satisfactorily performed the functions of the office. For many years he has closely interested himself in the development of the sugar-growing industry; at different times has been a large shareholder in sugar plantations and sugar mills, and is the proprietor of a sugar mill on the Logan River. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Mackay Coffee Estate Company about three years ago—a promising industry which is a distinctly new enterprise in Queensland—and is at present chairman of the company's directorate. During the first season of the company's existence an area of 30 acres was placed under cultivation, and there was every promise of an encouraging yield, but unfortunately the crop was destroyed by a cyclone. About 80 acres are now under cultivation, from which very satisfactory results are expected. Mr. Stodart has had some experience of the hazards of mining speculation, but his ventures in this respect generally tended to confirm the maxim "all that glitters is not gold," and

for some time past he has wisely renounced further enterprise in that direction. He was one of the original shareholders in the Queensland Menzies Mine (West Australia), and this speculation was about the only one from which he reaped any substantial benefit, though it did not, by a long measure, compensate for his losses in other mining ventures. Mr. Stodart has always evinced an enthusiastic interest in athletics, and is a generous promoter and supporter of athletic and kindred clubs throughout his electorate, being patron and president of several such bodies. He was for many years one of the first 20 of the Melbourne football team, and on many occasions gave tokens of distinct prowess. In July, 1896, Mr. Stodart contested the bye-election for the Logan, which was brought about by the death of Mr. John Donaldson. In the contest he submitted himself as a Ministerialist candidate, and was opposed by Mr. Matthew Reid, a Labor leader, who was defeated by 232 votes. In the general election of March, 1899, Mr. Stodart was opposed by Mr. W. Briggs, a Labor candidate, whom he defeated by the overwhelming majority of nearly 300 votes. His straightforward consistency has won him general popularity in his constituency, and his broad liberal views cannot fail to gain recognition in political circles. He



MR. JAS. STODART, M.L.A.

Photo by Poulsen.

is a firm federationist; favours moderate protection, with a view to the encouragement of the native industries of the colony and the utilization of its raw products; advocates liberal land laws, as an inducement to closer settlement on the lands; and is especially favourable to immigrants of the yeoman class. He is emphatic in his denunciation of the indiscriminate introduction of alien labour, and contends that the employment of such labour is only tolerable so far as it is absolutely necessary to sustain vested interests associated with the sugar industry and kindred enterprises, in which capital has been largely sunk. Even then he holds that the competition of black labour is only permissible till the large sugar-growing estates are cut up and better opportunities afforded for substituting white labor. Moreover, he is of the sound opinion that for moral and other social reasons black labourers should be strictly confined to industries of a tropical nature, and on no account be permitted to intermix with the population

of settled centres, or to engage in domestic pursuits, by which means they might spread themselves over the continent. Mr. Stodart took an enthusiastic interest in the establishment of the Farmers' Industrial Association in the Logan electorate. This association has co-operative aims, in which the management of the farmer's marketing and kindred affairs is principally contemplated, and it is already a very active body with branches that exercise decidedly beneficial influences throughout the district. Monthly meetings of the association are held, at which matters of common interest are discussed and methods of action formulated, and resolutions are subsequently brought under the notice of the district Parliamentary representative for presentation to the Minister for Agriculture. In 1878 Mr. Stodart married Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Gair, formerly of Her Majesty's Customs, Victoria. The issue of the union has been four children, of whom three are living. The eldest son (Robert), a lieutenant in the Mounted Infantry, is serving an apprenticeship with Messrs. Webster and Co., merchants, Brisbane, preparatory to joining his father in business. The private residence of the family is at Coorparoo. Of strong, genial personality and marked commercial instinct, with a temperament that has been well sharpened and balanced by varied business experiences, Mr. Stodart is a man to whom success should, as a rule, be easier than failure; and in his Parliamentary career, which can only be regarded as having just opened, he may be expected to give a good account of his stewardship, and in all probability will achieve distinction amongst the higher grades of politicians.

MR. R. M. COLLINS,

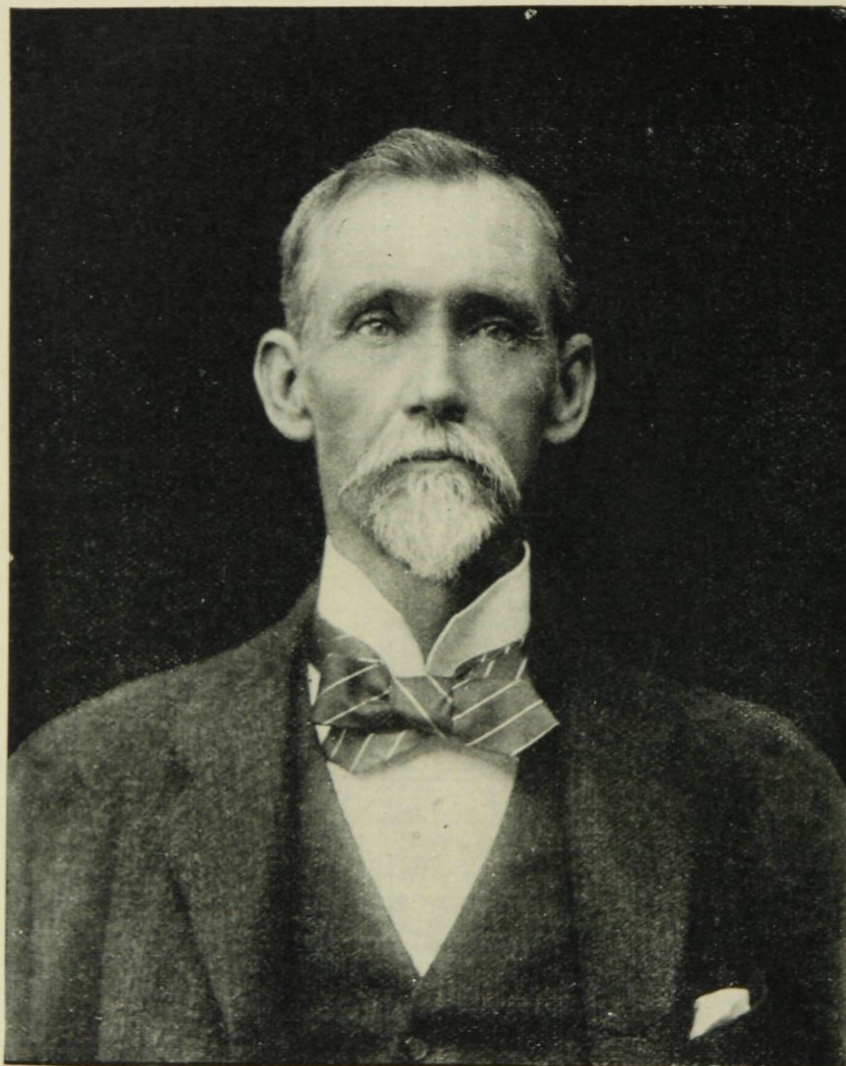
Ex-M.L.A.

WITH the development of the Pastoral Industry in Queensland, the name of ROBERT MARTIN COLLINS is intimately associated. The late Mr. John Collins, of Mundoolan, father of the late member for the Albert, was one of the most enterprising masters of flocks and herds in Queensland, and his sons were concerned with him in his ventures. Mr. Robert Collins was born in Sydney on the 17th December, 1843, and is physically a typical Cornstalk—tall, well set up and hardy. He was educated in Sydney and in Brisbane, leaving school at the age of 18. Though born in Sydney, Mr. Collins was only an infant when his father came to Mundoolan, on the Logan, to join his relative, Mr. Humphreys, as partner in that station. It may be remarked that Mr. Collins, senr., lived for over fifty years at Mundoolan, and died there in August of last year, honoured by all who were ever brought into contact with him. In 1861 Mr. Collins left school and joined his father in station work. In 1862 country was secured at the head of the Dawson, and sheep were put on it early in 1863, Westgrove Station being formed. In 1872 the adjoining station, Box Vale, was added to Westgrove. In 1875 Mornay Plains and Whitula Stations in the South Gregory district were taken up by Mr. R.

M. Collins and his younger brother, these two being the pioneers of that country, and the young fellows were the first to take sheep west of Cooper's Creek. In the same year Mount Leonard, on the Lower Diamantina, was taken up and stocked, and, in 1877, on the sale of some of the stations, Warendra, in the North Gregory, was purchased, and Mount Merlin taken up. In 1883 the Eulolo run in the Flinders district was taken up and stocked. These only represent a few of the pioneering enterprises of John Collins and his sons. In all the outside work Mr. Robert Collins took an active part, and his experiences were almost always severe and somewhat dramatic. Those who have traced the earlier pastoral history of the far North-West and West Central areas of the colony, will appreciate the fortitude of the young men who faced the hardships and dangers attendant upon settling new country. As one of our Queensland poets writes:

And drought and hunger were
banished words
When they spoke of that un-
known west,
No drought they dreaded, no flood
they feared,
Where the pelican builds its nest.

Mr. R. M. Collins is engaged at present in putting upon paper a record of some of his experiences out in the regions which old bushmen used to describe as "Where the pelican builds," and a book of deep interest might be made of the pioneering work in which he was engaged. His own record will be in a measure incomplete, for he is not likely to give fully a record which might be taken to redound to his own credit. He is essentially a retiring, though a keenly observant man. Mr. Collins has made his home at Tamrookum, on the Upper Logan, and has taken a close interest in all local affairs. For six years he was a member of the Tabragalba Divisional Board, and, in the general election of 1896, he was induced to contest the Albert as an independent supporter of the Government led by Sir Hugh Nelson. As a Parliamentarian he took an independent stand in many matters. He seldom spoke, but when he did, commanded very close attention. He is recognised as thoughtful, and as the possessor of excellent judgment. He is accepted as one of the best



MR. R. M. COLLINS.

Photo by Poulsen.

authorities on stock matters in the colony. His range of experience is very great, and he has done much useful service to the colony in various ways. He was a member of a Select Committee appointed by Parliament to report on the "Brands" system, and has attended many conferences on kindred subjects, and taken a prominent part in all their deliberations. He is the author of a very elaborate scheme for branding and ear-marking cattle, upon a principle which would be a great saving to the pastoral industry, which suffers each year from the primitive system now employed. In the various scientific societies and public institutions of the colony Mr. R. M. Collins takes a deep interest, and he was recently elected President of the Queensland Royal Geographical Society in recognition of his services in Australian exploration.

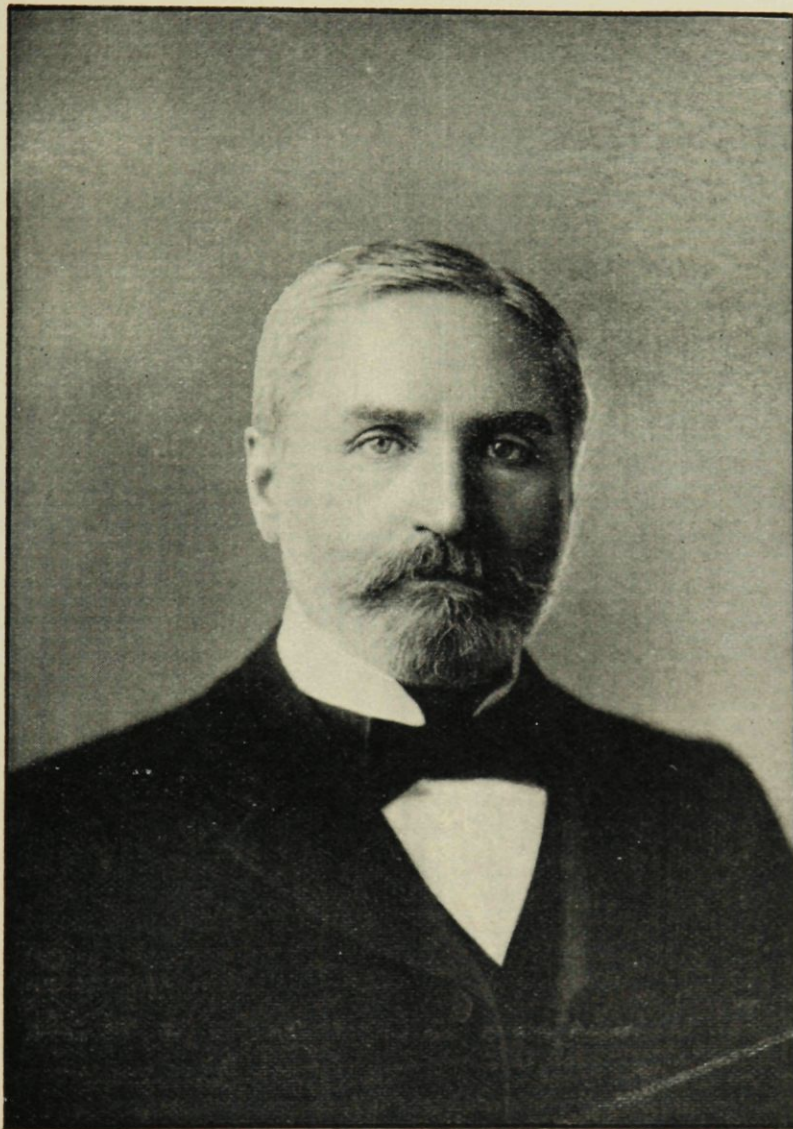
THE HON. WILLIAM FREDERICK TAYLOR, M.D., M.L.C.

HYGIENIC Science, as we now understand it, is of, comparatively speaking, modern growth. It is true that the Hebrews, as far back as the time of Moses, were subject to Sanitary Laws, as also to some extent were the Greeks and Romans, but their methods were crude and only too often intermixed with superstitious observances, and we have come right down to the year 1831 before we find, at least, so far as the British Empire is concerned, any serious effort to deal with the health of the public. Since this time, legislation has been introduced, not only in England, but in most of her colonies and dependencies, particularly dealing with public sanitation. The subject of Hygiene is an ever

widening one, and the laws and regulations which now exist, aim at controlling all the unwholesome influences that spring from our social existence. In its comprehensive compendium it now includes the geographical positions of towns, the arrangement of streets, the situation and construction of houses, and their warming and lighting, the cleansing of public ways and their drainage and sewerage, the supply of pure water, the control of offensive and injurious trades, the burial of the dead, the use of disinfectants, deodorisers and antiseptics, and the adulteration of food. The spread of epidemics is also restrained, and endemic diseases are dealt with as well. In this connection it is popularly known that no one in Queensland has done so much in the cause of the public health as has the subject of this biographical notice. The Hon. William Frederick Taylor, Doctor of Medicine, and member of the Legislative Council, was born in London on the 23rd day of April, in the year 1840, and went with his parents to Canada in 1843. Early displaying an inclination for the Medical Profession, he attended Queen's University, Kingston, where he graduated with honours and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1862, he returned to England and became a Licentiate of the Apothecaries Society, London, and in 1863 arrived in the then fast rising city of Melbourne, from whence he migrated shortly afterwards to Hay, New South Wales, where he commenced the practice of his profession, which he pursued successfully till the year 1866. Dr. Taylor was, however, not satisfied with the experience he had obtained in his already varied career, and decided once more to return to London, where, and at about this time, the Science of Medicine was almost commencing a new epoch. Old methods were rapidly giving place to new, and what has since been called the rational school of Medicine, whose methods of thought and procedure were eminently scientific, was then springing into prominence. It is only in the large hospitals of the world that the student may obtain that workmanlike, exact, and scientific experience which forms so useful a foundation, either for the actual practice of the profession of a doctor, or for the extension or promulgation of new theories. Dr. Taylor, actuated by a strong desire to be thorough, now threw himself heart and soul into hospital work. He entered at the

famous Guy's Hospital, London, and subsequently at the Hotel Dier and La Chantèe Hospitals of Paris. Before he left England, he obtained the diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, more usually signified by the letters M.R.C.S.E. He next arrived in Victoria in the year 1868. He then became resident doctor at the Beachwall Hospital, after which he removed to Eaglehawk, near Bendigo, where he was appointed one of the visiting medical officers of the Bendigo Hospital. In the year 1870 he came to Queensland, and successfully carried on the practice of his profession at Clermont, thence removing to Warwick, where he was appointed visiting doctor to the local hospital, as also an alderman of the same town. The doctor then took charge of the Peak Downs Hospital for some years, and, in the year 1882, proceeded to Brisbane, where he has continued in the practice of his profession ever since. Meanwhile Dr. Taylor had been taking a deep and scientific interest in sanitary matters, and desirous of the more

perfecting of his knowledge in this direction, by personally inspecting the latest sanitary schemes and appliances of Europe, he again set out for England in the year 1883. Here for a period of seven months he devoted himself almost entirely to the study and practical investigation of the various modern sewage and drainage systems, in vogue in the chief centres of population of the old country, and whilst on this latter tour the Royal College of Physicians conferred upon him the diploma of Public Health after examination, and he also was honoured by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain by being made a life member of that Society. The other appointments which Dr. Taylor now holds, or has held, are almost too many to enumerate. He was an honorary medical officer to the Brisbane Hospital, and for the last ten years has been the honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the same institution. He is an ex-president of the Royal Society of Queensland, and an ex-president of the Queensland Medical Society. He was first president, and was last year also president of the Queensland branch of the British Medical Association. He is a member of the Medical Board of Queensland, and was a member of the Central Board of Health, which position, however, he resigned in 1894, after sitting for eight years. In the



HON. DR. W. F. TAYLOR, M.L.C. Photo by Poulsen.

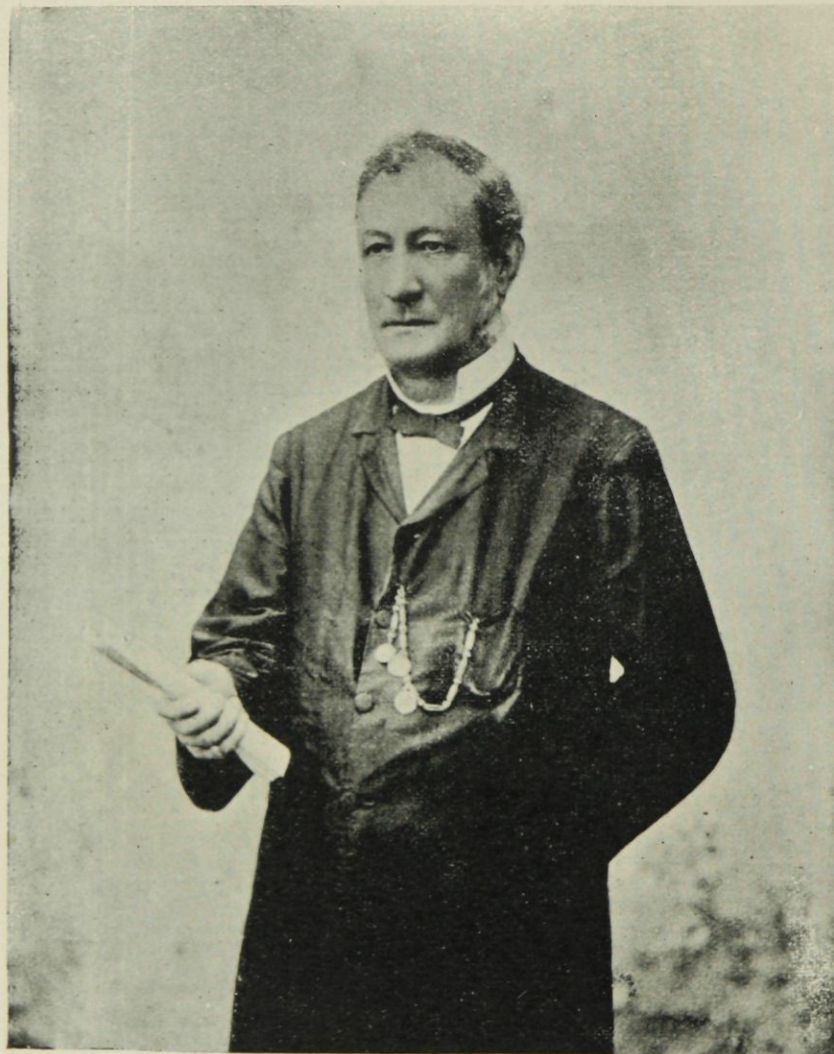
year 1899 he was treasurer of the Australasian Medical Congress. In his profession he has particularly applied himself to the study of the eye and throat, but it is in Hygiene that his life work has lain, and his devotion to the cause of the public health has been of a singular and self-sacrificing character. For 14 years Dr. Taylor has worked unremittingly to cause to be effected those reforms in sanitation and sewerage, and other kindred matters, which his wide knowledge and practical experience of the subject told him would be at once life saving and financially economical. After his tour of experienced inspection of "things sanitary" in England and on the continent of Europe, Dr. Taylor's service was almost immediately secured by the Government of Queensland, to prepare a report which would throw light on the best means of sanitation for Brisbane and the colony in general. The report was duly prepared and was laid before both houses of Parliament, and was ordered to be printed. It is a most comprehensive and important document, and it

year 1899 he was treasurer of the Australasian Medical Congress. In his profession he has particularly applied himself to the study of the eye and throat, but it is in Hygiene that his life work has lain, and his devotion to the cause of the public health has been of a singular and self-sacrificing character. For 14 years Dr. Taylor has worked unremittingly to cause to be effected those reforms in sanitation and sewerage, and other kindred matters, which his wide knowledge and practical experience of the subject told him would be at once life saving and financially economical. After his tour of experienced inspection of "things sanitary" in England and on the continent of Europe, Dr. Taylor's service was almost immediately secured by the Government of Queensland, to prepare a report which would throw light on the best means of sanitation for Brisbane and the colony in general. The report was duly prepared and was laid before both houses of Parliament, and was ordered to be printed. It is a most comprehensive and important document, and it

may be mentioned is now out of print. The literary style is excellent, and holds out great promise of the success of any work by the same author on a kindred subject. It cannot be said, however, that the report had that immediate effect which might have been ordinarily expected under the circumstances; and although the conclusions fairly and logically drawn from its premises, and the recommendations made by the author, would almost irresistibly appeal to the scientifically minded, the average man was not convinced into action, simply because he did not appreciate and quite understand. It is true the Government of the time made some fitful effort with a view to carrying out the recommendations embodied in the report, such as the sending to England for samples and model appliances; still nothing practically effective has been done up to the present, though there are not wanting signs that in the near future, as a result of Dr. Taylor's efforts, some practical scheme will be put into force in the colony. There are no efforts which could be used, that Dr. Taylor has not used in furtherance of a scheme for the reduction of the death rate (for that is to what it practically amounts) of the Colony by means of health usages and appliances. He was called to the Legislative Council in May 1896, and has continually since then seized every opportunity to impress upon Parliament the necessity of a proper and up-to-date "Hygiene" for the colony. He has read papers before the Royal Society of Queensland on the same subject, and has also been a constant contributor with the same end in view, to the various Australian medical journals. In 1893 Dr. Taylor wrote a paper on the disposal of sewerage, and this was in the month of June of the same year read before the Royal Society of Queensland. It is eminently practical in its method of dealing with its subject, and displays a masterly grasp of the whole situation. Space does not allow further mention of the many services given gratuitously by the Doctor to Queensland, and to the cause of Science in general. In conclusion, it may be stated that a sincere respect and affection is retained for Dr. Taylor, not only amongst his professional brethren and his confreres in the honorable House of which he is so distinguished a member, but also amongst the public at large, for whom he has so continually and unselfishly sacrificed so much of his leisure time; and to him do a large section of the thinking public confidently look, to place Brisbane and Queensland on that hygienic basis, which obtains in most of the other first-class countries and cities of the world, and which will have such a considerable effect, not only upon the health and lives, but also upon the actual morals of the people who live within the precincts of this Colony.

HON. W. H. GROOM, M.L.A.

WHAT Mr. Gladstone used to be in English public life, Mr. Groom is (though, of course, not in so large a sense) in the Parliamentary life of Queensland the "Grand Old Man" of our political world. He is also the Father of the House. Three score years and ten have passed into the limbo of settled accounts since Mr. WILLIAM HENRY



HON. W. H. GROOM, M.L.A.

Photo. by Posen.

GROOM was born. His native place was Plymouth, where he first appeared on March 9th, 1833, and was educated at St. Andrew's school there. He arrived in Queensland in 1857, and made Drayton (then supposed to be the rising metropolis of the Downs) his home. But not for long. The "red-soil" city soon claimed his attention, and at Toowoomba he started storekeeping in 1858. From the beginning of his colonial career Mr. Groom has taken an active, ultimately to become a leading, part in public affairs. In 1860 Toowoomba was gazetted a municipality, and when an election for nine aldermen took place in January of 1860, Mr. Groom, out of 19 aspirants, headed the poll by a sweeping majority. In recognition of his popularity and ability he was unanimously chosen first Mayor, and was re-elected to the same office for the two subsequent years. His legacy of work to the ratepayers will always be visible in the site of the present Town Hall, which he was instrumental in securing, and in those splendid reserves, the Queen's Park and Market Reserve. In 1862, on the occasion of a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the town, he, in response to a requisition, offered himself to the electors, and although the squatting interest, then especially strong on the Downs, was cast in favour of Mr. J. C. White, Mr. Groom was elected member for Drayton and Toowoomba. At the general elections of 1863 he defeated Mr. Isaacs. In 1866, becoming financially involved, through failure of the Bank of Queensland, he assigned his estate and resigned his seat, but in the following year was re-elected without opposition, and also made the recipient of a purse of 100 sovereigns. At the several elections of 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1874 he was again successively elected, on one such occasion meeting and completely defeating so strong a local man as the late Hon. James Taylor. At the 1883 elections he encountered another redoubtable opponent in the person of the Hon. John Douglas, whom he overthrew by over 400 votes. In January of the following year, 1883 and 1884, he was once more and without opposition elected Mayor of Toowoomba. In 1874, in recognition of his numerous and enduring services to the town and electoral district of Drayton and Toowoomba, he was tendered a public banquet and presented with a handsome illuminated address, a sterling silver tea and coffee service, and a purse of 250 sovereigns. In

1883 election Mr. Groom was elected Speaker of the House—he had previously declined the Chairmanship of Committees. On the 11th August, 1892, he celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his electoral union with Toowoomba by a banquet, to which he invited all the members of the existing Parliament and the survivors of his old contemporaries, the members of the first Queensland Assembly. When, as a sequel to the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1887, a dissolution took place, Mr. Groom appealed to his constituency for a renewal of their favour, and was elected, making his record poll on that occasion, namely 1065 votes. The year 1892 he spent on an extensive and well-enjoyed visit to Great Britain and Europe. At the subsequent general elections of 1893 and 1896, though many opponents came forward, Mr. Groom retained his traditional pride of place at the head of the poll. Socially, and as a citizen, Mr. Groom's name stands for work and multifarious goodwork both in Brisbane and Toowoomba. Since the Coalition of the Griffith-M'Ilwraith parties in

1890, he, hitherto a consistent follower of Sir Samuel, has elected to sit facing each successive Ministry, but, however, without offering any factious opposition to the party in power. He is a graceful, adroit, and largely-informed speaker, and can always command the attention of both sides of the Chamber. His counsel is sought in all matters of difficulty from the German farmer on the Downs to the young member of Parliament wrestling with the rules of debate or the Standing Orders. He is a life-long and most active member of the Anglican Synod. His tenure of Parliamentary life—37 years—is unique and without approximate parallel in the political history of Australasia; and while ever he chooses to come forward, so long will the men of Toowoomba send him down to be their trusty spokesman in the National Assembly.

MR. A. J. CARTER, J.P.

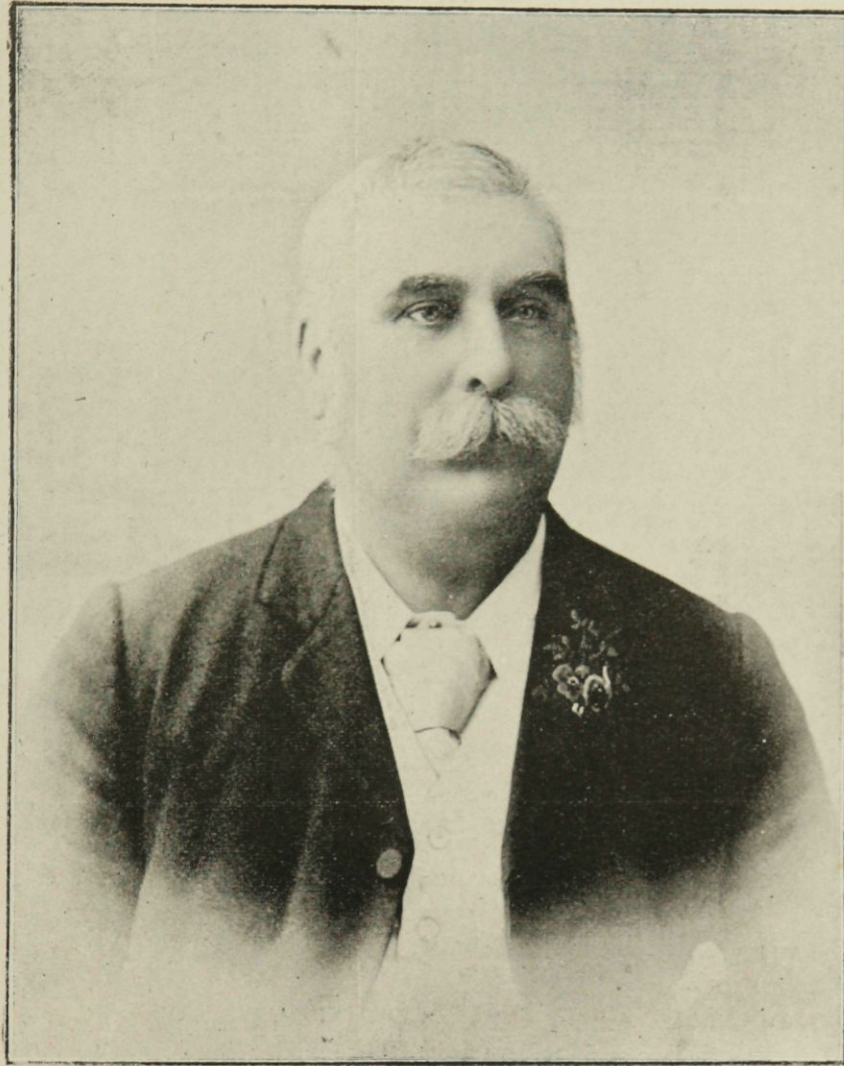
THE uprising of merit, be it in the fields of commerce, politics, or literature, is one of the characteristic features of the nineteenth century. Hurling to the ground are the old barriers which gave a few despots the ruling power, and in their stead have arisen the vast towers of liberty and fraternity. No counterfeit mark of ability will pass in the present day; there must exist genuine talent, wedded to the faculty of unceasing energy, before success is achieved. There are now too many competitors in the field to permit of the false credentials of unmerited influence, and he who seeks to win the prize must be possessed of the natural qualifications which entitle him to it. Fixity of purpose and sedulous application for the development of the gifts of nature are the only ways to distinction in any pursuit of life. The point of which argument will be discovered in a perusal of the record of the life of Mr. Arthur John Carter, one of the most successful commercial men in Queensland. Born at St. Ives, Huntingdon, England, on the 26th September, 1847, he was educated at Woodhouse Grove in Yorkshire, at the Bedford Schools, and for a short time, subsequently, at the King's College, London. After leaving

school, he became connected with a member of Lloyds. Having obtained the necessary experience, Mr. Carter joined his uncle as an underwriter, in which business he remained until 1870. In January of that year he reached the colonies, and entered the service of the late firm of Messrs. J. and G. Harris, merchants, of Brisbane. Five years later the business was closed, but Mr. Carter was retained for two years longer in conjunction with the trustee who was winding up the estate. His services were next engaged by Messrs. J. Hart & Co., the founders of the Adelaide Milling Co. The confidence which Mr. Carter earned in his business undertakings, led to his appointment as local manager of the firm at Brisbane, a position which he still holds. In the commercial interests of a growing country, it takes many years of labour before bed-rock is reached, and a business has developed into a stable concern conducted on defined lines. The attainment of the desired end rests, however, with the controlling hand, and, in the case of the Adelaide Milling Company, it can justly be said of Mr. Carter that he

has moulded its destinies in this colony, and has brought it to its present satisfactory condition. The strongest recognition of his commercial ability was awarded to this gentleman by the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, by appointing him President after a lengthy service as member of the committee. When this body was resuscitated in 1884, Mr. Carter became identified with its movements, and he has been connected with it in the highest capacities ever since. The knowledge of insurance business gained by him in England, resulted in his appointment as manager of the Atlas Insurance Co. in Queensland, a position for which he has proved himself well suited. He is also a Justice of the Peace. During the Franco-Prussian War, Mr. Carter, who possessed a good deal of special knowledge on the subject, contributed a series of interesting articles to the *Brisbane Courier* on the political causes of the battle and its effects. He concealed his identity under the *nom de plume* of "Kismet," but the articles attracted such wide attention

that their authorship gradually became known, and Mr. Carter consequently achieved a considerable reputation as a writer. He has recently written, and there were published, an exhaustive series of letters in the *Courier* on the subject of bi-metalism, into which subject he has a large amount of technical insight. When the movement for the establishment of a John-sonian Club was started, Mr. Carter became an active supporter of it, and was subsequently elected president of that Institution. A short time ago, he was recommended for the appointment of Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, to which post he was afterwards appointed. This brief sketch will serve to show that Mr. Carter belongs to that type of men who are indispensable to any community by reason of their application to its industrial interests. Whatever he does, he does effectually, and is never satisfied with half measures. He has made many friends, and his success in life has been fully deserved, and has been the outcome of his own efforts and energy. It may, however, be fairly prophesied that Mr. Carter's career as a prominent man is yet in its infancy. Slightly over 50 years of age, he is a very well-preserved man, and having attained a position of note as a commercial man, it is to be hoped that Queensland will see him in

other spheres of action in which his talents and force of character may be brought more thoroughly into play.



MR. ARTHUR JOHN CARTER, J.P. *Photo by Poulsen.*

MR. ALFRED BARTON BRADY, J.P.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT, BRISBANE.

ANY appropriate, beautiful and impressive definitions of the fine art of architecture have been given us from the pens of John Ruskin and other capable critics, but perhaps none are so concise and naturally graphic as that presented by Fergusson in the introduction to his "Handbook of Architecture," wherein he writes:—"Architecture was originally one of the useful arts invented to provide for one of the

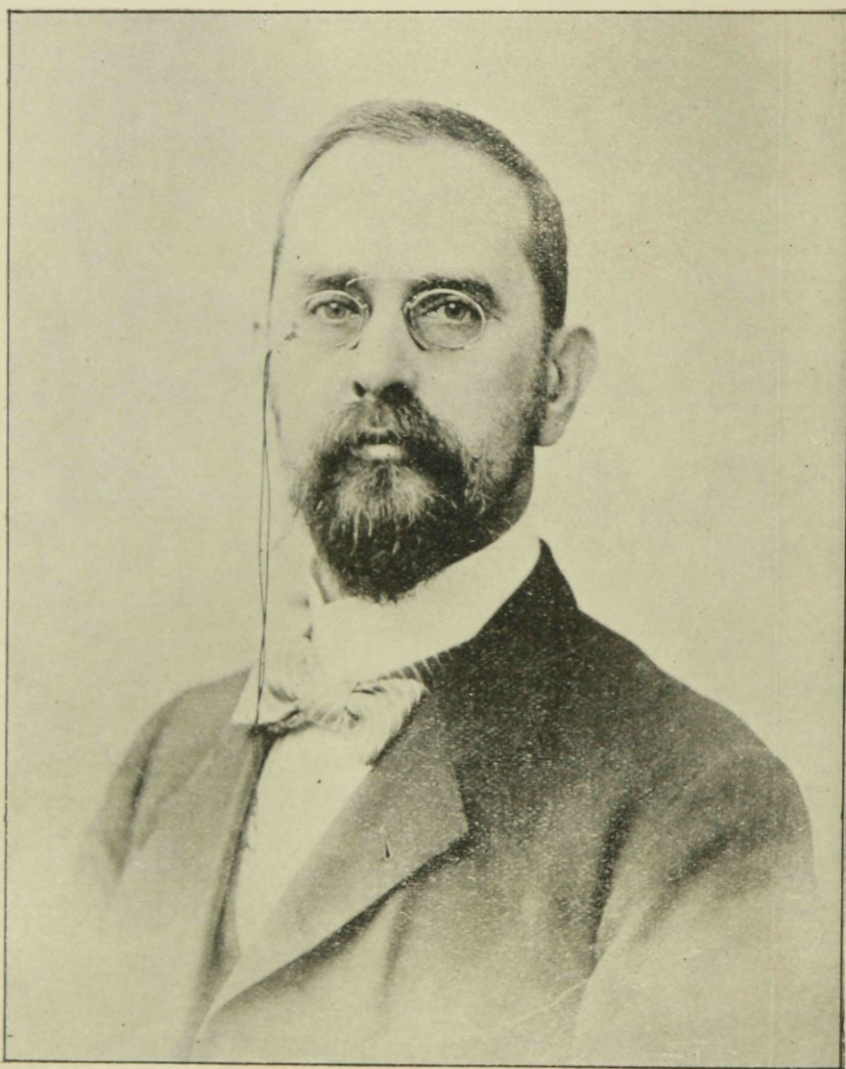
three great wants of man—food, clothing, and shelter. The wig-wam grew into the hut, the hut into the house, the house into the palace, and the palace into the temple, by well-defined and easily traced gradations; but it never lost the original idea of shelter, and in its most magnificent form it is the mere amplification of the original hut, grown so solid that it seems designed to last for ever, and so well proportioned and so exquisitely ornamented that, instead of being one of the most commonplace, it ranks with the most beautiful productions of men's minds and hands." An imaginative writer says, "Architecture is petrified music," meaning that, to a degree, it appeals to and pleases those human senses which are susceptible to the charms of music. But in many other respects majestic buildings and other noble structures attract, charm and impress us in a manner which exercises our contemplative or reflective faculties, and which thus have a powerful influence in moulding character. To the minds of the young, a great and enduring architectural or engineering structure suggests

order, method, strength, durability, harmony, refinement, grace and beauty, features that closely correspond with traits which, when associated with virtue and benevolence, are the most admirable attributes of human character. And to the mind of the adult the appeal is little less impressive. Life in a hovel leaves on human nature a reflex of coarseness which is as far distinctive as the impress of refinement which is imparted by the comforts and luxuries of the mansion. Hence architecture serves more than a merely useful or ornamental purpose as a great moral teacher; it provides object lessons and supplies standards by which, to a great extent, we judge national character and intelligence. The importance of the art, especially in a young country, is therefore obvious; and among those engaged in the profession the chief functions and responsibilities pertaining to the great mission we have indicated naturally devolve upon the Government Architect. The advance which has been made with both architectural and engineering work throughout Queensland since the Government Architect's Department was established, bears eloquent testimony to the high professional endowments of the official who directs and supervises the affairs of that office. In the reference made to architecture in Chambers' Encyclopedia, it

is truly said that "The construction of bridges, and especially stone bridges, piers, quarries, etc., is just as much a department of architecture as of civil engineering, though in modern times the principle of division of labour has been introduced, and this department has been assigned to the engineer. When we look at the magnificent bridge, erected from the designs of the present Government Architect, to span Brisbane's broad and noble river, we think of it more as an architectural triumph than as an engineering accomplishment, though in the latter sense its merits are great. The conception of its design appeals first to us, the engineering purpose it serves, though perhaps of more practical value, being regarded as a secondary or commonplace circumstance. This fine structure, which was built at a cost of about £110,000, exclusive of the purchase of land and engineering expenses, and which was completed and opened for traffic on Diamond Jubilee Day, 1897, stands as a memorial of architectural engineering skill, perhaps only equalled by the Hawkesbury Bridge in New South Wales. The Burnett

steel bridge (another *chef d'oeuvre*) was designed by Mr. Brady. In principle of construction it is similar to the Victoria Bridge. It has 8 spans of 170 feet each, steel girders, a 14ft. roadway, and a footway six feet wide; and the total cost of the work was £65,000. The Lamington bridge over the Mary River at Maryborough—a composite structure of concrete and steel—was also designed by Mr. Brady, and will long serve as a further memento of his professional capabilities. This fine bridge was opened for traffic on October 30th 1896, and its cost, exclusive of the approaches, was about £25,000. Alfred Barton Brady, M.I.C.E., Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges, Queensland, was born at Manchester, England, on the 1st February, 1856. Upon completing his education, which he received in his native city, he entered the engineering and architectural department of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co., Manchester, in which service he remained from 1872 to 1879, when he received the appointment of chief assistant to Mr. George W. Stevenson,

M.I.C.E., F.G.S., civil engineer and architect, 38 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. In 1881 he was appointed to the surveyorship of the Docking Rural and Hunstanton Urban Authorities, Norfolk, and held that position till October of 1882, when he obtained the appointment of engineer and surveyor for the district of Maldon, Essex. Resigning that office in October, 1884, he determined to migrate to Queensland and test the fortunes of his profession. He was not long in the colony before overtures were made for his services, and in 1885 he was offered and accepted the appointment of assistant engineer in the Railway Department, Brisbane, which position he held till 1887, when he was promoted to the newly-created office of Assistant Engineer for Bridges, in the same department. In June, 1889, he was further promoted to the position of Engineer for Bridges in the Department of Public Works, and in 1891, when the professional branches of the Public Works Department were amalgamated, Mr. Brady was appointed Government Architect, in addition to his office as Engineer for Bridges. His duties were further supplemented in 1893, when the building branch of the Education Department was abolished, and the work of designing and supervising school buildings was trans-



MR. A. B. BRADY, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

ferred to the office of the Government Architect. In January, 1894, he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace. Since Mr. Brady entered the Government service of the colony, nearly twenty years ago, he has had a wide and varied range of experience in the design and construction of engineering and architectural works, including railways, roads, bridges, and various classes of public buildings. He is one who has achieved distinction solely by modest perseverance and sterling professional merit, and his well deserved success confirms the Shakesperian dictum—

"In framing artists,
Art hath thus decreed;
To make some good
And others to exceed."

MR. WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

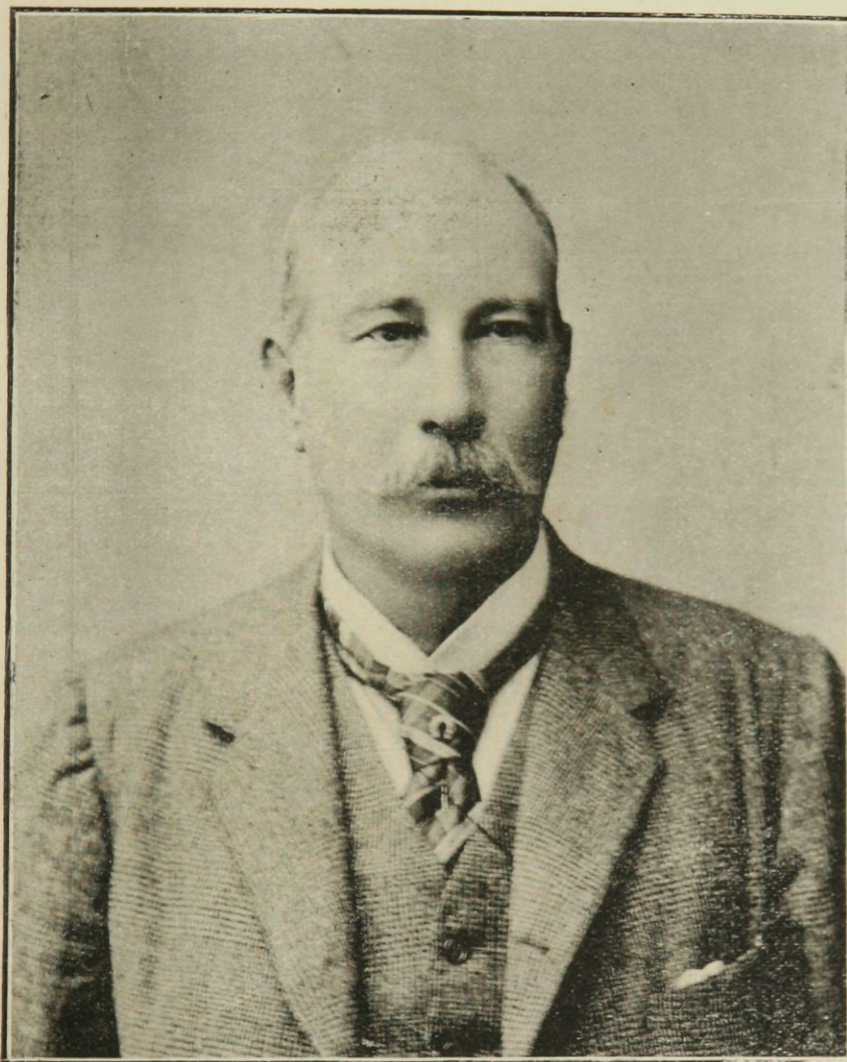
GENERAL MANAGER OF THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK.

WITH the advance of civilization and the extension of commerce, the business of a Banker has now assumed a position of powerful and commanding importance. It has often been confidently asserted, and probably with greater truth than is ordinarily credited to the statement, that Peace and War, and even the fate of nations, are subject to the inscrutable dictation of the Money Kings. Nevertheless Banking is no new thing. Recent discoveries on the site of Babylon, the result of long pursued investigations, have unearthed certain flat bricks, recorded on some of which are the banking transactions of the ancient Assyrians. One piece of hard baked clay discloses no less than a contract for an advance of money to the Government by a banker of those days for the prosecution of military expeditions; and promissory notes and other similar contracts have been found quite numerous. Coming down to more recent times, we find that the Genoese did much to perfect our banking system, introducing the scheme of the present day bill of exchange, and generally carrying on business much as we do now. The Italians were then the money-lenders of Europe, and the continuity of some of their banks is remarkable; indeed, it is only within comparatively late years that a loan to a foreign king was struck out of the ledgers of one Italian Bank, as being irrecoverable, after having figured as an asset in the Bank's books for centuries. It may be safely concluded, then, that a banker holds a huge power for good or ill. To happily hold the balance is permitted to but few. Every person but one in a bank is a portion of a beautifully complex and well-oiled machine. The manager of the institution is, however, no portion of that machine—he is the engineer. He turns on steam, and must now and again look at the gauge, too. His discretion should be large, and precisely to the extent that he has a clear insight into men and affairs, so is he a successful bank manager; and a director has done his duty, and done it well, too, if he but chooses the "proper" man for the position. A well-known

Sydney journal, the *Bulletin*, to wit, said: "The Scotch race should be carefully preserved and encouraged, to make bank managers of." Walter Vardon Ralston is a Scotsman, and the general manager of the Queensland National Bank. He comes of an ancient family, which for centuries has been resident in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. Born in Melbourne, in the month of August in the year 1846, he is the son of Gavin Ralston (who settled in Australia about 1828), and grandson of Gavin Ralston, of Auchingramont, Lanarkshire, a captain in the Army, who was second son of William Ralston, of Auchantorlie, near Paisley, Renfrewshire. The Ralstons of Auchantorlie and Warwickhill deduce their descent from Gavin, great-grandson of Hugh Ralston, 11th of that ilk (1551). They were one of the oldest Scottish families, descended (according to George Crawford, the eminent historical and genealogical writer, and author of the *History of Renfrewshire, Scottish Peerage, &c.*) from Ralph, a son of Macduff, Thane of Fife, whose exploits are recorded in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." Ralph obtained,

in the 12th century, from the Steward of Scotland, lands in Renfrewshire, which he called after himself Ralphstown, since softened down to Ralston, which name, when surnames were adopted, became the cognomen of the family. James de Ralphston was a witness in 1219 to a Charter confirming the foundation of the Abbey of Paisley, and from that time the heads of the family can be traced in direct descent to the present time, as detailed in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, and Paterson's *History of the County of Ayr*. The family residence was transferred to Woodside, in the year 1551. The estate of Ralston was sold to the Earl of Dundonald in 1704, and Woodside was disposed of in 1771, but the family is still represented on the list of landed proprietors in the county of Ayr, the present representative being General Ralston, of Warwickhill, a property purchased in 1790 by Captain William Henry Ralston, of the 100th Regiment, an officer who served in the campaign against Tipoo Sahib. Many of the Ralstons have done good service in the military forces of their

country, and it may be of interest to record that Lieut.-Colonel William Ralston, of "Ralston," was the only commander who succeeded in checking Cromwell's forces in Scotland, he having surprised and routed General Lambert at Hamilton, in December, 1650, but his success was short-lived, and his party was a few days afterwards defeated and dispersed. Early in the 15th century one of the family, John de Ralphstown, was Lord Bishop of Dunkeld. That this venerable prelate had "an eye to business" is evident from the fact recorded of him, that after his guests had enjoyed the hospitality of the Bishop's Palace, they were required to carry, in the primitive fashion of the day (railways and macadamised roads being then unknown), a certain quantity of stones borne in baskets on their backs from the quarries to the Cathedral, which was then being repaired and added to, an exercise in which the good bishop himself spent a considerable portion of his own time. The Bishop was also Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, from which it would appear that Mr. W. V. Ralston is not the first financier produced by the family. Nor is he the only Ralston of modern times who has held a high position in the financial world, his eldest brother, the late Alexander James Ralston, having been for many years the head



MR. W. V. RALSTON.

Photo by Poulsen.

of the Australian Mutual Provident Society. The arms of the Ralston family are: Argent on a bend azure, three acorns in the seed or; crest: a falcon proper. [Note—The word "or" here is used to denote colour, being heraldic for "gold."] Motto: Fide et Marte. To return to the subject of our sketch: Mr. Ralston received part of his education at Nelson's College, New Zealand, and completed his studies under the private tuition of the Rev. Archdeacon Butt. He decided to try his luck in Queensland, and there meeting the Hon. William Forrest, was offered and accepted the managership of the Mount Hutton Cattle Station, and later on obtained the management of Mount Larcom Station, near Gladstone, but being troubled with fever and ague, and wearying somewhat of bush life, he sought a cooler clime, and ultimately joined the London Chartered Bank in Melbourne. After a few years' experience in the head office and branches, he exchanged into the service of the National Bank of Australasia, and in 1874 joined the Queensland National Bank Limited as teller,

in the head office in Brisbane. His talents soon marked him out as fitted for more important work, and he was despatched to extend the connection of the bank in the country, and successively established and managed branches at Dalby, Tambo and Cunnamulla. In 1880 he assumed charge of the branch at Cooktown, in North Queensland, where he remained seven years. This was followed by a stay of six years in Townsville, as manager of the branch there, after which he was appointed to the management of the Rockhampton office, which is not only the most important branch of the Queensland National Bank, but the seat of by far the largest banking business in Queensland outside of Brisbane. In 1895 Mr. Ralston took temporary charge of the Brisbane office during the absence on leave of the Manager, the late Mr. D. G. Stuart; and subsequently performed for a time the duties of the Secretary in the General Manager's office. His management of the Rockhampton Branch was so successful that his name was brought prominently to the notice of the directors, who, on the death, in February, 1896, of the general manager, Mr. E. R. Drury, offered to him the position which he now holds. It was here that his real work began. The bank, as a result of the crisis of 1893, was in a bad way, and general reform was necessary. The confidence of the people was shaken, and prejudice and party politics were producing ill effects. The task of rehabilitation seemed well-nigh impossible, but the hour brought the man. That man was Mr. Ralston. He seized the helm with no faltering hand. It was a task which might have well staggered a man less strong, mentally and physically, but Mr. Ralston's Scottish determination of spirit and inflexibility of purpose stood him in good stead. Gradually the innumerable and complicated difficulties of the situation were surmounted. Light was by degrees brought from darkness, and order reigned once more. Mr. Ralston's personality is strong one. His is no chance success; he has hewn his way, so to speak, and it would not be going too far to say that into whatever path of life he had chosen to turn his steps, success would have attended him. In conversation and manners he is cultured and courteous, yet no one of analytical mind can be in his presence without almost at once feeling "the sword of steel beneath the velvet scabbard." His intelligence is of a distinctly high character, subterfuge is as unknown to him as it is unnecessary, for he is essentially the "wise and gay" man whom Shakespeare advised every man to be—if he could. His physical proportions are another story, for 'tis the mind that makes the man.

"Were I so tall as to reach the pole,
Or grasp the Ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul—
The mind's the standard of the man."

Reverting, in conclusion, once more to Mr. Ralston in his official and semi-public capacity. The Scheme of Re-Arrangement of 1896 was entirely his own conception, and though like most things it was open to criticism, it is now generally admitted by those competent to judge, that it has placed the Bank in a position of undoubted strength. The interminable Inscribed Stock, one of the creations of the scheme, is fast growing in favour with the investing public, and is steadily rising in value. In short, owing in no small measure to the energy and ability of the gentleman who presides over its destinies, the Bank is forging ahead in all directions. Its future is closely wrapped up with that of the colony, and as the latter is undoubtedly on the up-grade, it may reasonably be predicted that it is only a matter of time when the institution will regain its old prestige and position. Should this much to be desired result be attained, the subject of this sketch will surely have left his footprints on the sands of time, from a financial point of view, in Queensland, and be justly entitled to the thanks and grateful remembrances of its people.

MR. ALEXANDER CHARLES GRANT, J.P.

THE development of pastoral interests in Australia is so intimately allied to the future commercial prosperity of the continent, that any financial project whose object is to foster and supplement this development must be favourably regarded by all who have the real welfare of the colonies at heart. Capital is the nursing mother of commercial success, while in a new colony like Queensland it is the bone and sinew of its prosperous commercial development. Whatever may be the resources of a new country, however unbounded may be its unburied wealth, it is almost less than useless unless subjected to the mighty lever of capital.

The origin of capital is coeval with that of labour. The one produces and generates the other. History has taught us that the greatness of a country depends, to a considerable extent, upon its natural resources, plus the wealth it possesses to assist their development. The important factors of enterprise, energy, and perseverance, must be the characteristics of the people if permanent success be achieved. The Australians, and particularly Queenslanders, possess, to a high degree, these three characteristics. There is, then, but the one thing wanting to make Australia one of, if not the greatest modern country in the world, and that is artificial capital, which is represented by money. This want has been recognised by keen-sighted men of business, as the greatest desideratum, more particularly with regard to the growth of the pastoral interests of this great centre. The gentleman, whose name stands at the head of this chapter, Mr. Alexander Charles Grant, J.P., is the managing director of Morehead's Limited, (formerly B. D. Morehead and Co.), merchants, shipping, insurance, financial, and stock and station agents, Mary Street, Brisbane. Messrs. B. D. Morehead and Co. was founded upwards of thirty years ago by the Hon. B. D. Morehead, M.L.C., and the late Hon. A. B. Buchanan, M.L.C., as a mercantile firm. The business was shortly afterwards extended by the addition of a stock and station agency, under the Hon. William Forrest, M.L.C., each business, however, although conducted under the same roof, being kept entirely distinct. The exact knowledge of pastoral matters in general, which was brought to bear on the stock and station business by its founders, at once commanded the recognition and success which still attend it, and to the same peculiar and special fitness on the parts of the principals and staff, and to the consistent policy of acting as sellers' agents on commission only, it still owes the influential position, which it has maintained since its inception. The Hon. William Forrest retired in 1881, and was succeeded in the partnership by the Hon. William Graham, M.L.C., since deceased, and by Mr. A. C. Grant, the present managing director of the new company. Mr. John Stevenson, however, had previously purchased the late Hon. A. B. Buchanan's interest after death. To give a detailed history of B. D. Morehead and Co., would be to recount in a great measure the pastoral history of Queensland for the next thirty years, for, apart from its large stock and produce transactions, hundreds of the finest and most valuable pastoral properties in Queensland have changed hands through its agency, involving the confiding of vast amounts of trust moneys to the custody of this old established house. In all matters relating to the pastoral industry, the firm have always taken a prominent part, and in the conduct of important and intricate business connected with the land laws of the colony, the inspection and valuation of properties, they have earned a well-merited reputation. To their energy and determination is mainly to be attributed the foundation of the Queensland Meat Export Agency Company, Limited. They also formed and floated the Esk Central Saleyards Company, which has been a remarkable success from the commencement, and which has provided an outlet for many thousands of cattle yearly, at better net prices than as a rule were obtainable in the Southern colonies, besides enabling the smaller grazier to substitute for the breeding of cattle the more lucrative business of fattening. On April 29th, 1899, the mercantile business, and stock and station agency, were amalgamated, and a limited liability company was formed under the title of Moreheads Limited, with a capital of £60,000. The board of directors consists of the Hon. B. D. Morehead M.L.C. (Chairman), Mr. John Forrest, and Mr. A. C. Grant, J.P., managing director. A biographical notice of the Hon. B. D. Morehead appears elsewhere in this volume, and a sketch of the career of Mr. Grant is interesting reading. Alexander Charles Grant was born at Island Bank, Inverness, Scotland, on August 12th, 1843, being the second son of the late Mr. Peter Grant a large merchant, of Demerara, in the West Indies, and of Jessie, daughter of John Macdonald, of Ness Castle, Inverness Shire, Scotland. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and the Königliche Pädagogium zu Halle, Germany, and arrived at Cadarga, in the Burnett District of Queensland, in the early part of 1861, when 17 years of age. Immediately afterwards he entered into partnership with his brothers, and commenced sheep-farming on the Peak Downs. He, however, remained in the Burnett, then a thriving sheep district. After many years spent in sheep and cattle management and pastoral business, which led to an intimate acquaintance with a large part of Queensland during the early pioneering days, Mr. Grant assisted to form the Dartmoor station, Kennedy District, and with his eldest brother fitted out and became members of the original party of six prospectors who discovered the Normanby diggings. After a year of digging life he returned to his old vocation, and on the discovery of the Palmer River diggings, in 1874, he

took up and formed the Wrotham Park Station, Mitchell River, Cook District, then, and for some years later, an isolated outpost of civilisation. Selling out in 1876, Mr. Grant paid a visit to Europe, and gave his experiences to the world in a story entitled "*Bush Life in Queensland*," first published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and afterwards in a two-volume edition by the same publishers, regarding which the *Saturday Review* (September, 1881), winding up a long and friendly criticism, said:—"The whole picture of colonial life may be read without skipping, and we are mistaken if it will not repay perusal, much more than nine-tenths of the novels and stories poured out by a mob of authors who deluded themselves into the belief that they are able to amuse and instruct society." Returning to Queensland, in 1879, Mr. Grant joined the staff of B. D. Morehead & Co., and, on the retirement of Mr. Forrest, became manager. In 1884 Mr. Grant acted as assessor of the Supreme Court in the Galway Downs appeal case. He is the author of an interesting short story entitled, "*In the Old Pioneering Days*," which appeared in the January (1899) issue of the *Australasian Pastoralists' Review*, and has contributed much other matter to the Australian Press. As a memento of the inauguration of wool sales in Brisbane, Messrs. B. D. Morehead & Co. presented to the Brisbane Museum a catalogue of the wool submitted by them, together with newspaper cuttings since January, 1889, giving correspondence, reports of meetings, and editorial leaders in connection with the commencement of these sales. The catalogue is printed on white satin, and presents an extremely handsome appearance, being an indisputable record of the work done by the Company, to whose exertions the establishment of these wool sales was largely due. In 1880 Mr. Grant was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Queensland. In November, 1879, at St. Paul's Church, Ipswich, Mr. Grant married Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Roger North, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, mathematical gold medallist. Mrs. Grant is a granddaughter of the late Major William North, of the 68th Regiment, in which the late Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor of Queensland, was lieutenant. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have a family of eleven children. Mr. Grant has an enviable reputation for commercial integrity, and his financial ability, shrewd powers of observation and wide experience eminently qualify him to fill the important post of Managing Director of Moreheads Limited.

MR. JOHN STEVENSON, J.P., ex-M.L.A.

THE Pastoral Industry of Queensland, through the number of persons engaged in it, the area of country devoted to it, and the value of its products, naturally occupies a prominent place in this volume as one of the colony's chief industries. The following figures will convey some idea of the magnitude of the exported pastoral products:—Wool, £2,449,707; meat, £935,692; hides and skins, £437,658; tallow, £272,528; essence and extract, £92,255;

other products, £58,901: giving a grand total of £4,296,741 exported products (exclusive of live stock) derived from the natural grasses. The annual "cast" from the flocks and herds of Queensland, which total in round numbers 20,000,000 sheep and 6,500,000 cattle, is, of course, far in excess of the home consumption; and, although the southern colonies have in the past proved good customers, taking in single years up to 1,017,000 sheep and 495,000 cattle, this demand has become much more restricted as their production has increased. During the last five years the export trade in frozen and tinned meats has increased by leaps and bounds. Australian frozen and tinned meats can now be procured throughout Great Britain; but there is still abundant room for an immense expansion of this trade on the continent of Europe, in Asiatic Russia, China, Japan and other parts of the Far East. During 1894-5 efforts were made to establish a trade in live cattle with the United Kingdom; and although the results can hardly be

considered satisfactory, it was demonstrated that under favourable conditions the export could be profitably conducted, and it is probable that, with increased experience and improvements in means of transport, the trade in live stock with Europe may yet assume gigantic proportions. It is due to the splendid ability and foresight displayed by some of the pastoral pioneers of Queensland, coupled with the active co-operation of other gentlemen intimately connected with the great industry, that so many meat-freezing and preserving works have been established throughout the colony, thereby annually dealing with thousands of surplus stock, opening up new markets for the carriage of meat by the various means which modern science has placed at the disposal of the shipper, and assisting to provide necessary articles of diet for the masses in the mother country and elsewhere at moderate prices. The gentleman who is the subject of this chapter, Mr. John Stevenson, J.P., ex-M.L.A. for Clermont and Normanby, has taken a most active part in developing the pastoral resources of Queensland for upwards of 35 years, and his great ability and knowledge of the requirements of the national industry are unquestionable. John Stevenson was born at Gask, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1843, and is third son of the



MR. A. C. GRANT, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

late Mr. James Stevenson, of Abernethy, in that country. He was educated at the local schools, Greig's Academy, Perth, and the Perth Seminaries. In the beginning of 1864, he arrived in Queensland to take charge of Ravensbourne Station on the Barcoo, for the Earl of Macclesfield. In 1870 he purchased the same station from Lord Macclesfield, and in 1883 sold it, along with the adjoining station, Forest Hill, to Sir Francis Murray and Sons, the present owners. In 1874 Mr. Stevenson formed Ruthven Station, on the lower Barcoo, which he sold five years later to Mr. James Grice, of Melbourne. For many years he owned Conobie and other stations in the Gulf country in partnership with the late Mr. Edward Palmer, his brother-in-law. In 1883 he joined the well-known firm of Messrs. B. D. Morehead and Co. (now Moreheads Limited), in the management of which he took an active part until he retired from it in 1896 to form the business of John Stevenson and Co., stock and station agents, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, who are sole agents in

Queensland for the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company, Limited, London, of which gigantic concern particulars are given below. It may be imagined that a gentleman of Mr. Stevenson's ability and activity should early in his Australian career have had a strong desire to take part in the deliberations of the Parliament of his adopted country. Accordingly, in 1875, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the constituency of Clermont. He sat continuously in the House until the General Election of 1893, when he was defeated at Clermont. During a portion of the 18 years he was a member of Parliament he represented the electorate of Normanby. In politics he was always a loyal but by no means a slavish member of the so-called Conservative party. He took a prominent part in Legislation in connection with the alienation of Crown lands, the establishment of divisional boards, the initiation of the mail contract with the British India Company and other progressive measures. In assisting to force through the House any item or measure that he approved of, or in "stonewalling" any that he disapproved of, Mr. Stevenson was a host in himself. In his early "squatting" days he explored a good deal of country on the Lower Barcoo, and underwent the hardships of the 1868 drought, when he had to take his sheep down as far as Cooper's Creek. Since his arrival in Queensland he has always been identified with the pastoral industry, and has taken a very keen interest in anything which had a tendency towards its development. In conjunction with Sir Thomas McIlwraith and a few other enterprising pastoralists he formed the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Co., Limited. He was one of the provisional directors, and has been a member of the board continuously ever since. This company has works at Brisbane and Townsville. About 50,000 cattle are annually treated at each works, and between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep at Brisbane only. The Company's canned meats are now pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any similar class of goods turned out in the United States. In reference to the Colonial Consignment and Distributing Co., Ltd., London, of which Messrs. John Stevenson and Co. are the sole agents in Queensland, it may be mentioned that to Messrs. Nelson Bros., Limited, of New Zealand, is due the origin of this, the largest concern of the kind in the world. The Company principally operates in frozen and chilled meats, the development of which trade has been greatly due to Nelson Bros., who were among the first Australians to successfully pioneer it into Great Britain. The C.C. and D. Co. was formed in 1895 to take over the English branch of the business of Messrs. Nelson Bros. Ltd., the latter having been established as a frozen meat company in 1883. Throughout Queensland Messrs. John Stevenson and Co., on behalf of the C.C. and D. Company, advance within 25 per cent for all frozen and chilled meats which are consigned to them. They sell the whole of the frozen meat from the Lakes Creek works, Rockhampton, and from the works at Gladstone. The C.C. and D. Company, in addition to their immense ramifications in Great Britain, are rapidly introducing Australian meat into Germany, Austria and France, and no doubt in the near future there will be a great demand for it all over the Continent. Mr. Stevenson was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Queensland in 1865, about a year after his arrival in the colony, and has always been a conscientious and painstaking justice.



MR. J. STEVENSON, J.P.

Photo, by Poulsen.

On August 18th, 1872, at Rockhampton, he married Miss Jane Palmer, second daughter of the late Mr. Edward Thompson Palmer, an early and respected pioneer of New South Wales, and has issue a son and a daughter. Mr. Stevenson is a life member of the Queensland National Association. He has always evinced a very keen interest in horse breeding and horse racing, and is a life member of the Queensland Turf Club, having been president in 1887-8. He is a warm advocate of colonial self-defence, and has taken an active part in the Queensland Volunteer movement, having attained the rank of Major of the Queensland Scottish Rifles, the premier company in the colony, from which he retired a few years ago. In private life he has gained many friends, by his upright, honourable and manly attributes.

HON. HUGH MOSMAN,

J.P., M.L.C.

OF the many magnificent resources which the colony of Queensland possesses, the goldfields stand out most prominently. Agricultural pursuits may prosper exceedingly; the wool exports may be of immense value, and the frozen meat trade of enormous proportions; but the gold yield attracts the eye of the outsider, and influences his opinions beyond all other considerations. There is a glamour about the very name of gold. If it be the root of all evil, it is equally true that is the root of much that is good and beneficial to a young country. Gold is an adaptable asset, and for which there is always a market. Such is the fascination exercised by a bare mention of a yield of so many thousand ounces that all else is forgotten in the final achievement. The "gold fever" is as much a phase of our life as any disease to be found in the medical dictionary. Witness the excitement created by the discovery of a new field. Every one is seized with the desire to test his fortunes; men and money pour into the district; industries of every sort come to life. The discoverer of a new

goldfield, therefore, is a benefactor to the country. And among the half-dozen men that Queensland has thus inscribed on the tablets of her gratitude is the Hon. Hugh Mosman, M.L.C. Mr. Mosman comes of a family whose name is a household word in New South Wales. His forefathers were among the early squatting pioneers who braved the dangers of the unknown in search of new land and feed for their flocks. Mr. Mosman's father built a residence on an arm of Sydney harbour, afterwards named in his honour Mosman's Bay, and it was there Hugh Mosman was born in 1843. King's School, Parramatta, occupies a position analogous to the great public schools in England. To King's go the successive generations of a family, and to King's, when old enough, went Mr. Hugh Mosman. His school life was the life of most Australian youths. Equally with their lessons they take an interest in some of the doings of their country; so that when their educations are but half finished they have already determined on a future career. Mr. Mosman had long "heard the bush a-calling." For him the bush was not the

dismal, desolate land of silence of Marcus Clarke, but the land of sunshine, of illimitable boundaries, and of freedom from irksome restraint. In 1860, therefore, he crossed into Queensland, with the view of squatting in some of the rich back country. Then commenced an heroic struggle against ill-fortune. For ten years the fight continued, but at the end of that time Mr. Mosman bowed to the inevitable, and "the place wherein he had dwelt knew him no more." But he had been long enough in Queensland to foresee her great future. In her minerals lay her wealth. And Mr. Mosman turned prospector. The roving life under bright skies in strange country, and with ever the prospect of fortune dangling a golden bait before the eyes, is an ideal existence for some men. And Mr. Mosman in those days appreciated to the full the ways in which his lot had fallen. After two years of wanderings the party under his leadership moved from Ravenswood to the hills surrounding Charters Towers, and traces of gold were discovered in the gap on the claim now known as the North Australian. The gold-

field was proclaimed in 1872. Its history is well known; it is the largest field in the colony; its gold output has for years equalled that of any other field in Australia; it has been a paradise for investors, and the name of the town stands high as one of the few fields where failures have been comparatively few. Mr. Mosman's share in the field's progress is well known. From the morning when the first speck of gold was discovered to the present day his name and that of Charters Towers have gone together. Of late years Mr. Mosman has withdrawn somewhat from his former active participation in the mining affairs of the field. But Hugh Mosman is still a name to conjure with on the Towers. There are very few of the big mines with which he has not been connected, and he has probably held more or less scrip in every mine of any note. The North Australian and the General Wyndham were the first mines, and Mr. Mosman was the first managing director. The Mosman Gold Mining Company is, as the name indicates, the result of his initiative efforts. The Victoria, Brilliant and St. George, and Brilliant Extended are but a few of the mines on the directorates of which he has served to protect investors' efforts. He has interests in many of the big crushing

mills; he had interests in squatting properties in the district; he had interests in the commercial portion of the town itself—in fact, his interests embrace the interests of the whole of Charters Towers. Mr. Mosman steadfastly refused to enter the arena of municipal government. He had his part to do for the town in directing the fortunes of the mines which gave it birth. For this he required all his time. But his money was at the service of the citizens, and there is not a public institution that has not benefitted at his hands, and there is no athletic or recreation club that has not dipped freely into his purse. In the same year that the Towers was proclaimed a goldfield, Mr. Mosman was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, and he frequently assisted the Bench with his presence and intelligence. Many an old hand took fresh heart at his appearance, for his creed was ever "Justice, with mercy." In 1891 the Government of the day offered Mr. Mosman a seat in the Legislative Council, which he accepted and still holds. He has not been prominent in debate, but makes his presence and opinions felt. His views meet with

the attention due to a man with such a knowledge of the country's requirements, and who represents so many varied interests. New Zealand in the summer months is the abiding place of the Hon. Hugh Mosman. He has a residence in Dunedin, and a farm just outside the town. In Auckland is another farm, and here also is his racing establishment. For this sport Mr. Mosman has an affection. He knows and loves a good horse, but he does not care to go too extensively into the sport, preferring to race exclusively for the love of the game. Race-goers know this, and regret the fact that they do not see his colours more frequently. Of Mr. Mosman's personality little need be said. He is almost universally known and respected. His experiences, his intelligence, and his extensive knowledge of the outer world (for he has travelled to far countries) render him one of the most interesting public men of Queensland.



HON. H. MOSMAN. M.L.C.

Photo, by Poulsen.

CEO. HERBERT HOPKINS, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.O.S.

SURGERY, as the name implies, originally signified the manual procedure by means of instruments or not, directed towards the repair of injury and the cure of disease, in contradistinction to the practice of medicine, denoting the treatment of disease by the administration of drugs or other substances supposed to have a sanative tendency. The principles of surgery and medicine are the same throughout, and the exercise of their different branches requires the same fundamental knowledge; but their details are so numerous and intricate as to render it most difficult, if not impossible, for any one individual to cultivate all with equal success. The consequence has been that, while the theory and principle of physic and surgery remain united as constituting one and the same science, the practical parts are now frequently separated into distinct professions, each person adopting that department most congenial to his pursuits, and for the management of which he conceives himself best qualified. Differentiating the terms Surgery and Medicine, for convenience of illustration, it may be stated that surgery is far more of an

exact science than is that of the physician, using this latter word in its narrowest application. In fact, there is a general decadence in the use of drugs throughout those hospitals of the civilized world, where the most advanced and scientific treatment may be expected to obtain. The ancient, lengthy, and arbitrary compilation, dignified by the name of a physician's prescription, is no more, and drugs are no longer administered as combatting a disease as a fixed quantity, as apart from the patient; but on the contrary are prescribed and administered in accordance with the particular constitutional and symptomatic idiosyncrasy of each sufferer, as it may vary from hour to hour, or even from minute to minute. Vast numbers of medicines have been swept into oblivion simply because their use rested on mere superstition, whilst a still larger number of drugs have but a doubtful efficacy, and until the advantage of their use is objectively proved, it is more than probable that as regards the modern and scientific practitioner, these medicines will remain as mere abstract propositions, to adorn the British Pharmacopœia. The im-

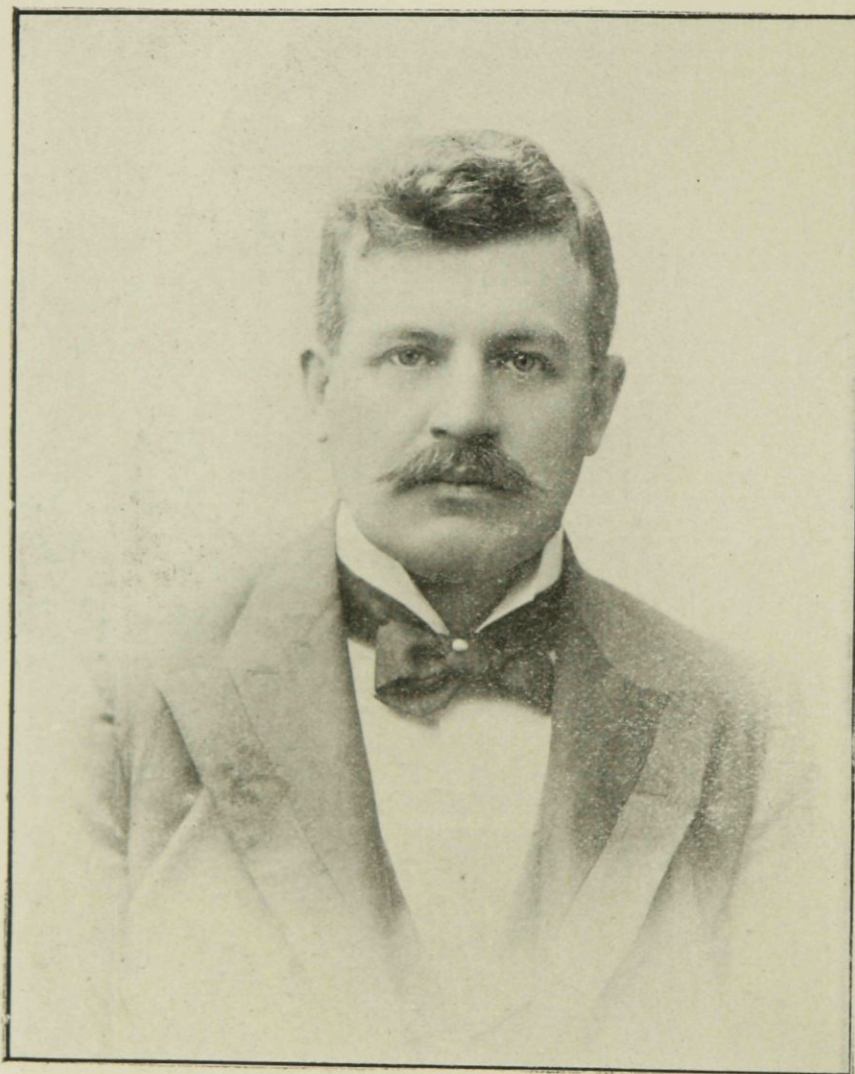
portance of the necessity of Operative Surgery being scientific and "up-to-date," may be more fairly appreciated when we give attention to the fact that, but a few years ago, many operations which are now performed with almost unvarying success were then usually fatal, or, if the expression may be allowed, were left unperformed altogether. The subject of this notice is a leading surgeon of this colony. George Herbert Hopkins was born in Liverpool, England, in the month of December, 1861. He belongs to one of the county families of Lancashire, which has for generations resided at Seaforth in that county. Placed by his parents under the care of a private tutor till he had attained the age of 10 years, he was then sent to Stafford College, London, where he remained till he reached his 17th year. Being designed for the Army, he was gazetted into the York and Lancashire Militia, where he served 3 years as lieutenant. Then he was duly entered at the University College, London, as a medical student, and it may be mentioned that

whilst at this college he profited much under the tuition of Sir John Williams, the famous specialist in diseases of women. Here he completed his curriculum with no inconsiderable success, and attained to the important degrees of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Fellow of the Obstetric Society, London. After a term of six months, spent at the University College Hospital, Gower Street, as house surgeon, Mr. Hopkins became, for a period of twelve months, resident medical officer to the Liverpool Northern Hospital, England, after which time, for a period of another twelve months, he accepted the position of resident medical officer at Swansea Hospital in South Wales. In this same town the subject of this notice commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Arthur Davies, which connection continued for a period of eight years. Quite a remarkable success attended the professional efforts of Dr. Hopkins and partner, for, in a comparatively short period of time, these two gentlemen assumed a position as leading medical men of their town. Whilst at Swansea, the hospital of that town, of which, as before stated, Dr. Hopkins was resident

medical officer, conferred upon him the greatest honor the institution had to bestow, and offered him the post of senior visiting surgeon. This was accepted, and added considerably to Dr. Hopkins' already valuable hospital experience. Nor were his efforts in the cause of "healing" unappreciated in the town which he had chosen as his habitat, for on leaving Swansea he was the recipient of a flattering testimonial and a purse of sovereigns. In April, 1896, Dr. Hopkins arrived here in the *India*, Lord Lamington, the present Governor of the colony, being a passenger also in that steamer. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Brisbane, and it is no exaggeration to say, taking into consideration the short period of his stay here, that his success has been phenomenal. Still he possessed undoubted advantages. Whilst most medical practitioners emigrate to the colonies whilst still young and inexperienced, Dr. Hopkins arrived here with a record of hospital practice and experience, as well as the experience

of a general practitioner, which was, under the circumstances, quite unique. It is seldom that one will find a doctor, already in excellent private practice and already holding the reputation of a leading surgeon in the district in which he carries on business, resigning the same, but to commence a new career on the other side of the world. In this case, however, Dr. Hopkins' sole thought was for the health of his family, and by the side of that other considerations weighed but little. Although such a recent arrival, Dr. Hopkins holds several appointments. He is visiting surgeon to the Lady Bowen Hospital of Queensland, and Vice-President of the Queensland Medical Society, and, having had an extensive military experience in the old country, he was given, almost as a matter of right, certain military appointments here. At home he was attached for a time to the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and, later on, in South Wales, he was Captain of a Battery of Artillery, which he raised to such a

state of efficiency that all the prizes in this connection fell easily to his corps. He was also Captain of Militia of the 3rd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment. In the Colony, he is Surgeon of the Queensland Defence Force, and the officer commanding the Brisbane Section of the Army Medical Staff Corps. Dr. Hopkins has found time, notwithstanding his many engagements, to become an athlete, and has played in the first football team of the University College, London, which at that institution is a much coveted honour. He has contributed well-written papers to the *British Medical Journal*, amongst others being a series of papers on abdominal sections, and has also written for the *Australasian Medical Gazette*. The conclusions he forms in his paper in the *Australasian Medical Gazette*, on an analysis of four cases of Nephro-Lithotomy, are as distinctly clever as they are convincing, and work from his pen should be a welcome addition to the collection of articles appearing in the medical publications of Australia, which articles are too often old-fashioned as well as loose and unscientific in method of thought. Dr. Hopkins is now one of the leading operative surgeons and specialists in the diseases of women in Queensland.



DR. HOPKINS.

Photo. by Poulsen.

Personally and socially, he is an extremely popular man, and the honorary appointments he holds show more than would the mere asseveration of the fact that he is ever willing to sacrifice a portion of his leisure for the benefit of the people of the colony in which he has chosen to live. In 1874, he married the youngest daughter of William Hutton, Esq., of Glasgow, by whom he has issue two sons.

MR. ROBERT JOHN GRAY, J.P.,

COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND, with an area of 669,520 square miles—or more than double that of New South Wales—possesses resources the magnitude of which can scarcely be overestimated. Of all factors associated with the opening up of the vast territory of the colony, the most important has unquestionably been the service of light railways. Such lines have admirably met the exigencies of Queensland by the facilities afforded for the carrying of freight and passengers into the interior, and thus expediting the settlement and development of the Southern, Central, and Northern divisions, which now have distinct systems of railway service. Few, if any, positions of public trust are so important as that of the management of the railways of a State, and in a young country like Australia the responsibilities of the office are surrounded with peculiar difficulties, which call for the exercise of sound, practical judgment, in which justice, keen commercial instinct, tact and resourcefulness are primary essentials. The advantages of placing State railways under the control of commissioners with independent power have been abundantly demonstrated since the introduction of the system in the Australian Colonies. The wisdom of thus precluding undue political influence in the working of railways was conclusively shown by the success which attended the operation of the method in Victoria (where it was first introduced) and in New South Wales; and the example of those colonies, when followed by Queensland, gave the most satisfactory results from the outset. Certainly we have, after experience, varied the system by vesting the control of our railways in one commissioner instead of having three such administrators, as still obtains in the sister colonies of Victoria and New South Wales; but the original principle is still retained, and our altered mode of giving effect to it has been found to work quite as effectively—perhaps more efficiently—than was the case under the regime of the trio of controlling officials. For one official, the trust is doubtless a great one, entailing grave responsibilities; but, on that

account, all the more credit is due to the mind that is capable of successfully mastering the position. The present commissioner's experience and quick commercial perception eminently fit him for the duties of his office, and it is questionable whether the post could have been more satisfactorily filled either by a selection in the colonies or from abroad. Temperament is just as much a qualification as experience in such an official's essentials—indeed, it is indispensable that a mind controlling interests so great and complicated should be decisive, persistent, and intensitive. Commissioner Gray has given ample testimony of his possession of these necessary attributes, and, moreover, he has a record which does him high honour as a shrewd, persevering personality. Robert John Gray, born in 1840, at Huntington, in New South Wales, is the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, formerly of Her Majesty's Rifle Brigade, and latterly police magistrate at Ipswich. He was educated at private schools in Port Macquarie, and subsequently at Ipswich, where he arrived in 1855. In 1859 he engaged in

pastoral pursuits on the Darling Downs, and subsequently in the Maranoa and Leichhardt districts. In 1864, Mr. Gray migrated to Northern Queensland, where he had persevering experiences in the North and South Kennedy Districts; but, consequent upon the general depression which affected the pastoral industry in the northern part of the colony, during the early sixties, he relinquished grazing pursuits, and, at the instance of Sir Robert G. W. Herbert (then Colonial Secretary and Prime Minister of Queensland), entered the public service. His first Government appointment was that of a clerkship in the Colonial Secretary's office, in June of 1865, and in November, 1869, he was promoted to the chief clerkship of that office. This position he retained till January, 1870, and his capabilities were so far recognised that during the illness of Mr. A. W. Manning (then Under Colonial Secretary), he discharged the duties of the office, continuing to do so until the appointment of Mr. Manning's successor—the late Mr. W. H. Massie.

In 1870, Mr. Gray was appointed Immigration Agent, and, in addition, chief inspector of distilleries and visiting Justice to the penal establishment at St. Helena, and the Benevolent Asylum at Dunwich. The duties of these offices he discharged up to the close of the year 1879, when he was appointed Under Colonial Secretary, *vice* Mr. F. Rawlins, who succeeded Mr. Massie. He occupied this important post in the public service till 1889, when, upon the change which was effected in the management of the railways of the colony, by the appointment of three commissioners, under "The Railway Act of 1888," he was offered, and accepted, the position of second commissioner, which office he held from the 24th July, 1889, to the 30th June, 1895. The Government then determined to revert to the system of placing the railways under the management of one commissioner, and Mr. Mathieson (the chief commissioner) was appointed to the position. Mr. Gray was immediately appointed to the post of Principal Under Secretary, the duties of which office he controlled till June 30th, 1896. Upon Mr. Mathieson's acceptance of the position of general manager of the Victorian Railways (on the 1st July, 1896), Mr. Gray succeeded him as Commissioner for Railways in Queensland—an appointment which he holds for a period of three years, as from the 31st December, 1896, under



MR. R. J. GRAY, J.P.,

Photo by Poulsen.

the provisions of "The Railways Act of 1888 amendment Act of 1896." Among the many reforms which Mr. Gray found necessary on his assumption of office as sole manager of our railways, was the need of a better classification of the staff, and he accordingly introduced a system which he calculated would meet the exigency. Although the change did not give entire satisfaction to the employees, it is still in force, and the only arguable objection which can be urged against it, is that the rate of pay is not on all fours with that of the Southern colonies. Mr. Gray's logical reply to this is that the Department has annually to meet a very large deficit, and, consequently, the working expenses must be kept as low as possible; otherwise the general taxpayer would be called upon to contribute a much larger sum than is at present levied. The rolling stock, though in fairly good order upon Mr. Gray's accession to office, was not of the class to give the required efficiency, and considerable additions had, consequently, to be made, not only to the carriage and waggon stock, but also to the locomotives. When Mr. Gray assumed his present position

(on July 1st, 1896), the mileage of existing railways totalled 2,400. In June, 1899, this total had been extended to 2,805 miles—an increase of 405 miles. Mr. Gray is more than an experienced railway manager; in whatever he undertakes; he is an enthusiast, whose whole soul is absorbed in his work, and who closely follows the motto set to words by Thomas A. Kempis:—"Seek one good, one end so zealously that nothing else may come into competition or partnership with it." Practical, unassuming and genially persevering, it may appropriately be said of him (in the words of S. Bishop):—

"To hide true worth from public view
Is burying diamonds in their mine;
All is not gold that shines, 'tis true:
But all that is gold ought to shine."

HENRY CHAS. STANLEY,

M.I.C.E., J.P.

CHIEF ENGINEER, GOVERNMENT
RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

AS early as the period 1731—1802, Erasmus Darwin prophetically apostrophised the destined power of steam as follows:—

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered
steam, afar
Drag the slow barge or drive the
rapid car;
Or on wide waving wings extended
bear
The flying chariot through the field
of air."

Emerson, in one of his economic essays, philosophically says: "Steam is no stronger now than it was ten years ago, but it is put to better use." This epigrammatic axiom has no better exemplification than is afforded in the advancement which has been made in the application of steam power for railway traction purposes. The evolution in improved railway methods, which has culminated in the highly advanced systems that now prevail throughout the civilized world, constitutes one of the most remarkable features of nineteenth century progress. But the economic utilisation of steam, and the construction of more powerful (though less cumbrous) engines could not have accomplished this rapid and beneficent development without the aid of another great, if not co-equal, factor—that of scientific railway engineering; for without this inseparable auxiliary, steam power, however advanced in its application, would in many cases be of little more use than an artist's brush, a magnificent musical instrument, or a majestic ship in the hands of a novice. Indeed, without sound and wisely-constructed railways, high-speed engines would be a positive danger, instead of an inestimable boon to the travelling public. The superlatively satisfactory progress which has been made with railway extension in Queensland has been largely due to the eminent efficiency with which the incidental engineering affairs have been supervised. The position of Chief Engineer of Railways is, in certain respects, a more responsible office than that of the Railway Commissioner, for upon the experience and capability of the former official depend the safety, stability, and, to a great extent, the economy of the railway system. The many successful engineering works which have been carried out in connection with the Queensland railways, and the excellent status of the permanent ways, bear the highest testimony to the exceptional qualifications of the

present chief engineer, who has designed and constructed about two-thirds of the total mileage of the colony's railways, which now extend over 2750 miles. Henry Charles Stanley is a son of the late Mr. Montague Stanley, R.S.A., who was a well-known artist, of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was born in Edinburgh on May 15, 1840, and was educated in that city. After devoting two years to special study on engineering subjects at the Edinburgh University, he was articled, in 1858, to the firm of Messrs. B. and E. Blyth, civil engineers, of Edinburgh, who had an extensive practice as consulting and constructing engineers to the Caledonian, Scottish Central, Great North of Scotland, and other railway companies. Mr. Stanley came to Queensland towards the end of 1863, and joined the staff of the then engineer-in-chief, Mr. A. Fitzgibbon. In 1865 he was, on Mr. Fitzgibbon's recommendation, appointed engineer to the province of Marlborough, New Zealand, but the provisional Government, being unable, owing to financial difficulties, to proceed with the construction of

railways, he returned to Queensland about a year afterwards. Then serving some months under Mr. H. Plews, engineer-in-chief of the Central—at that time called the Great Northern—Railway, Mr. Stanley was, on the 1st of June, appointed resident engineer at Ipswich for the Southern and Western Railway, which position he held till 1872, when he was promoted to the office of Chief Engineer of the Southern and Western Railway. In 1866 the Central district was also placed in his charge, and in 1891 he was appointed Chief Engineer of Railways for the colony, which appointment he has since continuously and most satisfactorily held. The magnificent bridge which spans the Brisbane River, at Indooroopilly (an accomplishment that may be designated his *chef d'œuvre*), and his other *magnum opus*, the durable picturesque high level bridge over the Burdekin River, on the Northern Railway (each of which works cost about £70,000, and have few, if any, comparisons in the Australian colonies), stand as memorable triumphs of his engineering skill. Mr. Stanley is a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, and of the Colonial Institute. He holds a commission as Lieut.-Colonel in the Defence Force, with which he has been connected for many years; is a member of the Queensland Club, president of



MR. H. C. STANLEY, M.I.C.E.

Photo. by Poulsen.

Rifle Club, and is a Justice of the Peace. In 1865 he married the daughter of the late Mr. F. A. Forbes, of Ipswich, who for some time was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland. The issue of the union has been nine children—five daughters and four sons. His eldest daughter, who resides in London, married Mr. John Arnot, son of the Rev. William Arnot, a well-known Scotch clergyman of the Free High Church, Edinburgh. A second daughter is married to Mr. Victor Drury, solicitor, of Brisbane, and another is the wife of Lieutenant Glennie, of H.M.S. Penguin. His eldest son is qualifying for a surveyor; the second is in the engineering branch of the railway service; a third son is qualifying for a solicitor; and the other is graduating in the study of engineering at the Sydney University. Mr. Stanley is something more than an expert in his profession—he is an enthusiast of the practical type, who makes ideals of his undertakings, and the more difficult they are, the greater are their attractions for him. In every other respect, he has well justified his election for the high and responsible position he holds; and in additions

to his rare theoretical and practical qualifications, he possesses those characteristics which are so well described in the lines—

"Experience joined to common sense
In mortals is a providence."

MR. ROBERT ARCHIBALD RANKING, J.P.,

POLICE MAGISTRATE, WARDEN, LICENSING JUSTICE, &C., ROCKHAMPTON.

THE light that we are told beats so fiercely on a throne is just as powerful and searching on a seat of justice, whether the occupant be a judge or a magistrate. In the democratic countries which exist in Australia a magistrate is very closely in touch with the people.

His task is frequently not only difficult, but delicate. He must deal out justice impartially, without fear or favor. He must be "just and fear not," and if at the same time he succeeds in winning the respect, the esteem and the love of his fellow-citizens, he is truly a man to be envied. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Robert Archibald Ranking, J.P., Police Magistrate, Warden, Licensing Justice, Visiting Justice to the Prison, and Official Visitor to the Reception House at Rockhampton, is a gentleman who admirably carries out all these manifold duties. For his impartiality, the justness of his decisions, his unvarying courtesy, and, above all, his high sense of duty, he is deserving of praise. Robert Archibald Ranking first saw the light of day at Hastings, England, on July 5, 1843. He was educated in private schools in Exeter, Devonshire. Shortly after completing his studies he entered the office of an East India merchant in London, and remained there for three years. Being of a roving disposition, he determined to seek his fortune in Queensland, and, accordingly, when he was 21 years of age, he quitted the land of his birth in the Blackall liner *Legion of Honour*, bound for Brisbane. The voyage out was uneventful, and almost immediately after his

arrival in the infant capital, young Ranking proceeded to Cressbrook station, near Ipswich, on the Brisbane River. He remained there for four years, gaining "colonial experience," and altogether passed an exceedingly pleasant time. In 1868 he went in for sugar-growing on the Albert River, but, as he had gained no knowledge whatever of this avocation, he, in common with many others who were similarly situated, lost a great deal of money. However, he struggled manfully on at his plantation until 1874, when he was appointed Police Magistrate at Beenleigh, near Brisbane. Mr. Ranking early gave promise of exceptional ability in the discharge of his onerous duties, and, in 1879, he was transferred to Blackall, a more important centre, on the Barcoo River. Blackall is 622 miles N.W. of Brisbane; it is in the centre of a fine grazing district, but the climate is extremely enervating in the summer months, albeit the winter is delightful. Mr. Ranking remained there for nearly eight years, discharging his multiplicity of duties in a highly commendable manner. In 1887 he was

transferred to Maryborough, and, two years later, the position of Police Magistrate, Goldfields Warden, &c., being vacant at Rockhampton, his services were again called into requisition, he being deemed to be about the best man in the service fitted for the position. His appointment to the capital city of Central Queensland gave general satisfaction, and during the nine and a half years that have elapsed since, his actions, both on and off the Bench, have inspired the utmost confidence of the public and legal practitioners. Towards the close of 1890, there were great shearing strikes at Clermont and Barcaldine, which culminated in fierce riots, law and order being completely set at defiance. In February, 1891, Mr. Ranking was detailed for special duty as Government agent in Central Queensland. He had a large posse of police and military under his control, and the Government cast the full responsibility of restoring order on his shoulders. He carried out his peculiar and trying duties with so much

tact and thoughtfulness, that in less than five months he had the satisfaction of being able to report that the disturbed districts had resumed their wonted conditions of placidity. Mr. Ranking subsequently received a special vote of thanks from Parliament for the signal services he had rendered to the country during a period of great trouble and anxiety. For nine months in 1892, Mr. Ranking was relieving magistrate at South Brisbane, a welcome change from the heat and turmoil that he had gone through during the previous year. In 1868 Mr. Ranking married Eliza Lindsay, a daughter of the late Dr. M'Ewan, of Sydney, but there is no issue of the union. On November 16, owing to the promotion of Mr. P. Pinnock, senior police magistrate at Brisbane, to the office of Sheriff of Queensland, Mr. Ranking was gazetted second police magistrate of the capital. This position is identical with the one vacated by Mr. Ranking at Rockhampton, and considering that the change was not a promotion in a monetary sense, the citizens of the latter city felt very keenly Mr. Ranking's severance from their midst. Mr. Ranking has an all-round knowledge of the law, and, above all, he is richly endowed with common sense—a gift which is very frequently wanting in eminent judges. In

addition to these admirable traits, he has evidenced, during his 24 years' occupancy of the Bench, an amount of patience and tact, which are highly praiseworthy; and he has invariably "seasoned justice with mercy," believing in the beautiful sentiment that the "myriad-minded poet" has put into the mouth of Portia:

"The quality of mercy is not strained:
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath."

His multifarious duties off the Bench, especially in Chambers, have entailed an immense amount of work. He has listened to countless tales of woe, and has never refused to give counsel and advice, where it has been needed. A whole-minded gentleman, with the keenest sense of honour, Mr. Ranking possesses considerable force of character, great versatility of mind, much *savoir faire*, and pertinacity of purpose. It is, therefore, no wonder that he has succeeded in winning high commendation amongst his fellow-colonists.



MR. R. A. RANKING, P.M.

Photo. by Poulsen.

LOUIS ADOLPHUS BERNAYS, C.M.G., J.P., F.L.S., &c.,

CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, QUEENSLAND.

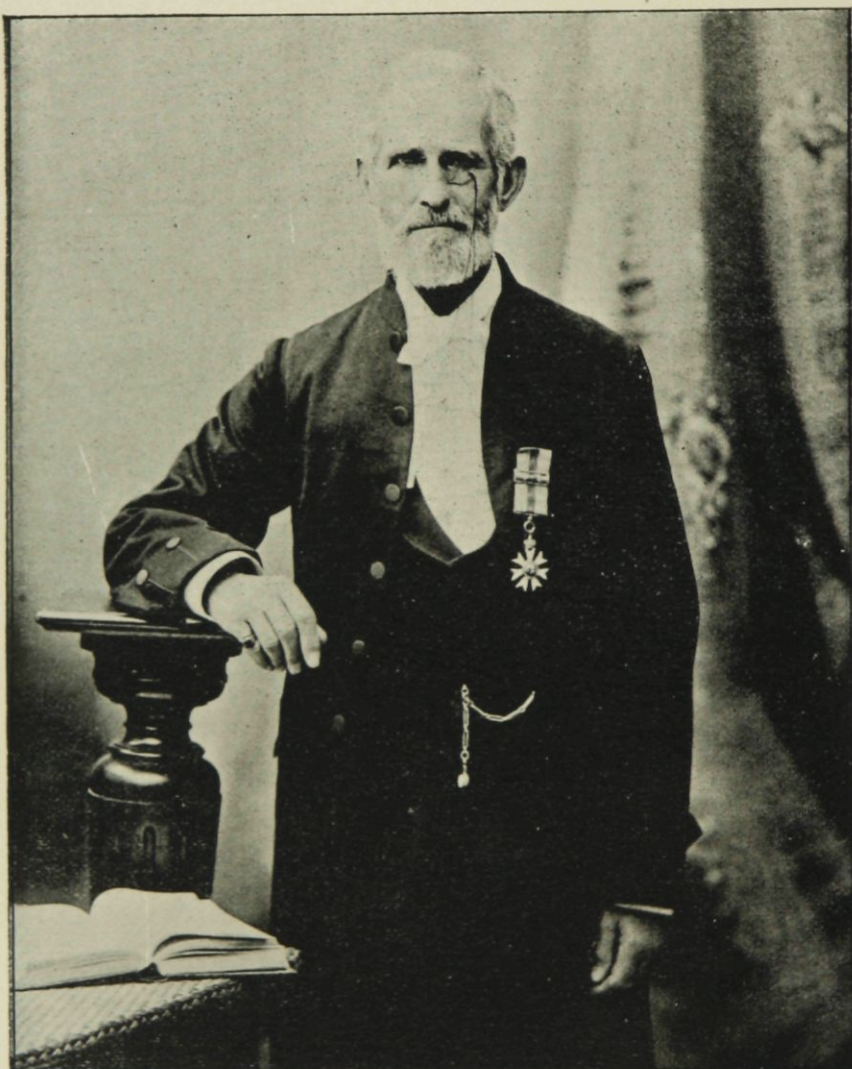
QUEENSLAND is the youngest daughter of New South Wales, and the dower she received from nature is a most opulent one. Separated from the mother colony in 1859, and endowed with the privileges and responsibilities of self-government, this portion of the Australian continent has advanced in material prosperity "by leaps and bounds" during the 40 years which have since elapsed. To have taken part in the initiation of the first Parliament of the colony, and to have uninterruptedly watched its rise and progress from infancy down to the present time, is an honour and a privilege, which no living man, with the exception of Louis Adolphus Bernays, C.M.G., F.L.S., &c., can lay claim to. The distinguished subject of this sketch is the youngest son of

a Prussian gentleman, the late Dr. Adolphus Bernays, Professor of the German Language and literature in the King's College, London, and was born in the city on May 3rd, 1831. He was educated at King's College, and at the age of 19, left England for New Zealand. He engaged in sheep farming for a couple of years, during which period he married. Towards the close of 1861, he left the land of the Maori and Moa for Sydney, where, through the patronage of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, previous to separation, he received a junior appointment upon the Parliamentary staff of New South Wales. He was present at the debate in the Legislative Council on the Constitution Bill, and heard the great orators of the day—Wentworth, Windeyer (father of the late Judge), James Macarthur, James (after Sir James) Martin, Chief Justice, and Dr. Douglass—deliver speeches on the measure. He remained on the New South Wales Parliamentary staff until 1859, during which he received one or two promotions. When Queensland, in that year, was separated from New South Wales, and accorded self-government, he was selected to initiate the Parliamentary staff of the Legislative Assembly of the infant colony. He was appointed

clerk of the Legislative Assembly, in which capacity he attended the first session of the first Parliament, and he has occupied the same position ever since, with the exception of one period of absence of leave for three months, when he re-visited New Zealand. He has been continuously at his post, which, when Parliament is in session, involves a good deal of arduous work. The Queensland Constitution, it may be mentioned, is almost identical with that of New South Wales. In fact, the Constitution Bill which Mr. Bernays heard debated in the old Legislative Council is the basis of the Queensland Parliament. Mr. Bernays has witnessed all the great political crises that have taken place in the colony, and during his 40 years' connection with the House, he has seldom, if ever, been absent from duty. In 1864, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Waterworks, and has ever since held that position. Mr. Bernays has devoted a good deal of his leisure to various societies, more or less learned. For very many years he was connected with the Queensland Acclimatisation Society, of which he was the first honorary secretary, and he

afterwards became vice-president and president. He subsequently retired from the society, because it exhausted nearly the whole of his spare time. He has been a member of the Royal Society of Queensland for many years, taking an active part in the deliberations of its council, and has been president in his turn. He is a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London, and has taken a very active part in the diocesan affairs of the Anglican Church. Mr. Bernays takes a deep interest in economic botany, having written a number of papers and brochures on the subject. He has made a particular study of the history of plant life, and has specially directed his attention to the commercial value and culture of plants in Queensland. He has been in correspondence for many years with the authorities of the Royal Gardens at Kew, London, and is honorary and corresponding member of more than one of the great Indian Horticultural and Agricultural Societies. In the early sixties, Mr. Bernays was appointed to the Commission of the Peace of Queensland. He was

appointed C.M.G. (Companion of St. Michael and St. George) in 1894. At Dunedin, in 1851, Mr. Bernays espoused Mary, daughter of Mr. William Porton, a gentleman farmer in England. The issue of the marriage was ten children, and Mr. Bernays has now 25 grand-children. Mrs. Bernays died towards the close of 1898, to the great regret of a wide circle of friends. Three of Mr. Bernays' brothers attained some distinction in the mother country. The eldest, the Rev. Leopold John Bernays, was for a number of years rector of Great Stanmore, near Harrow. Dr. Albert James Bernays was Professor of Chemistry in St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He was an eminent botanist, and for a couple of years the subject of this sketch was in his laboratory, which probably gave a bent to his botanical tastes. Mr. Edwin Arthur Bernays was Admiralty engineer at Chatham dockyard, and carried out, with very great credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the authorities, some important harbour works. Mr. Bernays' grandfather, on the maternal side, was a man well known in his day, Mr. Aaron Arrowsmith, the celebrated hydrographer. For many years his atlases were popular and in general use in English Scholastic Institutions. Mr. Bernays is, without exception, the senior Parliamentary officer in Queensland, if not in Australia, a fact



MR. L. A. BERNAYS, C.M.G.

Photo. by Poulsen.

in which he takes some pardonable pride. As a gentleman of refined and cultivated tastes, he has exercised great influence in the circle of his family relatives and friends, and, in fact, on the rising generation of Queenslanders generally. As Emerson truly says:—"Whilst all the world is in pursuit of power, and of wealth as a means of power, culture corrects the theory of success. Culture is the suggestion from certain best thoughts, that a man has a range of affinities, through which he can modulate the violence of any master tones that have a droning preponderance in his scale, and succour him against himself. Culture redresses his balance, puts him among his equals and superiors, revives the delicious sense of sympathy, and warns him of the dangers of solitude and repulsion." However, Mr. Bernays, in the words of the Immortal Bard, is "gentle, strong and valiant," and is "a man of good repute, carriage, bearing, and estimation." It is no wonder, then, that he is esteemed by a wide circle of relatives and friends.

MR. JOHN HUNTER BROWN, J.P.,

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THOMAS BROWN AND SONS, LIMITED,
WAREHOUSEMEN, BRISBANE.

THE old adage, "Nothing succeeds like success," has been frequently verified in Queensland, as in other parts of the world. The chief concomitants of success are strong will-power and force of character—a determination, in fact, to overcome almost insurmountable difficulties and negotiate all barriers. "There is nothing in war," said Napoleon, "which I cannot do by my own hands. If there is nobody to make gunpowder, I can manufacture it; the gun-carriages I know how to construct. If it is necessary to make canons at the forge, I can make them; the details of working them, in battle, if it is necessary to teach, I shall teach them. In administration, it is I alone who have arranged the finances, as you know."

One of the characteristic features of Australian commerce is the amalgamation of the several branches of business carried on by a single firm. The origin of this dates, no doubt, from the earliest settlement of the country, at the time when the exigencies of a sparse population were not equal to the support of distinct branches of business carried on by separate establishments. The custom thus initiated by necessity has been carried on ever since, and some of the largest business houses of Australia are those who do not confine themselves to the buying and selling of articles belonging to a specific business, but whose commercial transactions extend over the widest imaginable range. It may be laid down as a safe guide in any of the colonies, that wherever houses of commerce are found which deal in a variety of articles, and whose business operations are not confined to a particular branch, they are, as a rule, the oldest established businesses. Whatever interest may be felt by what may be termed outside readers in the staple products of Australia, they must be favorably affected by the rapid and extensive growth of Australian commerce. It is an evidence of the business capabilities of our colonists, which are in no way inferior to those of the commercial men at home, as illustrated by the extensive transactions which are carried on by individual firms. Indomitable pluck, enterprise and capacity to



MR. J. H. BROWN, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

discover beforehand the most pressing wants of the age, are the great characteristics of those merchants who settled in Australia, and particularly in Queensland. The gentleman to whom special reference is made in this chapter, is Mr. John Hunter Brown, a partner in the firm of Thomas Brown and Sons, Limited (late D. L. Brown and Co.), warehousemen, of Brisbane, London and Glasgow. This firm possesses in every degree the salient features to which attention has been directed in the foregoing remarks. In 1860, Mr. Thomas Brown, who had been in business in Glasgow for a number of years, despatched his younger brother, Mr. D. L. Brown, to Queensland, to open a branch in Brisbane under the style of D. L. Brown and Co., the former undertaking to do all the buying and shipping. The colony was then in its swaddling clothes, having only one year previously been detached from New South Wales, and the business of D. L. Brown was necessarily a small one, a warehouse being secured in Eagle-street, on the site of the present palatial structure.

Nevertheless, good progress was made, the turnover increasing each year, until 1888, when a fire broke out in the premises and consumed several thousand pounds worth of stock, which had just been taken out of bond, in view of a proposed increase in the tariff. Nothing daunted by their misfortunes, the firm at once set to work again and built their present warehouse, which is distinguished by solidity, commodiousness, and tastefulness in design. Mr. John Hunter Brown, the subject of this sketch, was born in Glasgow on May 27, 1861. He first attended school at the Glasgow Academy, and subsequently at Craigmount, Edinburgh. He afterwards proceeded to Witten, in Germany, for a year and studied the language. Returning to Scotland, he entered the warehouse of Smith, Sons, and Langhland, of Glasgow, the head of the firm being an uncle. After serving his apprenticeship, he entered the office of Thomas Brown and Sons, and subsequently undertook buying. In 1887 Mr. Brown came out to Brisbane and entered the house of D. L. Brown and Co.; the

control of the concern he assumed in 1892. During 1897 the Glasgow and Brisbane houses were amalgamated, and the business converted into a limited liability company, under the style of Thomas Brown and Sons, Ltd. The company carries on a very extensive and flourishing business as importers of general drapery fancy goods, wines, spirits and groceries, also manufacturers of men's clothing and shirts, sugar bags and tarpaulins. Their warehouse in Eagle-street for soft-goods is one of the most extensive of its kind in the Australian colonies, and affords employment to over 130 hands; the company have three factories in Short and Eagle streets, which give employment to over 300 hands. In addition to their mercantile business, the company are large shippers of wool, having initiated this branch in 1891. They also ship hides, tallow, and other station produce in considerable quantities. The company owns two wharves in Brisbane—one in Short-street, where most of their loading and unloading is done, and one in Eagle-street, which is at present leased to the Adelaide Steamship Company. The company are sole agents in Queensland for the Gulf line of steamers from Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool and London, and Bucknall's line of steamers from New York, and have numerous other agencies. Mr. Brown was appointed to the Commission of the Peace of Queensland, an honour which he

well deserved. In 1888 he married at All Saints' Church, Brisbane, Miss Drury, daughter of Mr. A. V. Drury, clerk to the Executive Council, and has six children—two boys and four girls. The history of the firm of Thomas Brown and Sons, Limited, is co-extensive with the history of Queensland, and it stands as a landmark of what the colony is capable of, when energy, zeal and perseverance are brought to bear upon its natural resources. Sharpened by trusting to their own resources, the company have been able to cope with every difficulty, until at last they have made such difficulties subservient to them. Thus the basis has been laid of a great and expanding trading concern, which is destined to be, in the near future, one of the pillars of strength of the reputation of Brisbane as a flourishing commercial centre. The success which has attended the company during the last few years is due to the very able management of Mr. John Hunter Brown, who inherits from his respected father all the best traditions of Scottish probity and business rectitude.

MR. FRANCIS CURNOW.

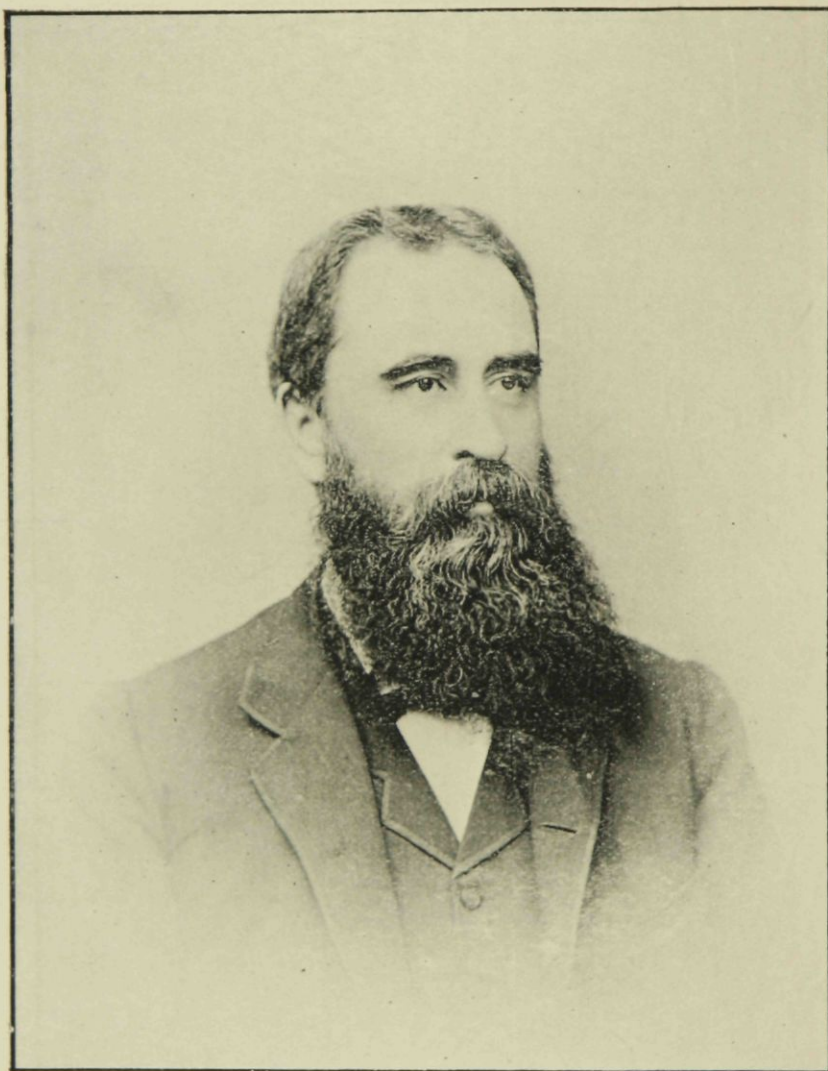
CHAIRMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

THE railways of Queensland, owing to their Governmental nature, have ever been free from that disgraceful element of gambling, stock jobbing, and company promoting, which so perniciously heralded the inauguration of steam transit in England. The Government, profiting by the experience of other states, declined the advantageous offers it received at the time, and decided to make its railways a state affair. The advantage of this course has never been since questioned, though it was hardly expected that the system would have so quickly attained to its present extensive proportions. On the 25th February, 1864, Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen turned the sod for the first railway line in Queensland at Ipswich. That was, in truth, an eventful day for the colony. Vast tracts of land, amongst the finest for agricultural or pastoral purposes, in the whole of the world, lay waiting to be "tapped" by the ever civilizing locomotive, and from that day to this, the process of opening up and developing these magnificent resources, has never done aught but progress.

Francis Curnow, the subject of this biographical notice, was born at St. Ives, Cornwall (Eng.), on the 4th day of January, in the year 1840. His family, one of the old country families of Cornwall, has lived in this romantic and historic seaport town ever since "the memory of man runneth not to contrary." It remained, however, for Mr. Curnow to do what many other adventurous Cornishmen have done before him, that is, to seek a wider field for his ambition, his energy and his talents; hence, whilst still a young man, he migrated from the mother country, and arrived in the colony of Queensland in March, in the year 1860. The colony was just at this time in the throes of its first general election, having, in the previous December, been separated from New South Wales. Mr. Curnow, however, was not fraught with that political ambition which, at the time, so freely beset nearly every man of any pretensions; but, on the other hand, being anxious to advance his prospects in life by gaining some commercial experience, he entered the establishment of Messrs. Cribb and Foote at Ipswich, and with that enterprising and well-known house (one of the most respected and important business concerns in the whole of Australia), he gained considerable knowledge of accounts and book-keeping systems, which proved of much service to him afterwards, and with that firm he remained until he received an offer from the Hon. Arthur McAllister, the Premier of the colony, of a pay clerkship in connection with the Roads Department. Mr. Curnow, considering this a healthier occupation than his then employment, hastened to accept it, and was soon immersed in the arduous and responsible duties which attached to his duties. The district under his charge, in this connection, was a wide one, and extended on all the roads from Brisbane in the South to Warwick and Dalby. His singleness of purpose, fidelity, and other important business qualities, received recognition from the Government, and on the inauguration of the Railway System in Queensland, in the year 1866, he obtained the important appointment of principal railway storekeeper. When it is remembered

that this office included the safe custody and distribution of the whole of the immense stores and material necessary for the building and opening up of our railway system, some idea may be formed of the multifarious and onerous duties which fell to his charge. Whilst in this position, the subject of our sketch established some conspicuously successful systems of book and account keeping, and effected very many alterations in the department under his charge, which resulted in much economy of both time and money. These systems, so put into existence by him, worked so satisfactorily, that they have been retained to this day. Mr. Curnow, also, with the assistance of Mr. Horniblow, prepared sets of regulations for the examination and appointment of certain of the railway servants, and also with the same assistance he drew up what are known as the workshop regulations. He was then promoted to be secretary to the Locomotive Department, for the purpose of organising its accounts. The whole of these duties were performed in so eminently satisfactory a

manner, that the Government of Queensland, having decided to separate the two departments of Works and Railways, and to confer the position of Commissioner for Railways on the then Under Secretary for Works (the late A. O. Herbert), the subject of our sketch was selected out of scores of other eligible persons to be chief clerk of the railways of the colony, and subsequent, on the retirement of Mr. Herbert, Mr. Curnow was offered and accepted that gentleman's position, viz., Commissioner of Railways for Queensland. From that time, and indeed if not from his first connection with the railways, Mr. Curnow and the iron roads of the colony have been very closely identified. In fact, it may be said with verity, that the history of the Queensland railways is the history of Mr. Curnow. Under his guidance he has seen the growth of the permanent way from a mere 20 miles track, reaching from Ipswich to Grandchester, to its present complement of 10 distinct systems, extending over a distance of nearly 3000 miles. He has seen through long years the track of steel slowly and sinuously climbing over the mountain ranges, as well as eating its way by degrees into the wild and remote bush, and carrying continually prosperity and increasing population in its path. Some portions of the railway lines of the colony



MR. FRANCIS CURNOW.

Photo. by Poulsen.

of Queensland have encountered engineering and other difficulties of no mean order, but with very few exceptions a complete economic success (which bears a very favourable comparison with the other railway systems of Australia), has been achieved. After devoting many of the best years of his life to the railways of Queensland, Mr. Curnow retired on a pension in the year 1889, and shortly after he was requested by the Government to accept the position of Chairman of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, which request he complied with, and at present holds that post. Mr. Curnow was placed on the Commission of the Peace some twenty years ago. He is also Conciliating Justice, Chairman of the Normal School Board, Returning Officer for Toombul, and a Director of the Royal Bank of Queensland. He has been married twice, firstly to Sarah, the eldest daughter of Henry Stames, Esq., by whom he had no issue, and secondly to Jane K. Donald, the eldest daughter of J. K. Donald Esq., who was engaged in England by the Queensland Government to be the first Traffic Manager of the Railways

of Queensland have encountered engineering and other difficulties of no mean order, but with very few exceptions a complete economic success (which bears a very favourable comparison with the other railway systems of Australia), has been achieved. After devoting many of the best years of his life to the railways of Queensland, Mr. Curnow retired on a pension in the year 1889, and shortly after he was requested by the Government to accept the position of Chairman of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, which request he complied with, and at present holds that post. Mr. Curnow was placed on the Commission of the Peace some twenty years ago. He is also Conciliating Justice, Chairman of the Normal School Board, Returning Officer for Toombul, and a Director of the Royal Bank of Queensland. He has been married twice, firstly to Sarah, the eldest daughter of Henry Stames, Esq., by whom he had no issue, and secondly to Jane K. Donald, the eldest daughter of J. K. Donald Esq., who was engaged in England by the Queensland Government to be the first Traffic Manager of the Railways

By this latter lady, now deceased, he has issue six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest son is an engineer in the Railway Department, the second is with the well known firm of Perry Brothers of Brisbane, and the third is in the Government Printing Office. Through a long official career, embodying responsibilities hardly second to any in the state, Mr. Curnow has ever acquitted himself in a manner that elicited the respect and admiration of not only his subordinates, but of the public at large, whose interests and comforts have always been his closest duty. Courteous in manner, and modest in demeanour, as he always has been, he yet knows how to be firm when the occasion demands, and perhaps it is to that quality of resoluteness, and to that quiet determination to overcome all obstacles, that he owes no small proportion of the well deserved success that has been his.

HON. P. MACPHERSON,

M.L.C.

SOLICITOR TO THE CITY OF
BRISBANE.

WHILE we have laws, we shall have lawyers to interpret them to us. For the law expounder is as important to the community as the lawyer. Since times immemorial the lawyer has been recognised as an exponent of the laws of the day. In later years, with the increase of commerce and of national and social intercourse, the lawyer has become a much more important factor in our every-day life. And to-day he must have a comprehensive and powerful mind who can even be termed a clever lawyer. His profession naturally leads him into public life. In Parliament, as out of it, he is equally indispensable. Among the foremost members of this profession in Queensland is the Hon. Peter Macpherson, M.L.C. He is almost a pioneer solicitor, and can look back along "the long line of memory" to nearly 40 years of law. Mr. Macpherson is, besides, a force in public affairs, and is one of the most respected men in the colony. Arbroath, Forfarshire, claims Peter Macpherson as a son. He was born there on the 29th of March, 1841. In Arbroath he put in his first years of schooling, completing his education at schools at Alla, in Clackmanshire. In 1855 his parents came out to Sydney. There in the same year Mr. Macpherson made his first acquaintance with the law. He obtained employment as a law clerk with Mr. John Dunsmore, one of the leading solicitors of New South Wales. When old enough (he was only 14 years of age when he first entered the office), Mr. Macpherson was articled to Mr. Dunsmore, and finally, in 1864, was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, just 18 years after landing in the colony. Those were years of unrelenting study and application to duty, of which the rewards are now evident. In '65 Mr. Macpherson came to Brisbane. He was enrolled a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and in 1866 commenced the practice of his profession. He has been a practising solicitor ever since, and is now in the forefront of the profession. Shortly after his arrival in the colony he was appointed conveyancer to the Railway Department, resigning this

to take up the onerous duties of railway arbitrator. This latter post he filled till 1886, when he went to Europe on a holiday tour. A more lengthy connection still of his has been that with the Municipality. Mr. Macpherson has been City Solicitor for more than a quarter of a century. In the course of so many years of practice it is inevitable that many of the cases dealt with by him should have been of considerable importance; some indeed have been of public importance, and have become part of the colony's history. In his earlier years, as arbitrator, Mr. Macpherson represented the Queensland Government in the case brought against the Railway Commissioners by Peto, Brassey and Betts, contractors for the first Southern railway works. In later years he acted for the plaintiff in "Williams v. the Railway Commissioner." This action lasted for more than 30 days, and entailed a heavy preparation. He was also concerned in the Robb Arbitration, one of the most important cases of its kind yet decided in Australia, and involving enormous amounts. When some years

ago several Labour members tested the action of the Speaker of the Assembly in removing them from the House, Mr. Macpherson acted for the Speaker. This was a most important case, involving a vital principle of constitutional law and order. When the rabid outcries of a few resulted in a prosecution of the directors of the Queensland National Bank, Mr. Macpherson acted for several of the directors, the cases ending in an acquittal. All the best legal talent in the colony was engaged in these cases, and the fact that the defendant's counsel did not call any evidence, is substantial proof of the thoroughness shown in its presentment. Enough has been said to enable some idea to be formed of the very prominent position occupied by the firm of Peter Macpherson and Son; for Macpherson, junr., is now a partner with his father. A solicitor's work has so much to do with the interests of his clients, which are essentially of a private nature, that no very adequate picture can be painted of the firm's standing. Perhaps, after all, the best criterion is the man in the street. And, meet him where you will, he will tell you that Mr. Peter Macpherson is at once one of our leading and most respected solicitors. In addition to the practice of his profession, Mr. Macpherson has exercised a fostering care over several clever solicitors of the younger generation, who have become



HON. P. MACPHERSON.

photo by Poulsen.

fledged in his office. Mr. A. W. Chambers may be cited as an example of one of those now successful men who owe their early training to Mr. Macpherson. In 1881 Mr. Macpherson was called to a seat in the Legislative Council, and has been a sitting member continuously since then with the exception of one session. Mr. Macpherson has passed the majority of the Private Acts of Parliament through the Council. He has also been instrumental in producing legislation on important subjects. He has passed considerable amendments in the laws having reference to trustees and infants, and he has also amended and improved the acts relating to other branches of the law. In conjunction with the late Mr. Justice Harding he compiled a volume of "Law and Practice in Insolvency." This is a work of great value to the general public, as well as to members of the profession, chiefly because of its lucid style and simple expositions. Mr. Macpherson is very popular and univer-

ally respected by his legal brethren, as well as in social circles generally. In occupying the president's chair of the Johnsonian Club two successive years, he established a record which has so far not been equalled. Mr. Macpherson is imbued with all the instincts and attributes of the cultured gentleman. Courteous, kind and modest, he has withal that simple directness of speech and manner that generally accompany those other attributes which go to make a successful lawyer and politician.

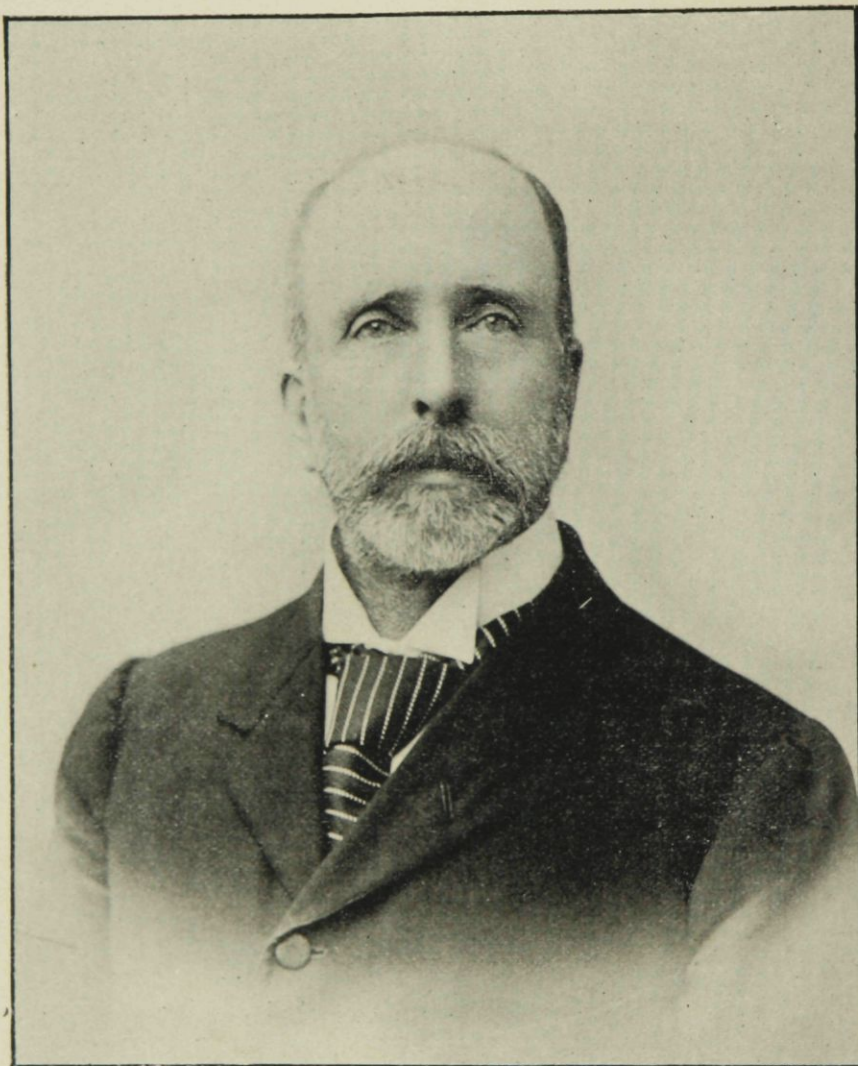
MR. H. M. HICKS, J.P.,

MANAGING DIRECTOR PERKINS
BREWERY, BRISBANE.

It is greatly to be regretted that the good, old-fashioned custom of apprenticing the sons of the house to a trade or business is not more generally practised in the Australian colonies. The influence of such an experience on the plastic mind of youth, the majority of whom are nowadays bent on entering professions (already woefully overcrowded) would be markedly good. Many of our foremost men must owe no little of their present success in the battle of life to that early discipline and habit of mind, which was engendered, indeed, enforced within them whilst "serving their indentures." It is now just over 40 years since Mr. H. M. Hicks was apprenticed to the linen manufacturing business in Belfast, Ireland. Assiduously he served his four years, and then, seized with that spirit of adventure which has peopled Australia's shores with a pioneer race, he set sail for Melbourne. After being wafted by many a fair wind, and baffled doubtless by many a foul, he landed on Australian shores a boy of 17, and a stranger. What an old-world ring there is about it all, and how remindful it is of the opening chapters in the stories of adventure which all boys love to read. For six months after his arrival Mr. Hicks had to wait; but the young apprentice would not be denied; the opportunity arose and he grasped it at once, immediately finding an outlet for his energy and for that singular determination of spirit which peculiarly distinguishes him. The business with which he became connected was that of a bonded store, in the then rapidly rising capital of Victoria. Dame Fortune smiled upon him, as she invariably does on those who will step half way to meet her, and success was almost at once assured to him. For 22 years the subject of this sketch carried on that single business, raising it to the wealthiest and most important in Melbourne, and ultimately floating it into a company with a capital of £40,000, retaining, however, the managing directorship in his own hands. A little time after this (in 1893, to be exact) we find Mr. Hicks in Brisbane as managing director of, and one of the principal shareholders in Perkins' Brewery. When he assumed control the brewery was languishing;

the prospects of the country were uncertain and clouded, and the shares were down at 2s. 6d. The shares to-day sell for 31s. Comment on this is obviously unnecessary. The figures speak for themselves most emphatically. On December 20, 1877, Mr. Hicks was married to Florence Annie Shanklin, the only child of Mr. John Shanklin, a respected partner in the important firm of Mowbray, Lush and Co., drapers, Melbourne, and has two children—a son and a daughter. Mr. Hicks has never been unmindful of the high educational advantages of "travel," both for himself and his family, and on three separate occasions has set out on "world tours," each time being accompanied by his wife and children. One journey extended over no less a period than two years, during which time, China, Japan, America, Europe, and India were each in turn visited. Of all, this latter country claimed Mr. Hicks's most serious attention. India and her people have, for him, always possessed a very deep interest, and, during his stay there, he was

enabled to personally and practically investigate the customs, the religions and the philosophies of this, the most ancient cradle of the human race. Mr. Hicks comes of good old English stock—what name is more English than Hicks? Yet his forbears have for generations had their habitat in Ireland, whither they immigrated perchance by force (as was the custom in those doughty old times) in the middle ages. Those were the times when the Crown granted land in Ireland to those whom it favoured, and who were capable of fulfilling the conditions. The latter were "To take and to hold." To use a vulgarism, the Hicks family "stuck." For generations they were the only Hicks's in Ireland, and even now, so exceedingly rare is the name there, that a letter addressed "Mr. Hicks, Ireland," would most probably, in the end, find its destination at Perkins' Brewery. Mr. Hicks's private residence is "Broadhurst," Sandgate, for which place he is an alderman. He is a Justice of the Peace, of strong Anglo-Saxon type, and, possessing a powerful personality, will doubtless be "heard of" to some considerable extent, as the colony of his latter adoption gradually assumes the importance it merits.



MR. H. M. HICKS, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

MR. CHARLES MOFFAT JENKINSON, M.L.A.

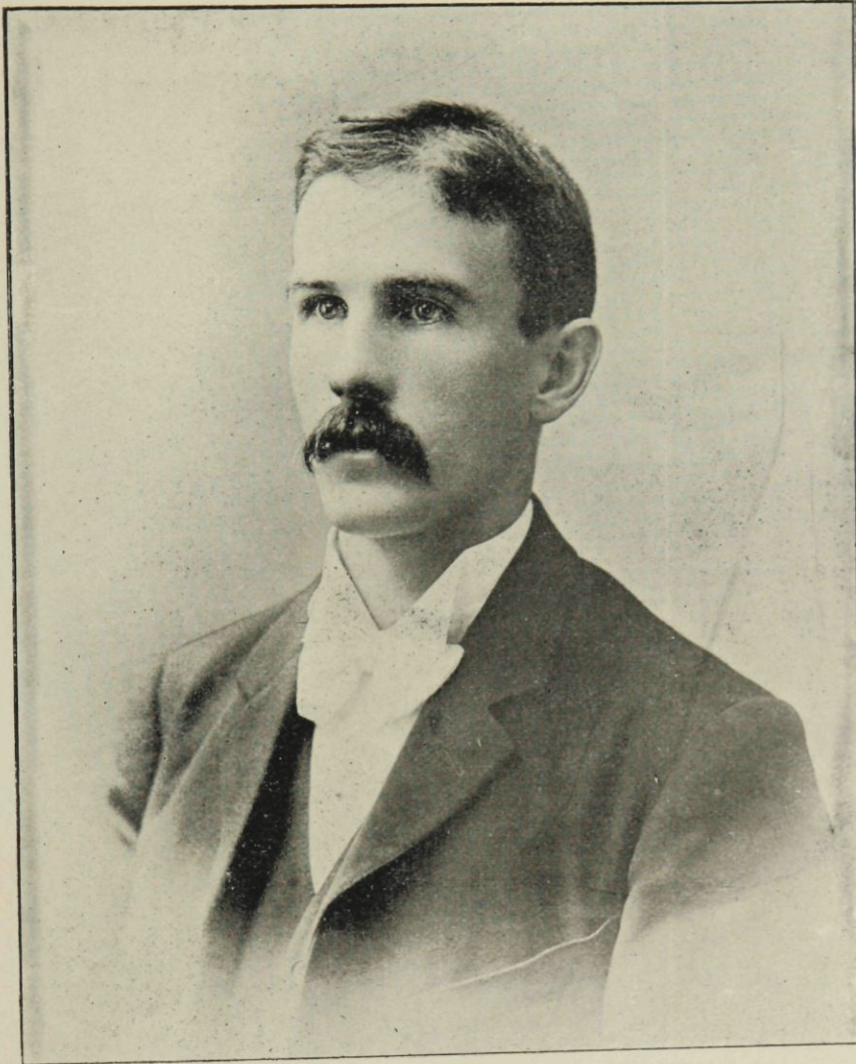
COMMERCE and journalism are as wide apart as the poles, and it is therefore very seldom that a man achieves success in both professions. In support of this contention, a good story is related of a large carpet manufacturer, who was a director of an influential newspaper in the North of England. He was vain enough to think that he could write a leading article for his journal, and submitted it to the editor. Next morning it appeared in a form that was wholly unrecognisable by the writer. He soundly rated the editor for the manner in which the article had been "mutilated," whereupon the latter retorted with much warmth that he "had walked upon many a carpet, but never

for a moment thought he could make one." Therefore, if a man commences his career in commerce, and succeeds, and afterwards evinces a predilection for the thorny paths of journalism, he may be regarded as possessing more than the average amount of brains. Mr. C. M. Jenkinson, the representative in the Legislative Assembly for Wide Bay, is not only a successful business man, but he has a good, all-round knowledge of journalism. He is one of the most youthful members of the House, but, being a brainy man, is bound to make his mark, if not as a legislator certainly as a mining speculator and director of companies, and as a writer. Mr. Jenkinson is one of those men who has unwavering faith in the mining industry of Queensland in general, and Gympie in particular, and his connection with several important local companies is a strong evidence of it. Charles Moffat Jenkinson is a son of the late Mr. J. C. Jenkinson, a commercial traveller, of Birmingham, England, who met his death by a railway accident in England in 1877. He first saw the light of day in the great manufacturing centre in 1865. At an early age he began his education at a private school at Solihull, near Birmingham, but at seven years of age he was removed to one of the Birmingham Board schools, and remained there until reaching his twelfth year, when he commenced to earn his own livelihood in the clerical department of the large boot manufactory of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Benjamin Jones. After the demise of this relative, Mr. Jenkinson represented his mother in the business until 1883, when failing health induced him to visit Queensland. Landing in Brisbane, he shortly afterwards proceeded to Tewantin, and entered the employ of Messrs. Birkbeck and Jago, storekeepers, with whom he remained two and a half years, though the title or personnel of the firm changed during that period. For the last two years of his service he managed the business. In 1886 he went to Gympie and accepted a position with Messrs. Patterson Bros., merchant drapers, remaining in their employ for 15 months. During his spare time Mr. Jenkinson had contributed a good many articles to the press on various subjects, and conceiving the idea that the atmosphere of the newspaper office would be more congenial to his tastes than that of the counting-house, he joined the staff of the

Gympie Miner. His services were so highly appreciated that in 1891 he was offered and accepted the position of reporter on the *Gympie Times*, in succession to Mr. C. Boase. In January, 1898, after a most cordial connection with the office for upwards of seven years, Mr. Jenkinson was compelled to sever his connection with the *Times*, owing to the night-work affecting his health. For nearly a fortnight he suffered from a very severe attack of illness, and, shortly after his recovery, at the request of the electors of nearly every port, entered upon an electioneering campaign, which proved successful. Sir Horace Tozer had resigned the seat in the Assembly upon accepting the post of Agent-General, and the candidates for the vacancy were Messrs. Chippendall, Jenkinson and Flood. Mr. Jenkinson was elected by a majority of 29 votes, 295 primary and 27 contingent votes being recorded in his favour. Since his arrival on the Gympie goldfields in 1886, Mr. Jenkinson has been a constant speculator, and he is promoter and director of some successful companies. Since the formation of the North Oriental and Glanmire he has been

chairman of directors. He originally took up the ground and worked it on his own account, until his funds giving out, he was compelled to take others in with him. He is also chairman of directors of the North Glanmire, and a director of the East Oriental Extended. In his journalistic capacity Mr. Jenkinson has contributed several articles to Southern newspapers, including a descriptive sketch of Gympie, which appeared in the *Sydney Mail*, and a series of biographical sketches of prominent Gympie citizens to the *Queenslander*. Mr. Jenkinson holds pronounced democratic views. At the time of writing he sits on the Opposition cross benches, and is secretary to the recently-formed Independent Opposition party, led by Mr. J. G. Drake, the member for Enoggera. Mr. Jenkinson is not a fluent speaker, and is seldom on his feet in the House, although he took a fairly active part on the Mining Bill, which recently became law, and was successful in getting many useful amendments carried. He sets the very excellent

example of only addressing the chair when he has something important to say. Before contesting the Wide Bay bye-election he had only spoken in public on four occasions. But if Mr. Jenkinson is not fond of airing his eloquence, he has a strong penchant for study, and is a great lover of books. In local institutions he takes a keen interest, and has been a member of the committee of the Gympie School of Arts for a number of years. In 1893, Mr. Jenkinson espoused Miss Georgina A. Ferguson, the eldest surviving daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson. They have two children—a boy, who was exactly three and half years of age on the day of his father's election to the Legislative Assembly, and a daughter, born on July 8, 1898. Mr. Jenkinson is of an exceedingly kind and amiable disposition. He is undoubtedly a man whom friends should, in the language of the immortal bard, grapple to their souls with hooks of steel." By reason of his energy, integrity and perspicuity, he would make a name for himself in any community.



MR. C. M. JENKINSON, M.L.A.

Photo by Poulsen.

LIEUTENANT DAVID THOMPSON SEYMOUR,

EX-COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

JUST seventy years ago a room was set aside at Somerset House, London, for the accommodation of two Commissioners appointed under the Police Act of Mr. Robert Peel, then the English Home Secretary. The apartment in question was not luxuriously appointed; indeed, it contained little else but a table and two chairs, for no one at the time, either in the House or out of it, took Mr. Peel's measure as being of serious importance. Indeed, the public somewhat ridiculed the new body of men, calling them, after Mr. Robert Peel, bobbies and peelers, by which two synonyms they are frequently known to this day; and it was not expected that they would prove more efficacious in the keeping of the peace, or the checking of crime than did the cranky and decrepit watchmen

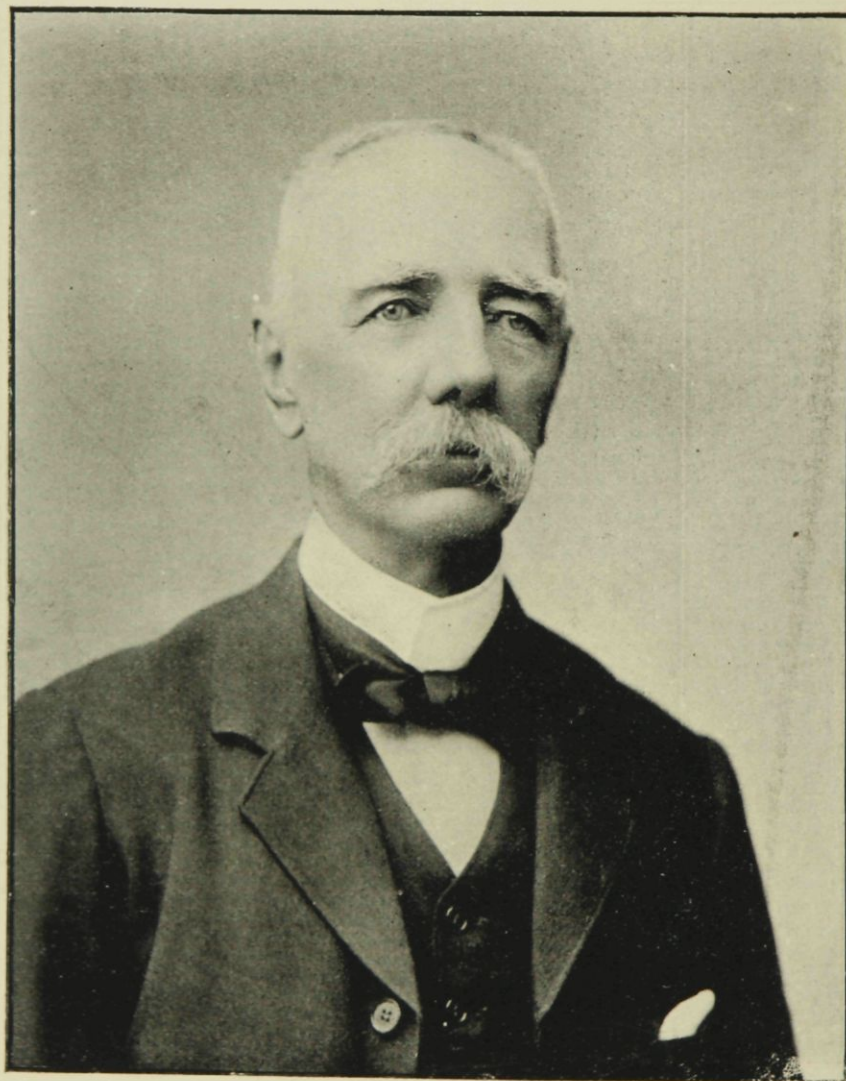
of the past. That, however, remained to be seen, and the men, being invested with the Common Law powers, privileges, and duties of the fore-time constables for preserving the peace, preventing robberies, and other felonies and apprehending offenders, took up their duties, whilst the metropolis looked on with derisive curiosity. However, they soon showed themselves equal to the performance of their new charge, and owing responsibility only to their commissioners, with such rigour and authority did they bear themselves, that four years later, the abuse of their powers being complained of, a Parliamentary enquiry was made into the whole matter. However, on the whole, this investigation redounded very favourably to the police, for by that term it is proper we should now call them. From that period the force, chiefly under the commands of men of military training, has done naught but progress, and the system has successfully extended itself throughout the British Empire, and has been liberally copied by foreign nations. The first Commissioner of Police in the colony of

Queensland is the subject of this biographical notice. David Thompson Seymour was born on the 5th November, 1832 (which date will be remembered by our readers as Guy Fawkes Day), at Ballimore Castle, County Galway, Ireland. He comes of a good and ancient family. He was educated firstly at a private school, and afterwards at Ennis College. Originally designed for the military profession, he entered the Army in the year 1856, and for three years was stationed at Limerick. After this he spent a period of one and a half years in Deal, England. Following upon this he received a commission to bring out to Sydney a draft of men from the 12th and the 40th regiments. This voyage in the Donnel Mackay was successfully and uneventfully accomplished by Mr. Seymour, and he remained in the metropolis of New South Wales till the year 1861, when he brought a detachment of the 12th regiment to Queensland. This was just after separation. Mr. Seymour was then offered, and he accepted, the post of aide-de-camp and private secretary to Sir George Bowen, the first Governor of the colony, still, however, retaining the command of his detachment. His services to the Queen, and to the colony generally, in this somewhat difficult triple capacity, did not escape the notice of the

Ministers of the Crown, for, on the passing of the Act in that behalf, Lieut. Seymour was elected as Queensland's First Commissioner of Police. This post was no sinecure. Previous to his assumption of the reins of office, each magistrate controlled his own police, who were mostly local men, this system not generally tending to the broadest and most liberal method of administration. All this it was necessary to alter, and the new Commissioner did the work very effectively. The men were re-sworn, and a large number of them were removed into foreign localities, and, generally, many radical changes were effected, much to the advantage of the public at large. Mr. Lewis, an experienced and most efficient officer, was, at the time, senior inspector in Brisbane. There was no detective force as yet, and Mr. Seymour decided to inaugurate one. He obtained the services of Mr. Lloyd, a capable detective officer from Victoria, about whom it was told Mr. Seymour at the time, that Queensland was getting and Victoria was losing the best detective the latter colony had ever had in its service. Many incidents, as exciting as interesting, have marked Mr. Seymour's

commissionership, concerning which the want of space alone forbids us a record. During the celebrated shearers' strike, when "the wool-sheds began to burn," Mr. Seymour personally directed his men at Longreach, Winton and other places. Riot and crime were effectively prevented by his prompt precautions, but one shot being fired, the perpetrator of which deed was caught red-handed and duly punished. The Commissioner and his officers and his men received the distinguished honour of the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for their prompt and efficient suppression of disorder consequent upon the shearers' strike. The Commissioner was also personally engaged in the suppression of the bread riots, which broke out in Brisbane and other centres of population in a most alarming manner. These, however, were quickly suppressed. Bushranging during Mr. Seymour's regime never obtained serious proportions. These ill-doers were never able to formulate themselves into gangs, as in other colonies, but were hunted down one by one, not a single individual

finally escaping capture. No gold escort has ever been ravished of its treasure in this colony, which fact, coupled with the comparative absence of bushranging, whilst rendering Queensland unique in those respects, redounds no little to the credit of the colony's police and detective forces, and the Commissioner then at their head. Indeed, it may be said with safety that, during Mr. Seymour's control, comparatively few important criminals escaped justice. Throughout this period of over 30 years, during which the colony of Queensland passed through all its rough untutored childhood, a strong hand, and yet at times a mild one withal, was absolutely necessary to hold in check, but not unduly restrain, the adventurous and pioneering instincts of its peoples. Whether the head of the police satisfied the exacting requirements of those rude and headstrong days, will, perhaps, best be indicated by a reference to the preceding history of Queensland, and an analysis of the part played by the police in the preservation of order and in the protection of life and property in that colony. As a matter of fact, it is generally recognised that there is no colony in which disorder has been kept in better check than in Queensland, and, during the rule of Mr. Seymour, the percentage of serious undiscovered crimes has been markedly low.



LIEUT. D. T. SEYMOUR.

Photo. by Poulson.

In 1895, the subject of this biographical notice, having with honour and credit held the control of the police of Queensland for the unexampled period of 31½ years, relinquished his commissionership and retired on a pension. On his retirement a movement was set on foot in Queensland to make him a presentation as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by the officers and men of the police force of the colony. This ultimately resulted in the presentation of a casket containing a purse of 400 guineas, at a meeting where were present 120 officers and men. The casket, which is of solid silver, is inscribed as follows:—"This casket, with a purse of sovereigns, is presented to D. T. Seymour, Esq., by the members of the Queensland police who served under his command while commissioner from 1864 to 1895, as a mark of their respect and esteem. Brisbane, January 31, 1895." On the same side as the inscription are engraved a figure of a foot constable and one of a mounted constable, who support the English coat of arms. On the reverse side of the casket is the Queensland coat of arms, with the years of Mr. Seymour's entrance into and retirement

from the service. At one end are the letters V.R., and at the other the letters Q.P. The casket also bears Mr. Seymour's monogram, with his crest and motto, *Foy Pour Devoir*. It is ornamented with representations of Queensland fruits and foliage. Mr. Seymour has many of those qualities which go to make a successful soldier. Possessed of considerable foresight, he always put into effect those measures which he deemed the occasion demanded, with that military promptness and energy which is always so valuable in unexpected crises. Nor was he wanting in that diplomatic discretion, which at times is so essential to be exercised by those in high places. Resolute in demeanour, and yet courteous, simple and kindly in manner, he was ever as popular among his subordinates who rendered him such ready obedience, and who now remember him with affection, as he was and continues to be esteemed and respected by the people of Queensland, in whose interests he has worked the best years of his life. To conclude, it may be said of Mr. Seymour, that he will be ever remembered by those most fitted to judge as "a soldier and a gentleman." The late Commissioner married firstly the daughter of W. A. Brown, Sheriff of Queensland, by whom he has issue six daughters, and secondly to Miss Stephenson, of Melbourne, by which latter lady he has issue two sons.

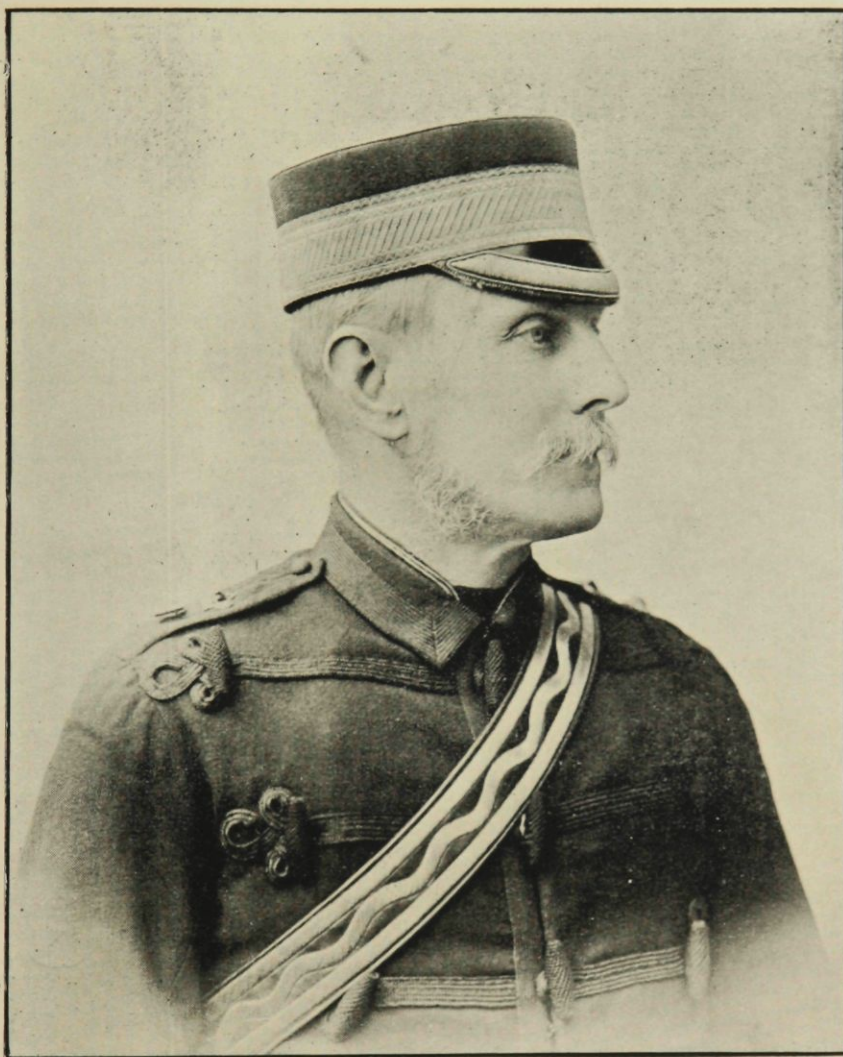
LIEUT.-COL. G. H. NEWMAN

POLICE MAGISTRATE, CUNNAMULLA.

IT is extremely fortunate for Queensland that there are many gentlemen in the public service of the colony who are competent, from their commercial and legal training, to fill magisterial and other high posts, and discharge these onerous duties with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the public with whom they are brought into direct contact. The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this chapter, Lieut.-Col. Newman, Police Magistrate at Cunnamulla, is deserving of success, not only on account of the diversified commercial and legal knowledge he has acquired, but for his integrity and the thorough manner in which he has performed the duties appertaining to the several important public positions which he has held, and also for the deep interest he has evinced in and the time he has devoted to the Defence Force of the colony. George Henry Newman is the only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Joseph Newman, of Her Majesty's East India Company, and was born at Leatherhead, County Surrey, England, on July 7, 1845. He was educated privately under Dr. John Yates, L.L.D., at Peckham, and at other schools in England. Upon quitting his studies he entered the employ of Adolphus Lindgrer and Son, later on joining Messrs. Grant, Hodgson and Co. (now Grant, Chambers and Co.), who were the largest tobacco brokers in the world, the firm frequently paying £20,000 per week in duty. In 1854, when he was 21 years of age, he went out to Queensland with some members of his family. His first experiences in the colony were on the Calliope goldfields. A contemporary of his on the field was Mr. John Hamilton, the representative in the Legislative Assembly for Cook, and who also occupies the position of Government

"whip." Mr. Newman remained on the field for about twelve months, during which time he won a fair amount of the precious metal, and went to Brisbane, where he became engaged in commercial pursuits. After the monetary crisis of 1866 he was employed in winding up several important estates, which operation he carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. He then occupied positions in the offices of Messrs. Joseph Kohn and Co., Berens, Ranniger and Co., and Orr and Honeyman, from which firms he holds high testimonials, as also from the late managers of the old Bank of Queensland and the Commercial Bank. Mr. Newman was following the business of a commercial broker in Brisbane, when Mr. (now Sir S. W.) Griffith, the present Chief Justice of the colony, who was then Attorney-General in the Douglas Administration, nominated him for the position of Official Trustee in Insolvency. He was appointed on December 1, 1878. The *Brisbane Telegraph*, in commenting on the appointment, wrote in the following eulogistic strain:—"The public, and especially that portion

engaged in commercial pursuits, may fairly be congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Newman in this capacity. Mr. Newman has been in the colony since 1875, and during the whole of his residence here has been engaged in occupations calculated to give him a thorough knowledge of the work he is now called upon to discharge. . . . Mr. Griffith has, we believe, with his usual discrimination, selected the best man offering for the important post in question." In the *Brisbane Courier* there appeared the following complimentary paragraph:—"We understand that the appointment of Official Trustee in Insolvency has been conferred on Mr. G. H. Newman. That gentleman has had a commercial experience of nearly 14 years in this colony, is generally liked and respected, and his appointment is, we think, creditable to the Government, and will be considered very satisfactory by business people." On January 1, 1885, Mr. Newman was promoted to be Curator of Intestate Estates and Curator in Insanity. He retained that position until December 1st, 1893, when, owing to ill-health and the amalgamation of the offices of the Curator in Intestacy and Insanity and the Official Trustee in Insolvency at Brisbane, he was retrenched. Clause 71



LIEUT.-COL. G. H. NEWMAN.

Photo. by Poulsen.

of the Civil Service Act of 1889 (under which Mr. Newman was retrenched) provides:—"Any competent officer whose services may be dispensed with through no fault of his own, but in consequence of the reduction of the number of officers in any department, or by amalgamating two or more departments, shall, if he continues to be of good character after leaving the service, have a prior claim to re-appointment without examination when a vacancy occurs in the same class in which he was employed." Nearly eleven months after his retrenchment there was a vacant clerkship in the Treasury, and he was accordingly appointed to the position. At a meeting of the Executive Council on April 19, 1899, Mr. Newman was, on the recommendation of the Public Service Board, promoted to the post of Police Magistrate at Cunnamulla, a town which is distant 630 miles west from Brisbane by rail. The appointment gave the utmost satisfaction to his numerous friends and brother officers in the Public Service. Almost immediately after his arrival in the colony Mr. Newman commenced to take an interest

in the Defence Force. He practically raised the corps of Brisbane Engineers, which he commanded from May 2, 1876, to June 8, 1888. He was mentioned in general orders by Colonel French, C.M.G., R.A., for "zeal and energy" whilst so employed, and promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel unattached. The Engineers have been disbanded, but the submarine portion of the corps is still in existence. Mr. Newman was a magistrate of the territory from 1877 to 1894. He was for some years vice-president of the Brisbane School of Arts, when it was under the presidency of the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., formerly Premier of Queensland, but now Government Resident of Thursday Island. In 1875, at All Saints' Church, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Mr. Newman espoused Caroline, the second daughter of the late Lieutenant Frederick Gordon, R.N., and has issue three sons and one daughter. Mr. Newman has always been noted, both in and out of the service, as a man who possesses a singularly amiable, kind and genial disposition. He reads much, and is a great observer, and that he will bring intelligence and dignity to bear on his new position, there is no doubt. In the words of Shakespeare—

"His years but young, but his experience old;
His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe;
And, in a word—for far behind his worth
Come all the praises that I now bestow—
He is complete in features and in mind,
With all good graces to grace a gentleman."

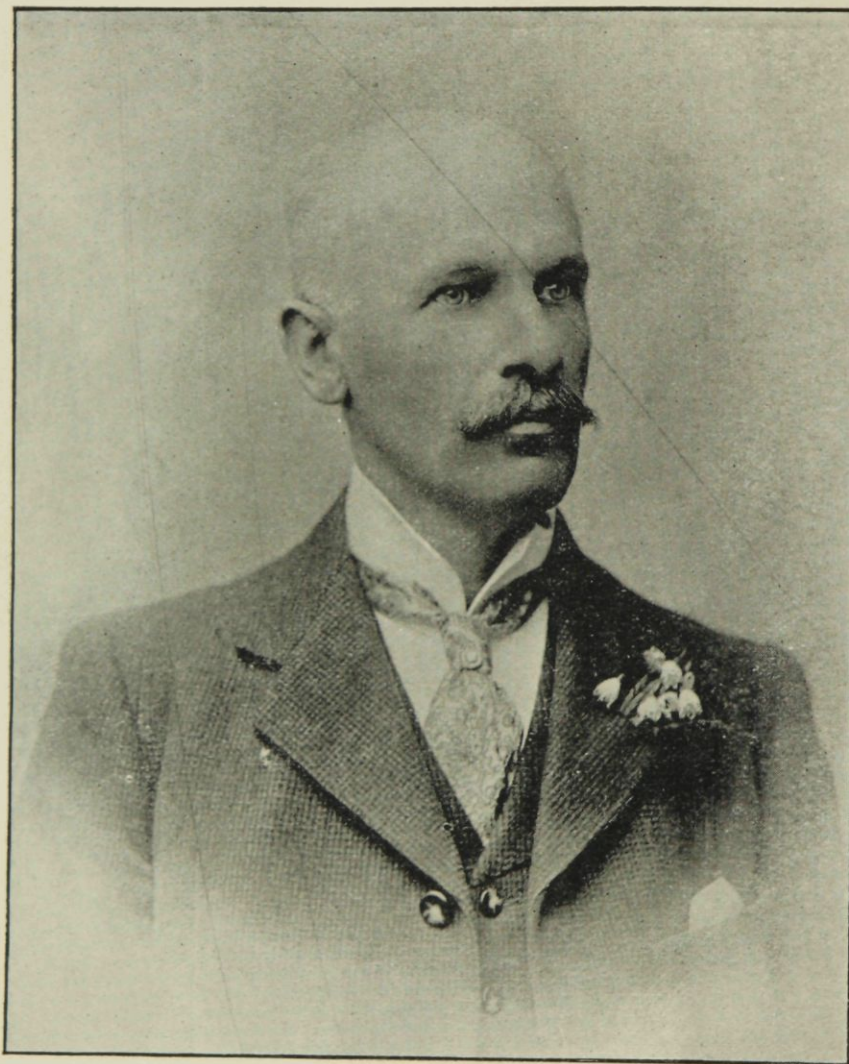
MR. JOHN REID, J.P.,

BRISBANE.

HERE are few Scotchmen or their descendants who have not achieved success in Australasia, as elsewhere, either in their professions, or as merchants or manufacturers. They are without exception the most level-headed men in the world, and their indomitable pluck and perseverance under adverse circumstances, are characteristics which any nation might well be proud of. Among prominent Scottish mercantile men of Queensland, the name of Mr. John Reid, J.P. is worthy of honourable mention. Having established himself in Edward Street, Brisbane, in 1894, as an iron and steel merchant and importer of every description of mine, colliery, engineers and sugar mill furnishings, his business has since then increased by leaps and bounds. Coupled with his great business ability and tact, Mr. Reid's firm in Glasgow, Messrs. Reid Bros., are large cash purchasers from leading manufacturing merchants throughout the United Kingdom, which enables him to adequately supply the Queensland market with iron and steel goods at bedrock prices. The subject of this sketch was born in Cumberland, England, on July 26, 1853. His parents were Scotch, his father having been taken to England when he was a young man. He was a well-known mining engineer, and formerly owned the Htgh-House hematite iron ore mines at Frizington, Cumberland, being then original proprietor. John, who was his youngest son, was educated at private schools in Glasgow, and at the age of 16 entered the employ of the firm of Reid Bros., iron and steel merchants. Mr. Reid gained a thorough knowledge of the iron and steel trade throughout Scotland, and, as previously stated, went out to Queensland in 1894, and established the business which bears his name. He appears to have entered the competitive lists just at a time when there happened

to be an opening for the specialities with which he is associated, and took full advantage of the opportunity. As regards mining requisites and engineering goods, he is without doubt in touch with some of the largest manufacturing firms of Great Britain. This is particularly the case in respect of the improved compound steel wire ropes manufactured by Messrs. Allan, Whyte and Co. at the Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works, Rutherglen, Glasgow. This widely-known firm makes all descriptions of wire ropes for collieries, mines, cable tramways, aerial ropeways, transmission of power, suspension bridges, ploughing tackle, &c. The wire ropes have come greatly into favour throughout the mining districts of Queensland, on account of their general reliability, as nothing but the soundest material is utilised. Mr. Reid has large stocks of wire ropes at Charters Towers and general mining stores at Croydon, having an agent at the latter place. Numerous mining managers at Charters Towers and elsewhere, have expressed their high appreciation of Allan Whyte

and Co.'s wire ropes, which are becoming more popular every day. At the Brisbane International Exhibition in 1897, they were awarded a gold medal and certificate of merit. It may be mentioned that all the cables used in the aerial cableway at Vauxhall, London, to facilitate the demolition of the old bridge across the Thames, and to assist in the construction of the new bridge, were supplied by Messrs. Allan, Whyte and Co. The trials of the cableway made at the opening and testing on January 11, 1899, were extremely satisfactory, and the opinion was generally expressed that, for the work required at Vauxhall bridge, no other form of machinery could approach the cableway for speed and smoothness of working. Messrs. Reid Bros. have a large business of a like nature at Johannesburg, South Africa, and three of Mr. Reid's nephews carry on a similar business to his at 412 Kent Street, Sydney, under the style of J. R. Reid & Sons, and are doing an excellent trade. In addition to his agencies, Mr. John Reid is sole agent in Queensland for the British Explosives Syndicate, Ltd., who are manufacturers of nitro-compounds for blasting, &c., including No. 1 dynamite, blasting-gelatine, gelatine-dynamite, gelignite, British gelignite and cordite paste. The syndicate's factory is situated



MR. JOHN REID, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

Thames at Pitsea, Essex, and owing to the proximity of the factory to Hovehaven, the shipping place for explosives on the Thames, the syndicate have exceptional facilities for the prompt execution of export or home orders. At the beginning of 1898, Mr. Reid's name was added to the Commission of the Peace of Queensland. Since his arrival in the colony Mr. Reid married a daughter of the late Major T. E. Soady, of the Bengal Army, whose residence, "Edrington," in Berwickshire, was one of the most beautiful estates in Scotland. Mrs. Reid is a cousin of Sir Anthony Dickson Home, V.C., formerly Surgeon-General in the British Army. This gentleman greatly distinguished himself by his bravery at Lucknow, which gained him the much-coveted Victoria Cross. Mr. Reid has a pleasant country residence at Southport, to the bracing climate of which town, he and his wife repair during the enervating summer months. Mr. Reid is a fine specimen of the sturdy Scottish race—that race which has ably assisted in making the United States of America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand the prosperous countries that they are to-day. Grand

empire builders, these Caledonians, whose grit and perseverance are beyond praise. Mr. Reid is the personification of honour and rectitude, and he is greatly esteemed by his numerous customers and by his employees for these good qualities, no less than for his geniality and goodness of heart.

MR. PATRICK ROBERTSON GORDON,

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEENSLAND.

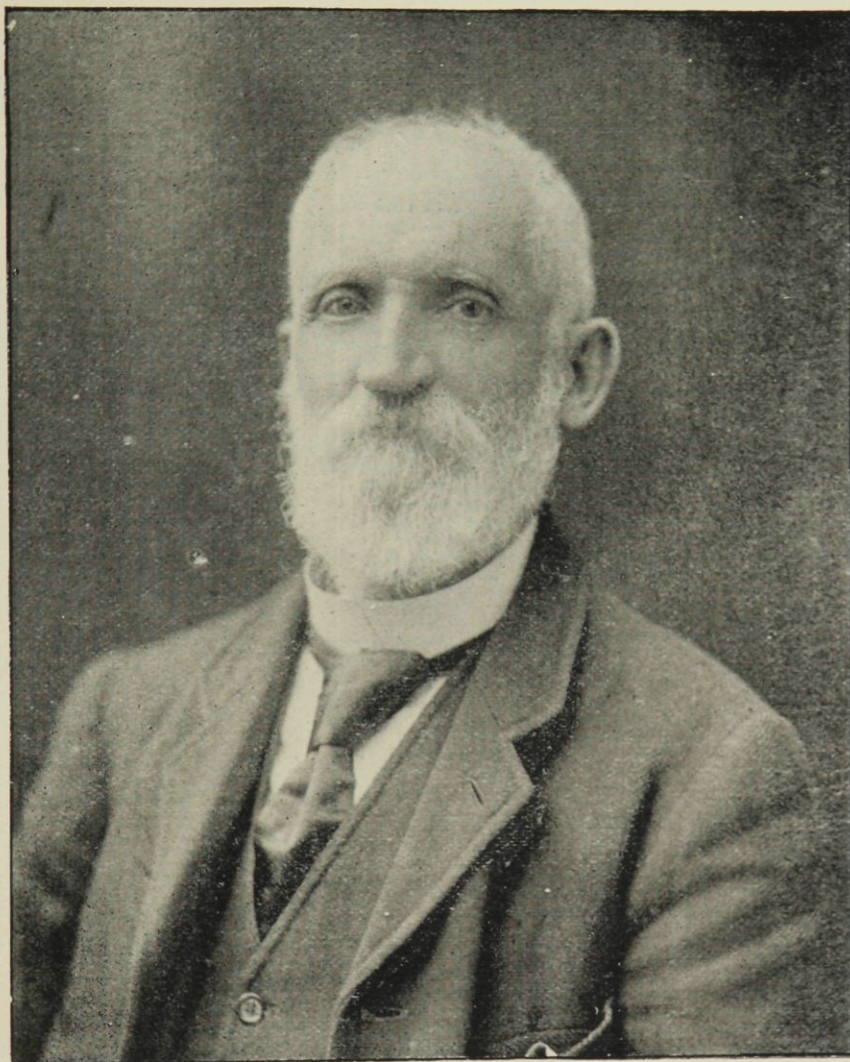
NOTWITHSTANDING the importance of the mineral wealth of the colony of Queensland, it is easily overshadowed by its magnificent pastoral developments. The products of this, which is so pre-

eminently Queensland's great staple, contributes no less than 60 per cent of the colony's total exports, besides providing for the large meat consumption of its inhabitants. And if we consider that, with a population of 460,000 persons in 1895, the colony contained within its boundaries 480,000 horses, 6,800,000 cattle, and nearly 20,000,000 of sheep, and if we further take into consideration the necessary number of persons who derive their support from, and whose services are required in connection with, these multitudinous flocks and herds, then we may form a fairly just computation of the relative importance of this vast industry. Sad havoc, both far and wide, has, however, been worked amongst all this stock by the devastating tick, and the far more fatal and ever ubiquitous bacteria of tuberculosis. Although it is only quite recently that the researches of the great scientist "Koch," and other bacteriologists have traced the life-history of this death-dealing microbe, still it is now sufficiently demonstrated that the disease, as transmitted to man, is chiefly derived from meat and milk coming from infected sources. Such being the case, and knowing as we do by the authorised reports of the Registrar-General, that tuberculosis is accountable for one-third of all the deaths in the colony, it should be clear to all that the importance

of a clean source of supply of these foods cannot possibly be over-estimated. Indeed, the most strenuous efforts are now being made by Governments all over the world, to combat and stamp out this dread disease, and the subject has very properly received considerable and continuous attention from the Queensland Government, which has displayed itself in several Acts of Parliament, dealing with the whole hygiene of stock. The Government has, in addition, obtained the valuable services of the subject of this sketch, to supervise the due administration of the various enactments dealing with the question, and to be Chief Inspector of Stock for the whole colony. Mr. Patrick Robertson Gordon, the gentleman referred to, was born of good Scotch parentage in Aberdeen, Scotland, in the year 1834. His early education was acquired at a country academy, whence he entered as a private student the Mareschal College, made for ever famous by Dugald Dalgetty in the "Legend of Montrose." When the flowing tide of emigration set towards this colony in 1853, Mr. Gordon came with it, not to delve with feverish

haste for the yellow nuggets, but rather to more serenely search for the "Golden Fleece." His initial colonial venture was as manager and part proprietor of certain station properties, controlled by an English Company, consisting, amongst others, of the Hon S. Keith Falconer and Lord Charles Pelham Clinton, brother of the Duke of Newcastle. Under his management those properties acquired the reputation of producing the highest-priced clip of wool hitherto bred in Victoria, and Mr. Gordon became scarcely less noted for his fine and valuable stud of horses. His thorough and varied experience in matters of stock became rapidly appreciated, and when pleuro-pneumonia first made its appearance in New South Wales, in the year 1864, Mr. Gordon was offered the appointment of an Inspector of Stock in that colony, which he accepted, and the first work entrusted to him was the destruction of the Yarra Yarra herd. This was his first introduction to the public

service. His appointment as the Metropolitan Inspector of Stock for Sydney followed, in which capacity he assisted Mr. Bruce in the eradication of scab from the mother colony. His services were next sought by the Government of Queensland, who commissioned him to draft a "Diseases in Stock Bill" for that colony, and so favourable an impression did he create in the discharge of this task, that on the Bill becoming law, in 1868, he received the appointment of our first Chief Inspector for Stock. On the passing of the Brands Act in 1872, he was invested with the added duties of Registrar, and Chief Inspector of Brands. The drafting of the two measures referred to, as well as of most of the other legislative enactments affecting stock, were Mr. Gordon's sole handiwork. In conjunction with the late Home Secretary, Sir Horace Tozer, Mr. Pound, the Bacteriologist, and with the past and present Ministers for Agriculture, Mr. Gordon has taken part in many recent conferences with members of Southern Governments, on the pressing question of the suppression of the tick, and the various precautionary measures in connection with this parasite. As one so deeply concerned with flocks and herds, it was but meet and natural that he should have had a large share in the founding of our National



MR. P. R. GORDON.

Photo by Poulsen.

Association, which scheme originated with himself, Mr. Trenwick, and Mr. Gresley Lukin, then proprietor of the *Brisbane Courier*, but now of Wellington, New Zealand. This fine association which has made Bowen Park, Brisbane, the annual focus of national and industrial life, must always look back for its first parentage to the zealous co-operation of those three gentlemen. The Brisbane Musical Union is another important institution for whose birth and rearing Mr. Gordon is in like manner responsible, and, here again, we find him one of three, the Hon. W. H. Wilson, and Mr. R. T. Jeffries being joint founders with him of that society, which has proved one of the most successful musical bodies in Australasia. It is only within the last couple of years that Mr. Gordon (who has a fine musical taste) has ceased to share with his favourite instrument (the violin) in the choral performances of the union. A man of large intellectual grasp, wide reading, and catholicity of taste, Mr. Gordon has always taken a deep interest in all that scientific work, which more particularly comes within the province of his duties and experience, and

throughout the pages of the press his ready pen has ever been at the service of the public for the promotion of its best interests. A wide discretion is placed in Mr. Gordon's hands, and to his well-known powers of organisation and scientific experience and administration, the pastoralists look with confidence, in the near future, for the gradual diminution and final eradication of the various diseases of stock, which now afflict them, no less than do the general public look to him for an insurance of an unpolluted and healthy meat and milk supply for the colony of Queensland.

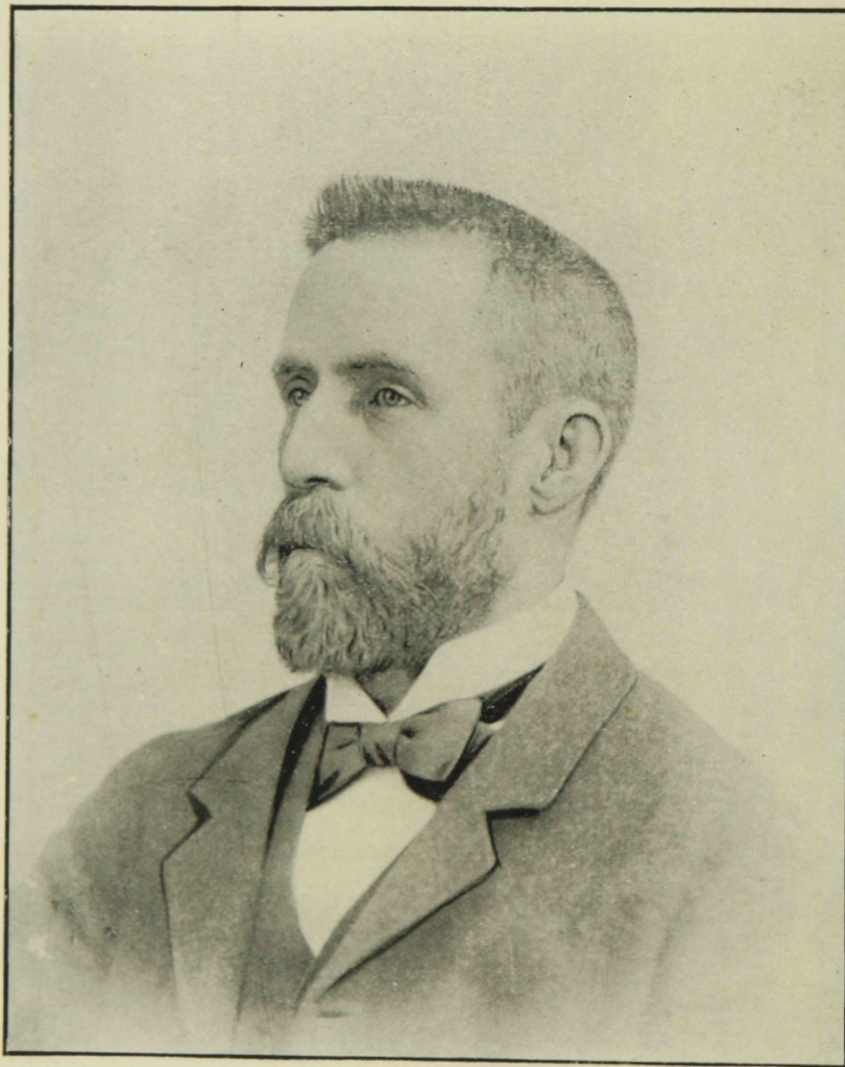
MR. JOHN CAMERON, J.P.,

A PASTORAL PIONEER.

THE sturdy pioneers who explored the pastoral lands of Queensland during the early period of its history played such an influential part in the founding of the colony, that there scarcely exists to-day a large industrial or commercial interest which does not, to some extent, owe its development to their adventurous enterprise. When the squatter visited the unknown wilds of the colony's vast territory, and settled here and there in quest of fortune, and, in the face of various hardships, he undertook risks and privations which few Australians would nowadays accept, however great a premium were offered. With dauntless spirit and energy he led the way; others followed, more or less timidly, till gradually small communities were formed. Agricultural as well as grazing pursuits were entered into, mineral deposits were discovered, and various trading connections gradually grew till they attained their present respectable proportions. Indeed, it is only by reviewing the growth of Queensland's producing resources since the pioneering days that one can duly appreciate the widespread influence which had its origin in the perseverance of the first few graziers whose attention was attracted by the pastoral possibilities of the colony. Foremost among those who have been prominently associated with the development of the pastoral industries of the colony is the subject of our sketch. John Cameron, J.P., ex-M.L.A., was born in March, 1845, in British Guiana, S. America, where the family engaged for many years in the sugar-growing enterprise. The valorous name of Cameron, like that of Campbell and a few others, is so familiarly associated with ancient Scottish history and chieftainship that it is unnecessary to refer to the lineage further than to mention that the personality we are sketching springs from the Camerons of Dawnie, a branch of the Glenevis ilk, the founder of which (Sir Ewen Cameron) distinguished himself as a warrior and gained special recognition for gallantry at Cullodin from Prince Charlie. Mr. Cameron's grandfather, an officer in the 79th Highlanders, also exhibited the valiant strain, and was in active service at Waterloo and other battles. The family, of which Mr. John Cameron is a member, migrated to Australia in 1832 (when he

was a lad) and settled in Victoria. He received his first educational training at the Scotch College, Melbourne, which is notable for having intellectually fledged more sterling and successful men than any educational institution in Australia. Subsequently he had a period of instruction at the Geelong Grammar School, and, finishing his educational studies at the early age of 14, began the more serious business of life on his father's station in the New England district. In 1863 he left, in company with his father and Messrs. J. and W. Crombie (now of "Greenhill") to travel a small mob of mixed sheep into Western Queensland. On the 10th June, 1864, after a long and difficult journey, the little party of plucky pioneers reached their destination and settled down at Barcardine, where a magnificent stretch of country lay offering itself as the reward of perseverance. In those days the conveyance of wool to Rockhampton occupied three months, as against 48 hours at the present time, but the high prices obtainable (2s. 6d. per lb. for scoured wool) somewhat compensated for this disadvantage. The whole of that

part of Western Queensland which lies between the Barcoo and the Thompson rivers may be said to have been practically pioneered by the Camerons and Crombies. After spending eighteen months on the Barcardine Downs, Mr. Cameron undertook the overseership of Alice Downs station, then managed by Mr. A. Saunders, and two years afterwards he was offered and accepted the management of "Wilby," now part of Mount Cornish and Aramac stations. In 1869 he became one of a partnership which owned several properties that are now of great value. There were many difficulties to surmount in order to successfully farm large areas of country at that time, and in some instances it was not considered worth attempting, as the country was too far into the Never-Never to be worth much then. In 1877 the partnership was dissolved and a settlement made, and Messrs. Cameron and Crombie, having realised on all their interests therein, purchased "Kensington Downs" from Mr. Donald Gunn. Here at once they showed their exceptional power of perseverance, and their rare capabilities for surmounting difficulties, for (at the same time purchasing "Greenhills" from Mr. H. W. Barton) they ran the two properties successfully for a period of four years, when the partnership terminated



MR. J. CAMERON, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

and the joint ownership was settled by Mr. Crombie taking "Greenhills," and Mr. Cameron retaining "Kensington Downs." This fine property, which has been steadily improved since Mr. Cameron became its sole owner, is situated on the western side of the Thompson River, about 25 miles from the town of Muttaborra, and 78 miles north-east of Longreach, the terminus of the Central railway. It has an area of 625 square miles of beautiful undulating downs, shaded here and there by dwarfed timber. The leasehold, which is divided into 30 paddocks and carries 15,000 sheep, is of that heavily-grassed and highly-fattening character for which the Mitchell Downs have become famous. In every respect "Kensington Downs" is a model homestead. Mr. Cameron has shown, among his many demonstrations of what can be done with Australian soil, that the cultivation of vegetables is only a monopoly by the Chinese because European settlers are too indolent or thoughtless to give that slight attention necessary for the production of excellent results. The Central district was the continuous home of the Cameron family from 1864 to

1891, and the prosperity which Mr. John Cameron has attained is in its history but a reflex of the gradual progress of the Mitchell district from the almost inaccessible prairie discovered by Landsborough, to the highly improved pastures of to-day. Mr. Cameron represented the Mitchell district in the Legislative Assembly from 1893 to 1896, and in that capacity rendered an excellent account of his stewardship. He is a Justice of the Peace, and other distinctive positions which have been conferred upon him include the following: He was a member of the committee appointed by the Government to investigate the affairs of the Q.N. Bank, and since then has been a director of that bank; he is also a director of the Darling Downs and Western Land Co., the Alliance Insurance Co., the Union Trustee Co. of Australia; has been chairman of the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Co. during the past three years, and for the same period has acted as president of the United Pastoralists' Association of Queensland; he has held the presidency of the Central Queensland Pastoral Employers' Association for a term of four successive years; is a member of the Stock Board, and also of the Central Rabbit Board; president of the Queensland Scottish Rifles, president of the Longreach Jockey Club, the Longreach Pastoral Society, and the Eagle Farm Sports Club. It is a high tribute to Scotland that her sons form the majority of distinguished Queenslanders, and it is yet a greater honour that they have generally achieved distinction by sheer perseverance and merit.

MR. W. E. PARRY-OKEDEN,

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
QUEENSLAND.

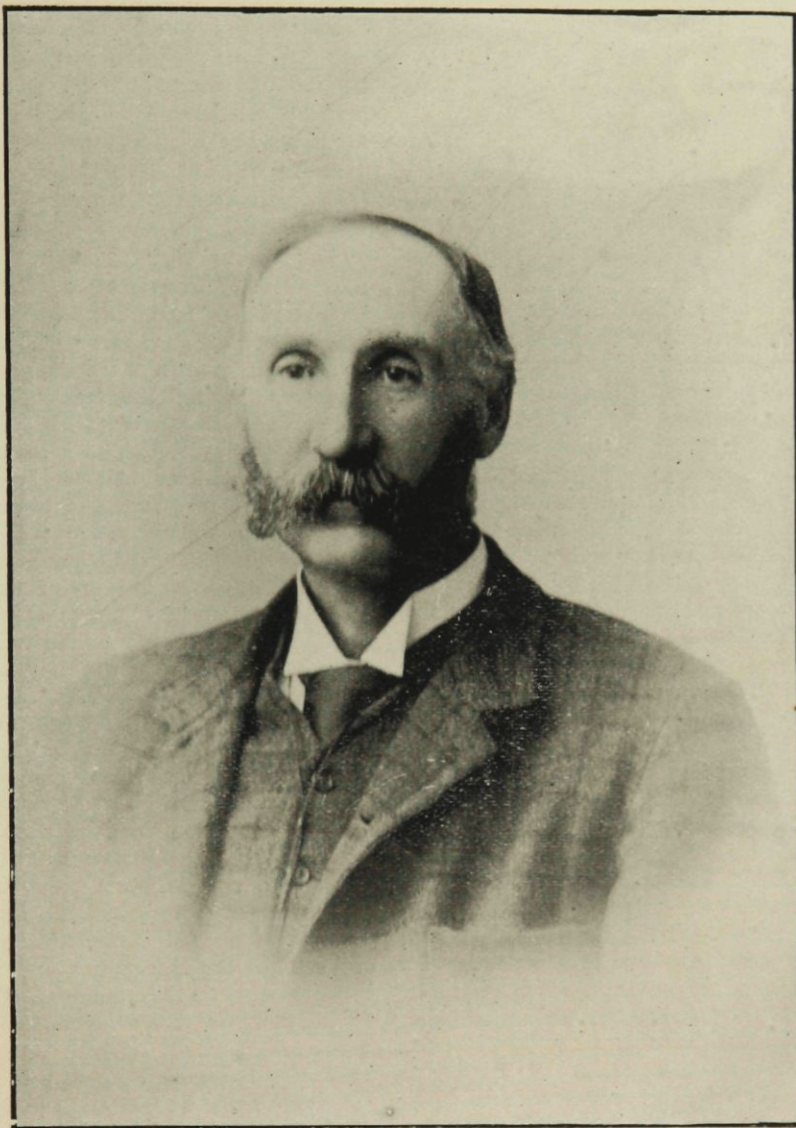
IN connection with the administration of the laws of the country, the effective organisation and supervision of the police force is of supreme importance. The official who is chiefly responsible for the maintenance of the "law and order," occupies a position which entails continual anxieties that demand a quick-witted, experienced, and resolute mind to cope with them. It is a position in which a high degree of both nerve and brain power is constantly called into requisition, and the consequent tension is often so severe, that even mere intellect and courage would, in many emergencies, utterly fail, if unaccompanied by a strong capacity for physical endurance. The office of Commissioner of Police in this colony is one which entails, besides multitudinous routine duties, a responsible oversight that frequently necessitates a prompt exercise of judgment on most momentous matters. The Queensland Commissioner of Police possesses a temperament, which is admirably adapted for the duties of the important post he occupies. Of valorous ancestry, and with a thorough training, a dauntless spirit, and a fine physique, he has that courageous persistence, which Lovelace, in "Seek and Find," commends in the couplet:—

"Attempt an end and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hid but search will find it out."

William Edward Parry-Okeden, born May 13th, 1841, on Maramumbla,

one of his father's stations on the Snowy River, Monaro, New South Wales, descends from an ancient Dorset family. He is the only son of the late David Parry-Okeden, J.P., who served in early life as a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and who was at the date of his death, August 9th, 1895, at the age of 86, the last survivor of the famous battle of Navarino, fought on October 20th, 1827, in which engagement he received his first wound in active service. From obituary notices of the life of this old colonist, we learn that he was also present at a desperate encounter between the *Glasgow* and a 22-gun corvette, a Greek pirate, which was cut out by the *Glasgow's* boats from under the batteries at Hydra. On this occasion, his bravery was so recognised, that he was detailed, with a crew of 20 men, to take charge of the prize. He was afterwards appointed to the *Ariadne*, under Captain Marryat, the popular nautical novelist. Mr. Okeden was transferred to the warship *Donegal*, then to the *Brisk*, on which he did duty as lieutenant, and

experienced the hardships of a cruise in the North Sea. He subsequently came to Australia, purchased a trading schooner, of which he took command. After further sea experiences (many incidents of which would be interesting to relate, did space permit), Mr. Okeden purchased Maramumbla station, in the Monaro district, New South Wales, where he had numerous sensational adventures with bushrangers—experiences in which Mrs. Okeden bravely shared. In 1840 he made an exploring excursion in the Gippsland, which was then an almost unknown district, and on the Glengarry (now the Latrobe) River, formed a station named, after his wife, "Rosedale," which name has been retained by the town which exists in the locality. Subsequently he sold his station, and removed to Melbourne, where he resided for many years. In 1860, he came to Queensland, and from that date up to 1874 (when his wife died), his time was occupied either as the manager or owner of stations. From 1875, up to the time of his death, he resided with his son, Mr. W. E. Parry-Okeden, Commissioner of Police, to whose family he had always been greatly attached. A man of massive frame, and wonderful physique, who, in his early days, distinguished himself as a swordsman, pistol shot, and boxer, also



MR. W. E. PARRY-OKEDEN.

Photo by Poulsen.

for horsemanship and driving—a capable and conscientious magistrate—and, above all, a practical Christian, who, as a labour of love, for many years conducted religious services in bush towns, where there was no settled minister, the life of David Parry-Okeden was full of incidents, and manly accomplishments, which won for him reverential popularity wherever he was intimately known. The family of Okeden (vide Burke's Landed Gentry) came originally from Ellingham, near Ringwood, in Hampshire, where they had a good estate and a large mansion house (value in 1641, £250 per annum, vide "Hutchinses, Dorset.") They were also possessed of a large extent of ground in the New Forest, which still retains the name of "Okeden's Purlie." In 1774, Catherine Jane Okeden was espoused by Major David Parry, of the 20th Regiment, and subsequently Governor of Barbados. Of the union was an issue of two sons—David Okeden and Humphrey. David Okeden Parry-Okeden, in

compliance with the will of his grandfather, assumed his maternal surname of Okeden, and married first (1796) Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Harris, of Sturminster Marshall, and second (1817) Harriet Jane Capel, sister of the Earl of Essex (vide Burke's Peerage), and had one daughter and six sons, of whom the late Mr. David Parry-Okeden, J.P., was the youngest. The present head of the family is Uvedale E. Parry-Okeden, late of the 18th and 10th Hussars, who occupies the family seat at Turnworth, near Blandford, Dorset. William Edward Parry-Okeden, Commissioner of Police, and the subject of our sketch, was educated till the age of twelve years of age by private tutorship, and then at the Melbourne Diocesan Grammar School, and at St. Kilda Grammar School, Victoria. He was subsequently articled to Mr. Winfield Athenborough, solicitor, still practising in Melbourne. During this period he also had three years' serviceable training in the Victorian Rifles. Relinquishing law, in the year 1861, he engaged in pastoral pursuits with his father in Queensland, and while thus employed gained experience which was of considerable practical use to him, in the position he has since held. In December, 1879, he was appointed Inspector of the Border Patrol, and was then sworn in by the late Mr. T. H. B. Barron, in the office of which he is now head. After initiating the border customs, Mr. Okeden (from 1872 to 1886), held the appointment of Police Magistrate at Cunnamulla, Charleville, and Gayndah. In 1870, he espoused Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Piggott Wall, St. Vincent and Barbadoes, West Indies, and the issue of the union has been three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. During 1886, he was appointed Immigration Agent, and established the Government Labour Bureau, which still exists; and, in 1887, was deputed, in conjunction with Mr. Kinnaird Rose, the well-known war correspondent, to act as a commission to enquire into coal management—the result of which was a very serviceable and practical report, a highly complimentary reference to which was made in the "Howard Association Report of 1888." In 1889, Mr. Okeden was appointed to the office of Under-Colonial Secretary, and subsequently to be the first Principal Under Secretary for Queensland. While holding the last-named position (in 1893), he was delegated by the Government to visit Victoria, and inquire into the working of the labor colonies. The report furnished in connection with this mission, bore further testimony to his keen powers of observance. In 1894, he was appointed with Mr. O'Donovan, C.M.G., to represent the Government of Queensland at the Requiem Mass for the repose of the late President Carnot's soul, and later in the same year (during the shearers' strike) was appointed District Magistrate under the "Peace Prevention Act," a position which invested him with more power than has been reposed in any other magisterial official in Australia. He was sent out in command of a special force of mounted infantry, sworn in as police, to quell the trouble in the disturbed districts. The capability shown by him in connection with the discharge of this important trust was appropriately recognised during the following year (1895), by his appointment to the office of Commissioner of Police, the duties pertaining to which position he has since consistently discharged in a manner which has well warranted the selection made for the responsible post he occupies. In 1896, Mr. Okeden, under special instruction, made a journey through Cape York peninsula, and round the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and furnished a valuable report on the native police, and on the condition of the aborigines in Northern Queensland, which has been productive of great good. By what we have set forth in this brief sketch of his career, it will be noted that Police-Commissioner Okeden has had wide and varied experiences which eminently fit him for his present official position—in which a good knowledge of human nature is as essential as a resolute and resourceful character.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN M'DONNELL, J.P.,

UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS.

It is questionable whether the Press or the Post and Telegraph service of a country is of the most importance as a factor of public convenience and usefulness. A deep consideration of the matter rather leads to the

conclusion that they are co-equal and somewhat inseparable agencies in serving the public in the every-day needs of communication—private, commercial and social—the requirements of which grow with civilisation. When one considers the rapid development and extension which during the past two or three decades has taken place in the post and telegraph service of the Australian colonies, it must be obvious that the controlling officers hold posts of trust and responsibility which rank among the highest in the state. In fact, it would be difficult to conclusively demonstrate that any other position in Government officialdom carries with it equal responsibilities; for on the efficient working of the post and telegraph service the management of every department of the state depends, to a degree which if actually set down would doubtless be found to indicate that without the aid of the post and telegraph the usefulness of nearly every other department of the public service would be reduced on an average by at least 50 per cent. The post and telegraph system of Queensland compares well with that of any other British colony, and its efficiency is largely due to the consistent good management of the service. For a long term of years the colony has been fortunate in having as Under-Secretary of the Post and Telegraph department, and Superintendent of Telegraphs, the services of an official who has graduated through sheer practical experience and perseverance. John M'Donnell is a native of Cork, Ireland. His father for a lengthy period held the position of postmaster at Cork. After receiving the advantages of a sound English education and good home training, the subject of our sketch set sail for Australia, arriving in Victoria in 1852. During his stay in that colony he had experiences and adventures on the goldfields of Bendigo, Ballarat, Tarrangower and other places where rushes took place. Meeting with no marked good fortune, he migrated to Sydney in 1854, and, after being some time in a merchant's office, he, on the 28th of August of that year, entered the public service in the capacity of clerk in the Immigration Department. In 1856 his usefulness and diligence were rewarded by promotion to a senior clerkship in the Registrar-General's Department, where he was entrusted with the charge of the vital statistics and registration of births, deaths and marriages. In 1858, he compiled the general statistics of New South Wales. At this time the separation of the area which constitutes Queensland had not taken place, a circumstance which in many respects rendered this work of compilation a difficult and important undertaking. Whilst in New South Wales he also took an active interest in military matters, and was a member of the Volunteer Rifle Brigade in that colony till 1860, when (in the month of February), he was appointed to the position of clerk in the Police Department of Queensland, which colony had been separated from New South Wales during the previous year, and had been invested at once with responsible government. In October, 1860, he was appointed to the post of secretary and chief clerk in the Police Department. Following up his military inclination, he joined the Mounted Volunteer Force, early in 1860, and invariably set a good example by his studious enthusiasm. He acted as honorary colonial storekeeper till October, 1865, and in November, 1866, was appointed to the then important office of Immigration Agent. He was also placed on the Commission of the Peace, and appointed Honorary Inspector of the Diamantina and St. Vincent Orphanages, and in April, 1868, he accepted the position of Honorary Chief Inspector of Distilleries. In addition, he held, the office of Honorary Visiting Justice to the Woogaroo Lunatic Asylum, and Her Majesty's Gaol, Brisbane. In 1866, the Benevolent Asylum at Dunwich was established under his supervision, and he was appointed honorary superintendent and inspector of the institution. During his tenure of office as Immigration Agent, Mr. M'Donnell had the administration of the Polynesian Labour Act of 1868, which he drafted. In 1867, he was offered by the late Sir A. H. Palmer (then Hon. A. H. Palmer) the appointment of London agent for immigration for the colony of Queensland, a position previously held by the late Hon. Henry Jordan, and by the Hon. John Douglas. Mr. M'Donnell, however, declined the offer, as he considered the post a semi-political one, liable to change with a change of Ministry. During 1867, Mr. M'Donnell was appointed Lieutenant of No. 1. Company of Queensland Volunteer Rifles, and was promoted to the position of Captain-commanding in 1869. In July, 1870, he was selected for his present high official position—that of Under-secretary of the Post and Telegraph Department. During 1864, he became senior officer in command of the Volunteer Forces; was appointed Major Commandant in 1865, and Lieutenant-colonel Commandant in April, 1878, which post he held till November, 1877, when he retired from the command of the volunteer forces, and when, as a well-deserved recognition of his services,

he was placed on the staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In February, 1884, he was appointed acting-commandant of the forces, and resumed his rank on the staff in January, 1884, on the arrival from England of the Military Commandant. In March, 1899, he was (by gazettal) granted the Officer's Volunteer Decoration for long service—a distinction which has been well earned by the enthusiasm he has always displayed in connection with the development of a sound military spirit in the colony, and the general advancement of the forces. He is a member of various boards, principally the Immigration Board (of which he was Chairman for seven years); was one of the Board of Inquiry in connection with the service, and is a member of the Advertising Board. He was one of the commission appointed to inquire into the public accounts of the colony some years ago, the outcome of which was the introduction of the present system of credit, which is generally admitted to be the most effective and satisfactory method existing in any of the colonies. In connection with Postal Union negotiations and Australasian Postal Conferences, Mr. M'Donnell's advice and actions have done much towards securing and safeguarding Queensland's rights, as can be testified by various Postmasters-General. During his 29 years' service at the Post Office he has served under no less than twenty different Ministers, and at one period the changes were so rapid, that he saw no fewer than eleven within six years. Mr. M'Donnell, having held the present position since July, 1870, is the senior Under-secretary in Queensland. He was the author of the Civil Service Act of 1863, under which many officers have received retiring allowances, and under which he himself is entitled to a pension of £533, being two-thirds of his salary at the time of his retirement from the position of Under-secretary to the Post and Telegraph Department. On June 30th, 1899, whereupon, during the convalescence of Mr. Mylne, he temporarily undertook that officer's duties on the Public Service Board. Mr. M'Donnell's record, as set forth in the foregoing sketch, is that of a man of sterling practical merit, which truthfully suggests a personality, who, all through his worthy career, has acted up to Shakespeare's concise axiom:—

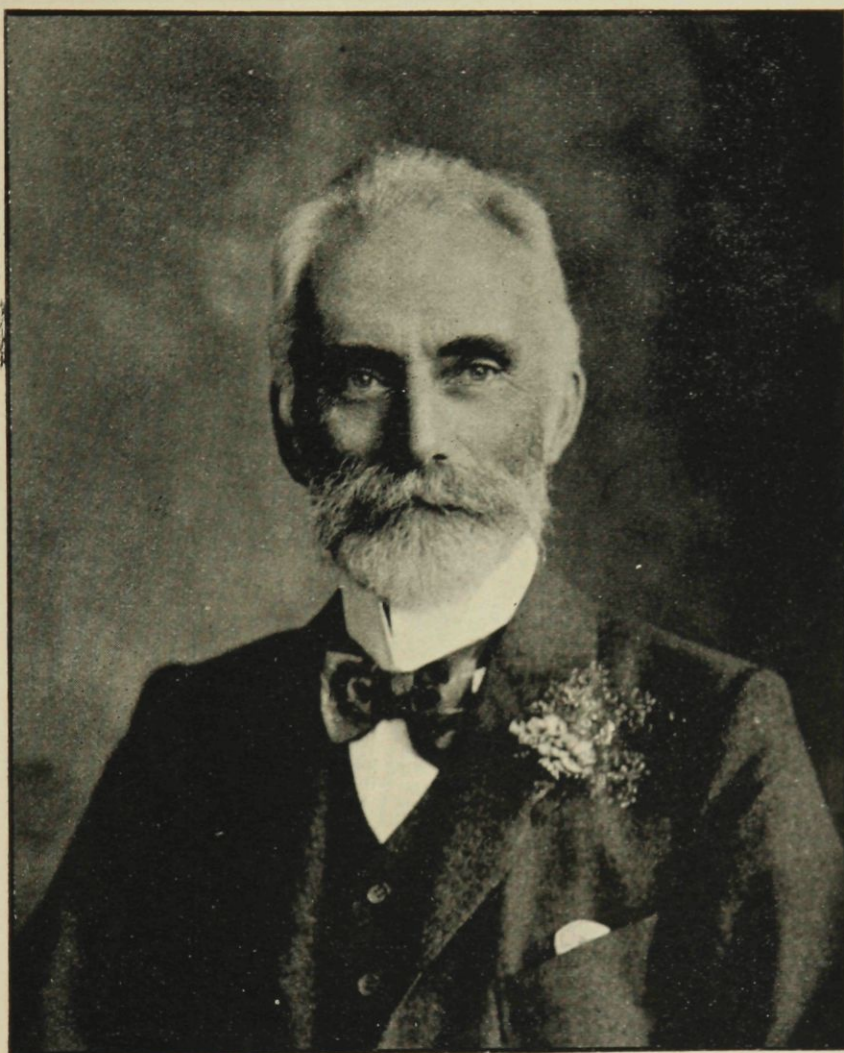
"He is not worthy of the honeycomb
That shuns the hive because the bees have stings."

In 1861, Mr. M'Donnell married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Maurice Morris, a well-known Melbourne resident. By the union there have been three children, two of whom are daughters. The son (Mr. Aeneas J. M. M'Donnell) studied at the Sydney University, graduated up to the degree of M.D., and is at present successfully practising at Toowoomba. One of the daughters is married to Mr. Arthur Pixley, who is connected with the firm of Dalgety and Co., Ltd., and the second daughter was espoused by Mr. W. B. Perrse, now Stock Inspector at St. George.

MR. JAMES IRVING, M.R.C.V.S.L.

HERE is a species of confusion in the public mind, as regards the main objects of veterinary science. Whilst the duty of the ordinary doctor is confined to the prevention, amelioration, and cure of human maladies, the veterinary surgeon frequently finds it expedient to destroy life, and by issuing his fiat for the extermination of a certain number of animals, perhaps, nips in the bud, so to speak, an epidemic which otherwise might spread disastrously over large tracts of country. The life of man is sacred, but in the case of animals, when there are doubts as to the complete restoration to health and soundness, monetary considerations generally decide against the adoption of remedial measures. In short, the latter practitioners are only called upon to exercise their healing art when a cure is commercially valuable, and

for this very reason, perhaps, veterinary medicine has been far less exercised to the vagaries of theoretical doctrines and systems than human medicine. A further explanation of this exactitude of veterinary science may be that the successful practice of veterinary medicine, more clearly than in any other, depends upon the careful observations of facts, and the rational deductions to be made therefrom. Of more moment than the cure of diseases in animals is its prevention, and this is now considered the most important object in connection with the science. And as shewing the magnitude of the interest involved in the prevention of disease by the destruction of infected animals, by the enforcement of proper sanitary conditions, and by other hygienic measures, it may be stated that during the first 39 years of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia, and foot and mouth diseases in England, five and half million cattle perished, roughly valued at £85,000,000. These two diseases have now practically been stamped out, and there is but little doubt but that, if the same scientific knowledge of the subject as obtains now, had then existed, and if the same precautionary measures had been used, when these two diseases first put in their appearance, this great loss would have been most certainly spared to the nation.



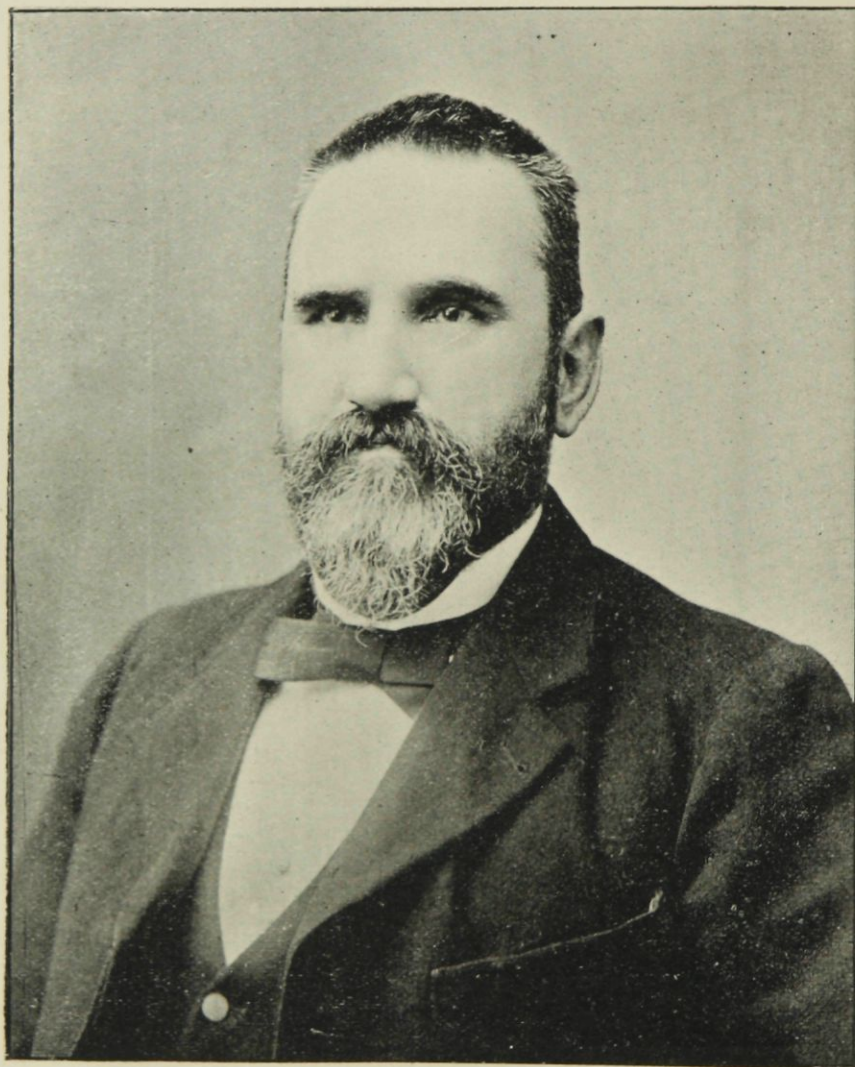
LIEUT.-COL. JOHN M'DONNELL, J.P. *Photo. by Poulsen.*

Every advance made in medicine affects the progress of veterinary science, and the recent remarkable discoveries which have been initiated by members of the veterinary profession have, likewise, been of no less utility to the science of human medicine. In Great Britain, unfortunately, the value of co-operative pathology, as regards the two sciences, is considerably underestimated, and a professorship for that subject has not yet been established in any British college. On the continent, however, the contrary is the case, and such a chair is there looked upon as an almost indispensable item of any university. In addition to the prevention of diseases in animals, which embraces the very wide subject of bacteriology which is a far more difficult affair than the mere use of remedial measures, the veterinary surgeon has still yet another branch of his vocation that claims his most particular attention, and which from a commercial point of view is as important as any; that is the perfecting of the domestic animals in everything that is likely to make them more valuable to man. In a vast country such as Queensland, with its almost limitless pastures,

and its as unlimited possibilities for increase, the importance of a proper prevention of disease amongst these millions of live stock is hardly to be over-estimated. The Government of this colony, profiting by the bitter experience of older countries, has wisely taken necessary and proper precautions in the matter, dealing with various phases of the subject. One Act of Parliament enforces the examination of stock intended to be imported into the colony, and any defective animals may be quarantined, or otherwise dealt with, on the certificate of the inspector employed by the Government for this purpose. Mr. James Irving, the subject of this sketch, who, for many years, has acted as such Government Inspector, was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, in the year 1852. He was first educated at the Proprietary School of Mr. Collier in the same town, afterwards becoming a scholar at the Knaresborough Grammar School in Yorkshire. When he had completed his scholastic education at this latter establishment, he was duly articled to a veterinary surgeon in Rochdale, where he passed a period of two years in the learning of the elements of his profession. Succeeding upon this, he attended the "Dick's Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh," and here he spent two years, working assiduously. At the end of this period, having passed his examinations with great credit, he obtained other and further honours. He became a full-fledged member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and having passed a further examination, he now had conferred upon him the Veterinary Art Diploma of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and, in addition, became a member of the Edinburgh Veterinary Medical Society. Mr. Irving, being of somewhat an ambitious turn of mind, decided not to put in a term of probation with an already-established practitioner, as is often done, but elected to commence business on his own account in Oldham, and it may be mentioned incidentally that the business he then established in that town is a flourishing one now. After practising there for a short time, he was invited by his brother-in-law, Mr. John P. Rothwell, to join him in business in his native town. This partnership was successful and satisfactory; but Mr. Irving, influenced by the love of roving that was very rife in England at the time, set out for Queensland, and ultimately found a location in the Logan district, where he at once purchased land, and placed his professional services at the disposal of the then sparsely populated district in which he found himself. However, it frequently fell to Mr. Irving's lot to assist suffering humanity, as well as to administer to the ills of the four-footed. There was no doctor within reach in those early days, and Mr. Irving's surgical and medical knowledge proved invaluable in that then remote back country. Many times has he furnished medical aid, and many a broken limb has he set, which, without him, would have probably received nothing but unskilled treatment. When a period of four and a half years had elapsed, Mr. Irving left for Brisbane, which city was then just about asserting itself, and justifying its existence. Here he once more started in business, but with a far larger and wealthier population than had surrounded him in the country district. In which he had first arrived. Here, too, he found more scope for his talents and industry, and he almost at once made his mark as the leading veterinary surgeon in the colony. From that time he has easily retained

this position. Holding several Government and quasi Government appointments, the subject of this biographical notice is best known as the Government veterinary surgeon. As has been mentioned, he is the inspector for the examination of stock intended to be imported into the colony under the Act passed in that behalf. He holds the appointment of Government veterinary officer to the Queensland police force, and is the Government veterinary surgeon and principal veterinary officer for the Defence Forces of the colony. In this connection his military rank is veterinary major, and shortly he qualifies for the rank of veterinary lieutenant-colonel. When the Brisbane trams were drawn by horses, the care of those animals fell to Mr. Irving's charge. He is also honorary veterinary surgeon to the Queensland National Agricultural and Industrial Association, and is the veterinary surgeon for the Queensland branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as well as vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society for Queensland. He is president of the Queensland

Kennel Club, and veterinary inspector of dairies for the city of Brisbane, as also a Justice of the Peace for the same colony. Mr. Irving espoused the third daughter of J. Rothwell, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire, England, by which lady he has issue three daughters and one son. The latter is following close in his father's footsteps, and has had a most successful career in Edinburgh, having attained to the same veterinary degree as achieved by his father, namely, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. In addition to this, however, the younger Irving attained to the still further distinction of having granted to him the silver medal of all colleges in England and Scotland for being the first in his year, 1893, for the best practical examination. Mr. James Irving, it is no exaggeration to say, is one of the most talented men in his profession that Australia can boast of. Having had an excellent grounding in the elements and in the theory of his work in the colleges of the mother country, he has continually formulated and augmented this by a very extensive experience here. Thoroughness is perhaps one of Mr. Irving's strongest points, and it is for this reason that his prognoses are so generally successful, and so much relied upon by those having to do with him in his professional capacity. Socially he is liked everywhere



MR. JAMES IRVING.

Photo. by Poulsen.

for his honesty and simplicity of motive, and, in a wider sense, he is not the less esteemed and respected all round the country side, and in fact all over the colony.

MR. PETER McLEAN, J.P.,

UNDER-SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN the development of national industrial resources, the Queensland Agricultural Department has, during the comparatively short period of its existence, made a record which is doubtless without precedent or parallel in any British colony. The department was instituted on the 18th June, 1887, under the Ministerial head of the Hon. C. B. Dutton, at whose

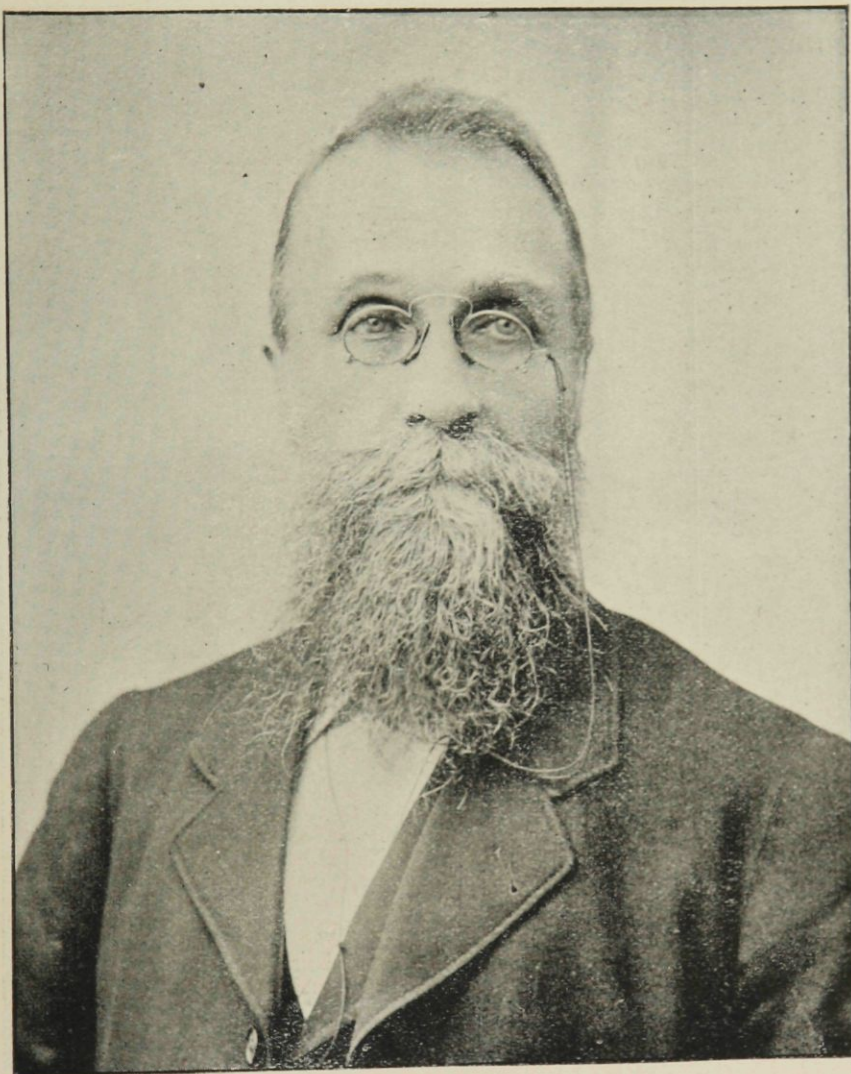
request Mr. McLean, as Under-secretary, undertook the work of practical organisation and management—a task in which he has ever since been so closely and actively engaged as to render his name and official achievements inseparable from the history of the department's progress. During the first year of its existence, the department's expenditure (including salaries and kindred charges) was covered by £1800. For the year 1897-98, extended operations increased the expenditure to £41,500; and for the twelve months' period 1898-99, the department had authority to spend £71,900 in expanding its functions of usefulness. Early in 1889 the system of imparting practical instruction in dairying by means of travelling dairies was introduced. Up to that time the old laborious and imperfect system of butter-making prevailed, and Queensland cheese was unknown on the market; but since then the yearly progress which has been made in the manufacture and export of butter and cheese (as set forth in statistics), has surpassed the most hopeful expectations. The nurseries established at

Mackay and Kamerunga in connection with the department, have rendered most important services in the raising of crops, trees, and plants of economic value, and in the development of the sugar-growing industry. Meanwhile, the museum of botany has been made a very valuable repository and exhibition of vegetable food, herbal, timber, and kindred products of the colonies. Since 1889, agricultural conferences have been held with considerable success and practical advantage; in the principal centres of settlement. Experimental work in connection with cocoanut planting was undertaken in 1887 on the islands off the coast, particularly on the islands north from Mackay. The experiments were highly successful, and conclusively demonstrated that the culture of the cocoanut can be extensively and profitably carried on in the localities which have been tested. Mangoes, guavas, kauri pine, and other growths have been satisfactorily raised on these plantations. Starting with the free distribution of seed grain for experimental purposes, the department has systematically and persistently encouraged the cultivation of cereals, for which the soil is suited. Experimental plots and state farms were established to expedite this object, and generally with very gratifying success. The effect which has followed the department's persever-

ing efforts to develop the grain-growing industry is well instanced by the following figures relating to the wheat production:—In 1887, the area of land sown for grain was 8848 acres, produce 182,303 bushels; in 1897, the area of land sown for grain was 59,875 acres; produce, 1,009,293 bushels. Systematic experiments with a view to promoting the ham and bacon curing industry have been successfully carried out as object lessons to farmers interested in the industry, and, as the result of the practical instruction afforded by a travelling expert, pig-farming has been established on a sound trade basis, and has shown a steady and satisfactory development, as is exemplified, comparatively, by the import and export figures relating to ham and bacon, and also the increased export of live pigs. The tobacco industry has received the attention of experts since 1890. Experiments have since been pursued, and instruction given with such good results that many manufacturing firms are now successfully carrying on operations. The work done by the Gatton Agricultural College, since its establishment in 1897, can scarcely be overestimated as

regards practical value, and especially is this the case with respect to the instruction afforded relative to dairying, in which the students have every advantage of practical experience. The *Queensland Agricultural Journal*, by the publication of instruction and advice from departmental authors and experts, has also appreciably aided with the dissemination of desirable knowledge. The principal additions to the functions of the department since its establishment have been the administration of the Meat and Dairy Encouragement Act, the Department of the Chief Inspector of Stock, the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, the Diseases in Plants Act, Public Gardens and Reserves throughout Queensland, and the Botanic Gardens, Brisbane. The work of the department is indeed so varied, that it embraces many subjects that are not to be properly classed as agricultural. Matters have continually to be dealt with, for which there is neither precedent nor legislation, and consequently practical experience and common sense—commodities which fortunately the Under-secretary is

largely endowed with—have to be principally relied upon. Peter McLean, Under-secretary for Agriculture, and Curator of Public Gardens, Parks, and Reserves, was born in Glasgow, in September, 1837, and was educated at the Normal School in that city. His father, Alexander McLean, was a well-known sculptor in Glasgow. Choosing Australia as a new field of fortune, the subject of our sketch sailed in the *Earl of Eglington*, a new clipper, which, in the captain's endeavour to strike what was known as the circular winds (considered very favourable for quiet sailing), was taken too far South (64 deg. being reached). In this latitude the vessel was ice-bound for 14 days, and instead of reaching her destination in a quick passage of 70 days, as had been expected, Hobson's Bay was not entered until the 84th day out, a fortnight of which was a time of suffering and terror to the passengers and crew. Arriving in Victoria in 1854, Mr. McLean had experiences on several goldfields for a period covering seven years, but only met with ordinary success. In 1861, he returned to Scotland, and engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1865, when he again sailed for Australia and, coming to Queensland, purchased a small cattle station at the head of the Oxley Creek. After spending two years there, he selected land on the Albert River and entered into



MR. PETER M'LEAN, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

the dairying industry, in which pursuit he continued for a considerable time. In 1876, he was elected to represent the Logan electorate in the Legislative Assembly, and, in 1878, was offered and accepted the office of Secretary for Public Lands in the Douglas Ministry. This position, however, he only occupied for six weeks, owing to the Government being defeated when Parliament met in January, 1879. On three occasions Mr. McLean was returned as the Parliamentary representative of the Logan electorate, but was defeated at the general election in 1883. During the time he occupied a seat in the Legislative Assembly, he each year introduced a Permissive Bill, drafted on lines similar to the proposals submitted to the Imperial Parliament by Sir Wilfred Lawson, and, although unsuccessful in passing the measure, he had the satisfaction of seeing the principle of local option embodied in the Licensing Act of 1885. Shortly after his Parliamentary defeat, Mr. McLean was appointed inspecting commissioner of Crown lands, which position he held till the creation of the Department of Agriculture (at the close of 1887), when he was offered and accepted the appointment of Under-

Secretary. After the floods in 1893, which so disastrously affected many of the farming communities, the applications received for seed, grain and other forms of relief were submitted to Mr. McLean for his advice, his recommendations, which were invariably acted upon, having a most appreciable effect in restoring the agricultural industry in several parts of the colony. Mr. McLean has been a local preacher in connection with the Congregational Church for over 30 years, and he has always taken a deep interest in religious movements, especially such as are associated with temperance and Christian socialism. A broad-minded man, who takes a practical and just estimate of affairs, and who has the best traits of industrious, matter-of-fact, Scottish tenacity in his characteristics, he is an official whose personality precisely fills the position he holds, and the value of his many services in the development of agricultural industries cannot be over-estimated.

HON. JOHN DEAN, ESQ.,

M.L.C.

IN describing the careers of colonists, there is a strong temptation to color the picture, it being impossible to withhold admiration of the qualities possessed by the men who have made the country. The hardships and privations which they have undergone are unknown to the present generation. Their lives have been continual conflicts against conditions and discordant elements, which do not now exist. The pioneer, in Kipling's words,

"Has taken toll of the North and the South—his glory reacheth far."

But, unfortunately, there be few who tell the tale of his glory. There are many examples of this in Queensland, and the Hon. John Dean will serve as one. In the bare recital of his life, which follows, there is nothing of early struggles, nothing of periods of depression, flood or drought, or journeys in strange country; of the hard life, the dangers or privations of the early days. It is to the pioneers themselves that we must in part attribute our present-day ignorance. To these men nothing they have gone through is unnatural or strange. They accept it all as part of the every-day struggle for existence. And the dweller in cities can only sigh, and submit to the inevitable, envying these men their adventures. John Dean was born in 1842 at Coote Hill, Co. Cavan, Ireland. He was educated at local schools, and subsequently engaged in farming on his father's estate. Then he was for two years connected with a large building and contracting business, thus gaining an experience which he later turned to good account. In 1863, being 21 years old, Mr. Dean made up his mind to emigrate to Australia. The discovery of gold in various parts of the continent had attracted thousands from Great Britain, and the fact that Queensland was the youngest of the then settled colonies seemed to Mr. Dean to promise greater chance of individual progress. He landed in Rockhampton in June 1863. Directly afterwards he joined the throngs rushing to the Peak Downs field, news of the discovery just reaching Rockhampton. Mr. Dean was not very successful in his search for gold, so turned his energies into other lines—those of storekeeping and carrying.

When early in 1866, the rush set in to the Cape River alluvial field, Mr. Dean was one of the first to journey there. He took the team straight from Peak Downs, a route seldom traversed before. Mr. Dean is content to tell you he took his team across to the Cape from Peak Downs. He does not tell you that the blacks were troublesome in the Northern districts, nor that he narrowly escaped trouble with them on the trip. These things were so much matters of course as to be scarcely worth taking notice of. An idea of the unsettled character of the country is gained from the fact that, besides Wolfgang, only two other stations were taken up, Natal Downs and St Anne's. Mr. Dean did not care for the prospect at the Cape. He accordingly left, and went down to Townsville, where he started a butchering business. Here he remained for some years till again discoveries of gold drew him, as a magnet. He tried Ravenswood for awhile, and then removed to the Broughton. Here he erected a crushing battery, one of the first in Northern Queensland. Mr. Dean was at

Broughton when the Towers was discovered. It was through his battery that the worth of the field was proved, for stone was carted down 12 miles to the Broughton to be put through Dean's battery. In this way many thousand tons were crushed from such old-time shows as the Just-in-time and Long-jump, and for old identities like the Hon. Hugh Mosman and Mr. Paton. Then Mr. Dean moved his battery to Charters Towers. Though not quite the first on the field, the first 100 tons of quartz crushed on the Towers was through his battery. Naturally, Mr. Dean became interested in most of the principal claims of the field. There were no companies in those days. Every venture depended on those residents, whose pluck and judgment were backed by their pockets. Small prospecting syndicates bore the burden of all the pioneering work. And Mr. Dean was a contributing member of most of them. In this way such claims as the St. Patrick, Alabama, Papuan, and many others were opened out. After a time Mr. Dean sold his battery, and with some residents started the Pyrites Works for the treating of tailings. While not refractory, the Towers' ore demands other treatment than that of the ordinary crushing mill for the extraction of the whole of the gold. The pyrites works were a decided boon in this direction, and an immense amount of gold was saved.



HON. JOHN DEAN, M.L.C.

Photo by Poulsen.

But, even then, almost as much was left in the tailings as was got out of them, which has since been proved by the introduction of the cyanide process of treatment. When, with the advance and progress of the field, outside capital was sought, the days of companies began. And Mr. Dean promptly got rid of all his mining interests. Mr. Dean had always taken a lively interest in pastoral matters, and he now turned his active energies in that direction. He became a partner in the Bluff station. He also assisted in the formation of the Alligator Creek Meat Export Co., being a director during the early years, and became a shareholder in the Ross Creek Meat Works. In later years he initiated the Burdekin Meat Export Co., of which he has been managing director since its initiation. Mr. Dean has always been prominent in public, as in private life. He has been a member of the Dalrymple Divisional Board since its formation; was chairman for the first five years; has been chairman very often since; and is still a member. And he has been a member of the Thuringowah Divisional Board for the past six years. He was a member of the Towers Hospital Committee

in the early days, and president of the Towers Jockey Club for many years. Yielding to the solicitation of the electors, Mr. Dean contested Townsville in 1879, and was returned to a seat under the leadership of Sir Thomas McIllwraith. However, with a patriotism of spirit rarely to be met, Mr. Dean resigned his seat in favor of the late Hon. J. M. Macrossan, believing that the cause of the North would fare better in that gentleman's hands. Mr. Dean has always been an ardent separationist, and has taken a very active part in the movement. He is also a staunch supporter of Federation, taking a very broad-minded view of the question. In 1889, he was called to a seat in the Legislative Council, a position he still occupies. It would be difficult to define clearly Mr. Dean's position as a representative man of Queensland, since his energies have been directed to channels which escape observation save from those immediately interested. It is in the North that he is best known, and it is in the North that he is most popular. A man of liberal and broad mind, with an optimistic view of men and things, he is a capital type of the progressivist. His own aims and objects are distinctly patriotic, and he takes this hopeful view of the men who are prominent in the movement for the making of Australian nationality. There are no ranting extremes in his character, and it is probably this evenness of mind and temperament, which render him so popular, either in public or private life.

MR. T. H. BROWN, J.P.,

OF THE FIRM OF THOMAS BROWN
AND SONS, LTD, WAREHOUSE-
MEN, BRISBANE.

THE soft-goods business has contributed, perhaps, more substantial assistance to the rapid development of Australia and its resources than any other line of imports. To corroborate this assertion, pretty conclusive data can be forthcoming. It is well known—at least to men who understand the force which equalises and controls exports and imports—that the more any nation imports, the greater impetus does it give its indigenous products, thus increasing their value as exports. This is so, because bankers' exchanges can be more facilitated, and the price of foreign exchange made less feverish when the amount of merchandise transactions between the two countries, whether in raw or manufactured material, is nearly equal. There are in consequence of this secret forces invariably struggling to keep the export up with the import trade, and *vice versa*, in order to adjust the fiscal nerves of the market. If we required an example of this reasoning beyond our own borders, we need not look further than America. The United States were never the important commercial centre they are now, until they commenced to import largely, which was about 1860. Following up its large volume of imports, bankers, of course, and other financial agencies began to look for something they could export largely in order to equalise exchanges, otherwise the withdrawal of such large amounts of bullion as would be necessary to make settlements with, would so impoverish the banks as to make the atmosphere panicky, and the position for the time dangerous. It is due, therefore, to those houses which have taken an important part in the import industries of this country, that credit should be given them

in acknowledging the stimulus they have given our export trade. The soft-goods men have naturally done more towards this accomplishment than any other trade, simply because their volume of imports is so much larger than any other branch of commerce. The sequence to this, following the foregoing argument, is that they have, in consequence, made necessary a much larger line of exports to pay off our imports with. It is also in the nature of things that any country, from whom we may take manufactured goods, would cheerfully take in return raw material, especially if that material be of a nature to suit their manufacturing industries. There are many important soft-goods firm in Brisbane, the largest and most important one, perhaps, being Thomas Brown and Sons, Limited (late D. L. Brown and Co.), who are also in business in London and Glasgow, and whose extensive commercial operations are referred to elsewhere in this volume. One of the gentlemen who composes this firm is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Thomas Herbert Brown,

J.P., and he has materially assisted to shape its destinies almost continuously since 1882. He is the second son of Mr. Thomas Brown, of Dalnair, Drymen, Shropshire, Scotland, senior partner in the firm of Thomas Brown and Sons, Glasgow, and was born in that city on June 11, 1862. Like his elder brother, John Hunter, he went to the Glasgow Academy for a couple of years, and subsequently finished his education at Craigmount, Edinburgh. Upon leaving there in 1878, he proceeded to Germany and studied the language there for twelve months. He then went to Paris, and remained there for about fifteen months, acquiring French. In 1881, he entered the counting-house of the firm in Glasgow, and, after remaining there about twelve months, left for Brisbane in the company of his father. He re-visited Scotland in 1886, and returned to Brisbane in 1892, but has been home two or three times since. He and his elder brother, Mr. John Hunter Brown, are the managing directors of the business in Brisbane, and supervise every detail connected with it. It may be mentioned that twice during the absence of his father in Queensland, Mr. T. H. Brown conducted the Glasgow business in a highly satisfactory manner, which is a proof of his excellent training and capabilities. The company owns about 200ft. of wharfage at Eagle-



MR. T. H. BROWN, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

street, and 275ft. at Short-street. On behalf of buyers, they ship large consignments of wool and other station produce to London, principally in conjunction with Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd. In 1894, at Brisbane, Mr. Brown married Miss Griffith, eldest daughter of Sir Samuel Griffith, the eminent Australian statesman, the present Chief Justice of Queensland, and has one child. Mr. Brown is a Justice of the Peace for Queensland, an honour which, when conferred, was hailed with much satisfaction by his numerous friends. He is intensely fond of travel, and evidently concurs with the poet who sang—

"There's virtue I ween in change of scene,
And travel is tonic rare."

Mr. Brown has visited almost every place of note in the world, and has thereby acquired an amount of knowledge which few young men possess now-a-days. He is a tall, handsome personage, of fine physique, and has all the ease and aplomb of a man of the world. The aphorism, "Virtue has its own reward," is not a mere abstract sentence framed

for the purpose of materialising what many practical men place under the category of Utopianisms, but it is a reality of a practical and tangible nature, illustrated in all truth by the history of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of the present chapter.

THE VENERABLE ARTHUR EVAN DAVID, M.A.,

ARCHDEACON OF BRISBANE.

THERE is no doubt that, in a sparsely-populated colony like Queensland, the work of the Church is frequently performed amidst many difficulties and a great deal of thanklessness, and the results are thus extremely disappointing and discouraging. But the clergyman are not the only men in the world who do not receive due recognition for their labours. Carlyle, in his usual terse style, says: "Let a man do his work; the fruit of it is the care of Another than he." In the beautiful lines of Mackay—

"The smallest effort is not lost;
Each wavelet on the ocean toss'd
Aids in the ebb tide or the flow;
Each rain-drop makes some
flow'et blow—
Each struggle lessens human
woe."

And Rousseau, the great French philosopher, declares that "Life does not consist merely in breathing, but in action. He is unworthy to live in the world who thinks of his own gratifications and pleasures merely, without humbling himself to do good to those who may stand in need of his assistance and advice." Among clergymen of the Church of England who have attained distinction in Queensland, is the Venerable Arthur Evan David, M.A., Archdeacon of Brisbane. He is the third son of the late Rev. William David, rector of St. Fagan's Church, Glamorgan-shire, South Wales, and was born in that country on July 1, 1861. He was sent to the Magdalene College School, Oxford, until he was 18 years of age, when he matriculated at the New College, Oxon, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1883. He then went to the Clergy School at Leeds, being ordained deacon in September, 1884, by Dr. Maclagen, then Bishop of Lichfield, but now Archbishop of York. His first curacy was at St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, under the late Prebendary Jeffcock. He was ordained priest in the following year by Dr. Maclagen, and left Wolverhampton in 1887 to become vice-principal of the Clergy School at Leeds. Dr. Jayne was then vicar of Leeds, and he had the gift of the appointment. He remained there until 1890, when, his health breaking down, his medical adviser ordered him out to Australia. Whilst at Leeds he was secretary of the Day School Association, and was a member of the committee of the Society for the Promotion of Technical Education. His brother, Professor David, occupies the chair of Geology at the Sydney University, and he had been staying with him some little time when Dr. Webber, the Bishop of Brisbane, offered him the position of mission and examining chaplain, which he accepted. Prior to his departure on a visit to England, in 1893, Bishop Webber appointed Mr. David residentiary canon of the Cathedral,

and administrator of the diocese of Brisbane during his absence. On his Lordship's return, in 1895, Canon David was appointed Archdeacon of Brisbane. In the following year he was appointed rector of All Saints', Brisbane, but his health giving way, after a few months he had to resign. In April, 1897, the Brisbane Theological College was opened, and Archdeacon David was appointed principal. The delicate state of his health compelled him to give up parish work altogether, and he now confines himself exclusively to college and diocesan duties. Archdeacon David is a member of the Diocesan Council and the various committees in connection therewith. He is warden of the Sisterhood of the Sacred Advent. This society numbers about seven ladies, who have an orphanage at Ormiston, near Cleveland, whither the State sends orphans; and the association have another orphanage at Nundah for waifs, and children who are partially supported by surviving parents. He is also chairman of the committee of St. Mary's Rescue Home, which is similar

to the Church of England penitentiary homes in England. New buildings have recently been opened at Taringa in this connection, where there are two branches—one being a sort of infants' home, and the other for females of all ages. At the Church Congress, held at Hobart in 1894, Archdeacon David read an interesting paper, entitled, "The Higher Criticisms of the Old Testament," and he has also written various pamphlets on religious subjects. Archdeacon David has all his life taken a deep interest in athletic sports. He rowed in an inter-college boat race, and played cricket and football in the college elevens. He is a member of the University Extension Council, a member of the committee of the Queensland Rowing Association, vice-president of the Brisbane Rowing Club, president of the Church of England Cricket Association, vice-president of the Queensland Cricket Association, and vice-president of the Brisbane Golf Club. Archdeacon David maintains all the best traditions of a Church of England clergyman. He has a refined, retiring and unostentatious disposition, and when he has any important work to perform, makes very little noise about it. "The true Christian," says Luther, "is like the sun, which pursues his noiseless track, and everywhere leaves the effect



ARCHDEACON DAVID, M.A.

Photo. by Poulsen

of his beams in the blessing upon the world around him." And Young declares that "A Christian is the highest style of man." The Archdeacon is essentially a busy man, the Brisbane Theological College and diocesan work fully occupying the whole of his time. He is a profound thinker, and loves the seclusion of his study. He no doubt concurs with the Rev. C. A. Bartol that "faith is the pioneer and main constituent of knowledge." As Lord Houghton says:

"So should we live that every hour—
That every thought and every deed
May hold within itself the seed
Of future good and future need."

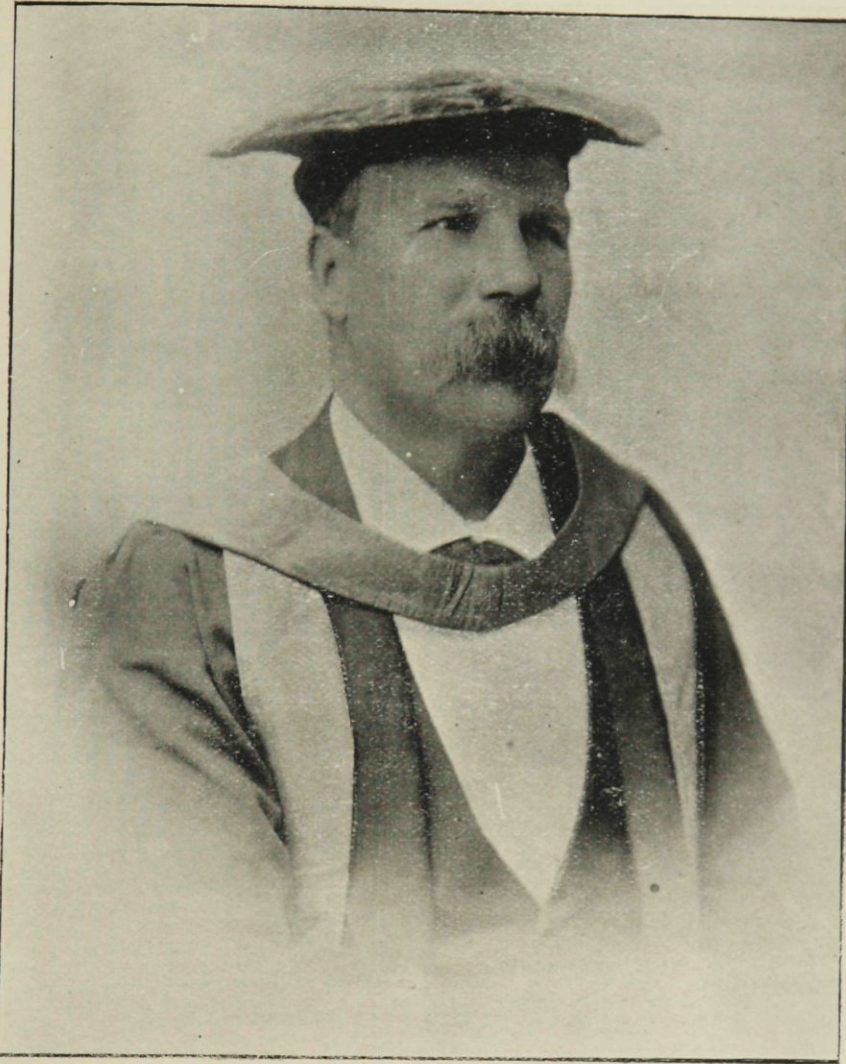
JOHN LOCKHART GIBSON, M.D. (Edin.)

THE Science of Medicine, in the broader acceptance of the term, includes all that has to do with the health or healing of the human body. It is no new thing, but in its basis is instructive, and has accompanied the *genus homo* from pre-historic times, strictly as a portion of his evolution. In lower types, such as cats and dogs, who frequently eat organic, and indeed inorganic, substances when ill, we still may behold that instinct or unconscious knowledge to which we have referred. Man has, however, by the aid of his loftier and more complex intelligence, erected this bare instinct into that which is at the same time the most wonderful and comprehensive, as it is also the most important of all the sciences. The following is a short record of a votary of medical science:—

John Lockhart Gibson was born in Ipswich, Queensland, in the year 1860, in which town his father was manager of the Bank of New South Wales for a period of 30 years. His father comes of an Edinburgh legal and Scotch county stock (Lanarkshire and Haddingtonshire), and his mother, likewise Scotch, was a daughter of Lieutenant William Blair, R.N. Amongst those closely related to his family, he is proud to number his grandfather's first cousin, John Gibson Lockhart, the gifted biographer and son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, and friend of Carlyle and Christopher North. The subject of this sketch completed the first portion of his scholastic course at the Ipswich Grammar School, after which, and when at the age of 15 years, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where at the Collegiate school in that city he completed his primary education. At Edinburgh University he also commenced his studies in Medicine; and the following short resumé, taken from an official source, will at once disclose that his medical career has been as distinguished and successful as it has been one of unremitting work and of wide experience. In 1881 he obtained his degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery with first-class honours. In 1885 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and also in that year received his degree of Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh, in connection with which he won a gold medal for his thesis, entitled "The blood-forming organs and blood formation," an experimental research, concerning which we shall have something to say later. Whilst in Edinburgh, and after qualifying, the Doctor was Resident Surgeon and Resident Physician to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. He was in two successive years president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, a post which has been called the Blue Ribbon of Edinburgh medical studentship, on account of the fact that most of those whose work in after life reflected credit upon the Edinburgh University, and made its name famous as a medical school, were, when young graduates, his predecessors in office. He was for two years senior Demonstrator of Physiology, and assistant to the Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. In this capacity he lectured to and had the entire charge of the University classes of Practical Physiology. He had also to assist the professor in his systematic course, and to lecture for him in his absence. His first experience in this last direction

taxed his courage more, he thinks, than any single experience in his life. He was called upon at the age of 22, and with only 24 hours notice, to lecture to the largest class (some 400 odd) of Physiology in the world. The students might, he says, have refused him a hearing, but to his gratification received him well. Prior to leaving Scotland he was offered the Lectureship on Physiology, together with an honorary assistant physicianship at a well-known London medical school, but yielded to the urgent desire of his parents to return to Queensland. Previous to doing so, however, he had decided to practise as a specialist in affections of the eye, ear, throat and nose. He spent a year in extending his knowledge in those departments at the Cliniques of Vienna and Berlin, as well as a few months in London. At the end of 1885, Dr. Gibson arrived in Brisbane, and in that city for a period of five years he pursued general practice, in addition to his special work, at the expiration of which time he devoted himself to, and has since solely practised, as a specialist in the eye, ear,

throat and nose. Dr. Gibson is the honorary surgeon to the eye, ear, throat and nose department of the Brisbane Hospital for Sick Children, and the honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon of the Queensland Government Benevolent Asylum. He is a member of the Physiological Society of Great Britain, for whose membership only those who have done original physiological work are eligible. In the way of medical literature, the doctor is joint editor for Queensland of the *Intercolonial Medical Journal*, and he has contributed a number of important papers and writings to the various medical journals and papers both here and in England. In the *Lancet*, in 1884, appeared "The Mitral Diastolic Heart Murmur" from his pen; and in the same year he wrote for the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* an article on the "Invisible Blood Corpuscles of Norris," and the next year in the same publication appeared the thesis before spoken of, entitled "Blood-forming organs and blood formation," an experimental research. This thesis advanced certain original propositions and contained demonstrations which, since their time, have obtained prominence and have been incorporated, with his name attached, into many of the text books in use by the students of the best universities of medicine. It is a lengthy paper, in



DR. J. L. GIBSON, M.D.

Photo. by Poulsen.

book form, and containing some 80 pages, and, whilst its literary style is excellent, and the treatment of the subject matter both masterly and lucid, the whole book is so highly technical as to preclude further description. Some of the Doctor's other publications are "The Functions of the Thyroid Gland, with report of case of Thyroid Grafting," appearing in the *British Medical Journal* in 1893; "Post-mortem of Pernicious Anæmia Case," before the Intercolonial Medical Conference in 1892; and "Kinds of Deafness caused by Adenoids;" "Lead Palsy in Queensland Children," a joint paper; and "The Practical Use of the Direct Method for estimating Refraction," all of which papers were read before the same Assembly, and published in its transactions; and "Ocular Neuritis Simulating Basal Meningitis-Plumbism," published in the *Australian Medical Gazette* in 1897. Dr. Gibson holds the reputation of being foremost in Queensland in that specialism which he has adopted, and in the face of his record any comment as to his professional attainments or skill would, perhaps, be invidious. Dr. Gibson is a member of the Queensland

Medical Board, a trustee of the Brisbane Grammar Schools, a member of the Council for University Extension, and a J.P. In 1888, he married Mary Florence, the eldest daughter of Walter E. R. Burkitt, the second in charge of the Electric Telegraph Department of Queensland, and their family consists of twin sons. Dr. Gibson's chief characteristics appear to be a powerful capacity for work and unflinching patience, and, coupled with these, as his work has shown, he displays marked originality of mind, as well as an equally original and scientific method of thought. Socially and professionally he is deeply respected.

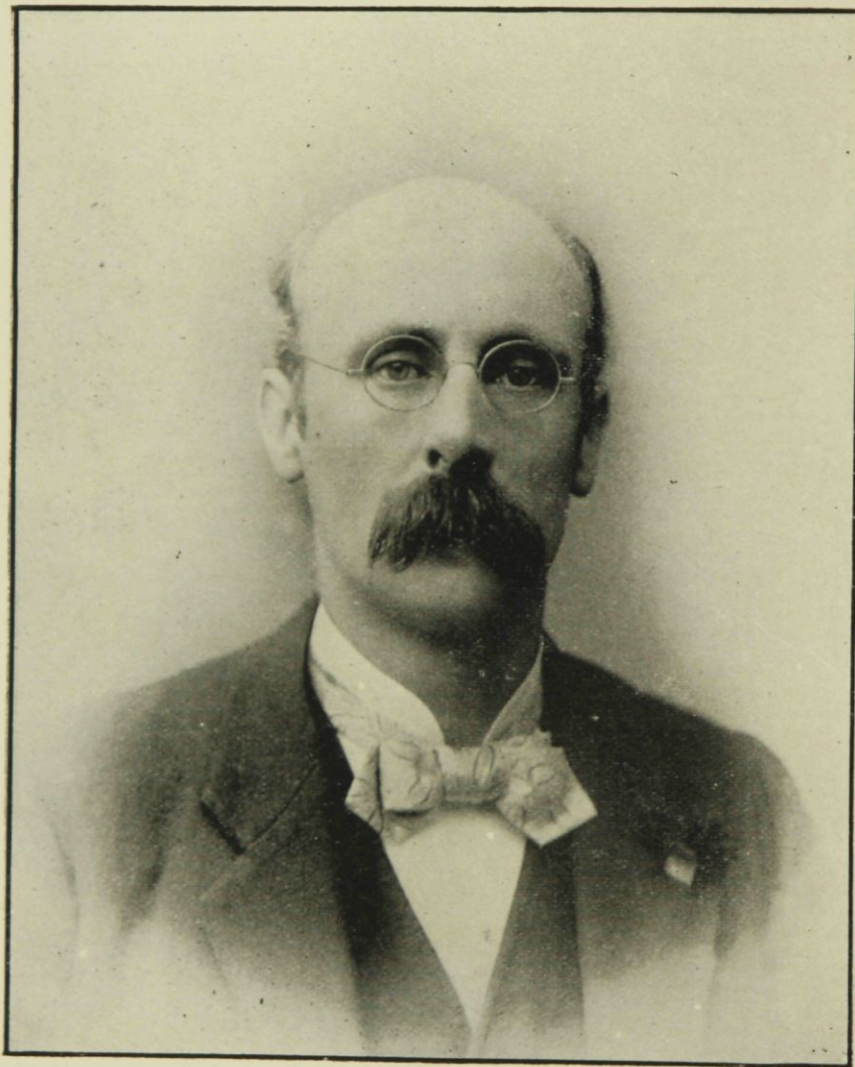
MR. ALEX. CORRIE, J.P.,

BRISBANE.

ACCORDING to Coghlan, mineral production accounts for a little more than one-eighth of the annual wealth of Australasia; and Queensland takes no mean place amongst her neighbours in this respect. Gold mining takes the lead, and its prizes are the richest. Since the dawn of gold mining in Queensland—a little over 30 years ago—nearly £45,000,000 have been wrested from the soil of the colony in the form of gold. But the gold mines of Queensland have done more for her than even the above figures indicate. In 1868, when credit throughout the world was shaken to its foundation, and the infant industries of Queensland were struggling for existence, when employment was so scarce, owing to lack of confidence, that hundreds of unemployed flocked to the towns and demanded Government relief for their starving families, the discovery of a rich alluvial field at Gympie saved the colony from a temporary and terrible collapse. In common with all Australian fields, the gold on Gympie was first found in alluvial drift, and the ease with which it was obtained (large nuggets were often found, one of which weighed 804 ounces), gave many a poor man a lift. Gold was discovered almost simultaneously in New South Wales and Port Philip—now called Victoria—in 1851. The new El Dorados attracted some of the best nerve power of Great Britain. On the fields there congregated all sorts and conditions of people, including a fair sprinkling of men with commercial and mercantile experiences, many of whom commenced business at the "rushes," which were quickly metamorphosed into towns and cities. The majority of them were astute business men, and materially aided the development of the industry by sending out prospecting parties to neighbouring auriferous localities, and by agitating for the amelioration of the condition of the miners and the adoption of equitable mining laws and regulations. The presence of many of those share-brokers and investors on the early goldfields of Australia was a great boon to working miners, the majority of whom had no influence with the "powers that be." One of the best known and respected share-brokers in Queensland is Mr. Alexander Corrie, J.P., who can claim an Australasian experience in his profession second to few men in the Southern Hemisphere. He was born of Scotch parentage, in a house adjoining St. David's Cath-

edral, Hobart (now Hobart), on March 24, 1855, being the eldest son of the late Mr. James Affleck Corrie, a highly-esteemed merchant of Tasmania. He was educated in the High School, Hobart, and at the age of 17 commenced the battle of life by entering the employ of Messrs. P. O. Fysh & Co., warehousemen and merchants, of Hobart. The head of the firm, Mr (now Sir) P. O. Fysh, has been Premier of Tasmania, and is at present Agent-General for that colony. Young Corrie went through every department of the firm's business, but he was principally engaged in the office and in English indenting; and he attributes the whole of the business capacity, with which he is now endowed, to his connection with Messrs. P. O. Fysh & Co. In 1877, at Launceston, he entered into partnership with his father as mining and insurance merchants under the style of James and Alexander Corrie. Mr. James Affleck Corrie, who had originally been manager for Mr. Thomas Daniel Chapman, merchant, of Hobart, was a thorough business man, and the new firm, which he and his son had estab-

lished, soon became the most prominent of its kind in Northern Tasmania. Both Mr. Corrie and his father were members of the Great Western Prospecting Association, the first prospecting association formed at Hobart, in about 1874. The West coast of the colony was then a *terra incognita*, and thither a number of prospectors were despatched in quest of gold and other minerals. This is now the most famous centre of mining activity in Tasmania, and there the celebrated Mount Lyell and other important copper properties are situated. From that period down to the present time, Mr. Alexander Corrie has been very closely connected with the mining industries of the Australian colonies in their various branches. At Launceston, in 1883, he, in conjunction with a number of other gentlemen, revised the mining regulations of the colony. They were, with few amendments, adopted, and afterwards became law, conferring immeasurable benefits on the mining community in Tasmania. Mr. Corrie and his father took a very active part in the formation of the Launceston Stock Exchange, and became a prominent member of that body. In 1877, the Mount Bischoff tin shares were only worth £4 17s. 6d. (but subsequently reached the enormous figure of £90 each), and Mr. Corrie's firm were the largest purchasers of that stock



MR. ALEXANDER CORRIE, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

in Tasmania. This company has produced 56,000 tons of tin, and paid £131 per share in dividends thereout, and Mr. Corrie was individually one of the largest shareholders in the company. On behalf of the late Mr. H. A. Thompson (one of the highest authorities on mining in Australia), Messrs. James and Alexander Corrie disposed of the Briseis tin mine, at the Cascade River, to a company in Melbourne known as the Briseis Tin Mining Company, no Liability, the price being extremely satisfactory. In 1885, owing to a general depression throughout Tasmania, the business there was closed, and Mr. Corrie migrated to Brisbane and re-commenced business in that city with his brother, Mr. Frank Beresford Corrie, as share-brokers, under the style of Corrie and Co., offices being secured in Queen Street, the main business thoroughfare of the metropolis of Queensland. Mr. Corrie has twice visited Great Britain in connection with Queensland and other mining ventures. On the first occasion he successfully disposed of large freeholds in the Kilkivan district, a large freehold adjoining the Gympie goldfield, another freehold called "Munna,"

in the Gympie district, two properties in the Mount Morgan district, and a group of mines in West Australia. His second visit to the mother country, in 1896, was undertaken for the purpose of completing financial arrangements in connection with mining properties and re-organising a large financial concern. Mr. Corrie's firm was the first to introduce dredging for gold in Queensland, but this enterprise did not meet with the amount of success that was predicted for it. An expensive plant was placed on the Mary River, at Gympie, but it was found that gold did not exist there in sufficiently payable quantities. Mr. Corrie's firm are actively associated with the Chillagoe Railway and Mines, Ltd., also The Mount Garnet Freehold Copper and Silver Mining Co., Ltd., and in 1899 floated large parcels of the Chillagoe Railway Debentures issue, and materially aided the float of the Mount Garnet Co., acting as brokers in Queensland for both companies. Soon after his arrival in Queensland, in 1885, Mr. Corrie took a prominent part in forming the Brisbane Stock Exchange, and drew the first code of rules in connection with that institution. He introduced share contract notes, which did not exist before he went to Brisbane. Mr. Alexander Corrie was president of the Brisbane Stock Exchange for nine years, and the committee of the institution, in order to mark their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him, caused a large portrait of him to be hung in the call room, just above the dais. He induced the Bank of Australasia to build the new premises for, and now occupied by the Exchange, adjoining the Bank in Queen-street. On the 6th September, 1882, at the Congregational Church, Launceston, Mr. Corrie married Lilian Mary, second daughter of Mr. Henry Button, J.P., proprietor of the *Launceston Examiner*. There are five surviving children of the union—four sons and one daughter. Mr. Corrie is a prominent Freemason, and is held in great respect by members of the mystic craft throughout Australia. He is P.S.D.G.W. (under the English constitution) of the District Grand Lodge of Queensland. In 1895, during a visit to England, the English 30th degree was conferred upon him at 33 Golden Square, London West. It may be mentioned that there are only two or three other Masons in Queensland who hold this

coveted degree. At the time of writing he is second D.G.P. of the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Queensland. Mr. Corrie was appointed to the Commission of the Peace in Queensland in 1864. He is a member of the committees of the City Ambulance and Transport Brigade and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and the Deaf, Blind, and Dumb Institute. Mr. Corrie is acknowledged to be one of the highest authorities on mining and mining investments in Queensland, and immense confidence is therefore reposed in his judgment, which is invariably unerring and sound. Speculators are fully aware of his great business acumen, ability, and integrity, and it is no wonder that his firm should transact the largest brokering business in Queensland. He is essentially an industrious man, his watchword through life being "work." He is a thorough believer in the axiom, "The world comes to everyone who will wait—and work." Hence the large measure of success that he has achieved.

MR. FRANCIS ISIDORE POWER,

GYMPIE.

AMONG men whose names are identified with the most progressive movements in Gympie, Mr. Francis Isidore Power takes a leading place. As the first leading practitioner of the district he has been associated with its principal institutions, not only in a business capacity, but also as a resident who has its best interests at heart. In a mining community there is ample scope for a lawyer of keen forensic skill and with a sound knowledge of the mining laws. Indeed such a one is capable of becoming a strong factor for the improvement of the district and the prosperity of its industries. In this respect Mr. Power has done much for Gympie. His career has been so identical with the history of Gympie that this work would not be complete without a sketch of its leading incidents.

Mr. Power is a native of Queensland, having been born in Brisbane in February, 1852. When 12 years of age, he was taken to Ireland and sent to Clongowes Wood College, where he received his preliminary education. He then entered the Trinity College, Dublin, an institution which has turned out so many prominent men, especially in the legal profession. After leaving this historic training ground, Mr. Power entered the service of a firm of solicitors in Dublin, and remaining there five years, secured his articles, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1873. Returning thence to his native country, Mr. Power started in practice at Gympie, and this township has had the benefit of his talents and service. He was not long in Gympie before he became recognised as a gentleman thoroughly competent to take a leading place in the administration of local affairs. He was elected a member of the Gympie Divisional Board, and when the town was incorporated as a municipality, he was appointed solicitor to that body. This position he has retained until the present day, and his advice has on many occasions aided the council to a large extent in deciding those complex questions which so frequently arise in a mining centre. Mr. Power was also a member of the Glastonbury Divisional Board and a member of the Widgee Board. In connection



MR. F. I. POWER.

Photo. by Poulsen.

with the development of the mining industry, he has not only assisted in elucidating many legal problems inseparable from a mining field, but he has also taken the initiative in important movements having for their object the immediate interests of the industry. When the floods in Gympie were doing enormous damage to the mines of the district, he inaugurated a movement which resulted in the passing through Parliament of an Act providing for the establishment of a board for the purpose of taking measures to prevent the influx of flood waters. Mr. Power was appointed chairman of this board, which had full power to tax all the mines within the flooded area. It was in the work of preventing these disasters that Mr. Power's creative mind was brought into play, and so perfect was the scheme adopted under his guidance, that the mines have ever since resisted the threatening waters. A series of flood-gates and concrete dams were formed and other effective measures taken, with the result that about one thousand men were saved from being thrown out of employment. It was estimated that if the water had been allowed

to get into the mines, it would have cost between £7,000 or £8,000 on each occasion to pump it out again; and these facts, therefore, speak most eloquently of the enduring services thus rendered by Mr. Power to the town and district of Gympie. Mr. Power has been connected with nearly all the important mining ventures in Gympie. He is representative of the Australasian Gold Mining Company, which has its head office in London; he is a director of the No. 1 North Oriental, Glanmire, 2 Great Eastern, 2 South Great Eastern, and a large number of other companies. He was also first chairman of the local board of directors of a Gympie company, which has large interests in the district, and also of the Black Snake Freehold Gold Mining Company. Furthermore, he acts as solicitor to most of the mining companies in and around Gympie. For over five years Mr. Power occupied a seat on the Gympie Hospital Committee, and this institution has received substantial support at his hands. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and for twelve or thirteen years has been president of the Gympie Turf Club. He is also president of the Gympie Cricket Union, which numbers among its members Mr. C. T. B. Turner, the famous bowler. Mr. Power is commissioner to take affidavits for New South Wales, as well as for this colony. He has been on numerous occasions prominently before the public in the law courts, where as an advocate he has gained a considerable reputation. A man of sound business capacity, he can claim to have assisted in the highest degree in the commercial and financial prosperity of the district. He is very popular amongst all residents of Gympie, and is a man who would make his mark in any community.

MR. ROBERT FRASER, J.P.

THE instinct of hero-worship, Carlyle tells us, runs through all ages and ranks of the human family. At school there is the popular boy, who stands head and shoulders above his fellows, by reason of his prowess in sports, or unconquered pluck in boyish battles, or who possesses some other inherent characteristic of success. In all grown-up communities, too, we find one man, who, by common consent, is accepted as the embodiment of public spirit, or good-fellowship, or plain, down-right honesty in all dealings. Such men are familiarly spoken and written of as "Honest Tom," or "the genial Bob," or some other title indicative of general confidence and regard. And herein the voice of the people is rarely or never at fault. While Brisbane contains many citizens fairly entitled to be enrolled in the category under reference, if the question of individual choice were put to the referendum, there is little room for doubt that the gentleman, whose portrait adorns this page, would come out close to the head of the poll. Mr. Robert Fraser was born in 1843, at Beauly, Inverness, Scotland, a shire which holds high place in old Caledonia for the production of clever and canny Scots. He received his education, which in Scotland is always sound, if not ornamental, at Balblair School. After serving an apprenticeship to the drapery

business in his native village, he obtained a position of trust in Tranent in Haddingtonshire, which he continued to fill until his twenty-fifth year. The next rung of the commercial ladder, upon which he stepped, was with Messrs. McLaren, Sons and Co., wholesale warehousemen of Glasgow, whom he served loyally and long, some twelve years, in fact holding the onerous post of general manager during the last three years of that period. Then came still higher promotion. In 1878, Messrs. D. L. Brown and Co. selected him as a fit and trusty man to come to Queensland in charge of the woollen department of their extensive trade. He served Messrs. D. L. Brown and Co. for seven years, when, deeming that the time to set up for himself had arrived, he started as a wholesale soft-goods merchant in Charlotte Street, Brisbane. In 1891, municipal honors were thrust upon him, by his being unopposedly elected as alderman for East Ward

in the Brisbane City Council, and that seat he has ever since held against all-comers. In the council his geniality, tact, and intelligent grasp of municipal affairs quickly singled him out as the man for the highest position. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1894, and so acceptably did he fulfil mayoral functions, that he was called upon by his council to continue in the chair for the ensuing year, 1895. At the Parliamentary general election of 1896, he was called upon to discharge a still higher trust in the interests of the city. The seat for North Brisbane, in the Assembly, has always been looked upon as the blue ribbon of legislative representation. S. Samuel Griffith and Sir Thomas McIlwraith have, at one time or another, fought one another for it, and ultimately sat as colleagues for the premier constituency. In 1896, Mr. Fraser, with Mr. Macdonald-Paterson, Hon. T. J. Byrnes, and Mr. Kingsbury fought on this notable ground, and the former two were triumphantly returned. As a legislator Mr. Fraser may be described as of the silent, industrious and useful, rather than the vain and valuable order of parliamentarian. Always in his place, and ever ready with purse and purpose to aid the cause of good citizenship, individual or collective, Mr. Fraser's popularity has certainly suffered no



MR. ROBT. FRASER, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen

diminution since his entry into the large arena of political life. In every movement for the advancement of national sport in all its branches, Mr. Fraser is an ardent co-operator. He is a vice-president of the Scottish Football Association, vice-president of the Queensland Cricket Association, patron of the Draughts Club, president of the Caledonian Society, the Burns Club, and of many other societies, social and otherwise. With Sir Thomas McIlwraith and Mr. John Stevenson, he took a prominent part in the formation of the Queensland Scottish Volunteer Corps, of which he is an honorary captain. He has been a marksman of prize rank at the rifle butts, and can still hold a rifle with the best shots in Queensland.

MR. DENIS O'DONOVAN, C.M.G.,

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, OFFICER OF THE FRENCH ORDER OF
L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE, F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., F.I.S.A., &c., &c.

LITERATURE and scholarship have no master of wider distinction in Australia than the gentleman whose name, and a few of whose many titles, are set out above, and whose portrait adorns this volume. It is doubtful indeed whether any man of letters now living in the colonies has reaped so many honours with the pen, and has been associated with so many celebrities and famous institutions as Mr. Denis O'Donovan. The office of Parliamentary Librarian of Queensland, which he has held for over a quarter of a century, has been elevated by the fame of his ability and erudition; and his bibliographical work will ever remain pre-eminent among the greatest performed in the world. In the colonies there are but few men who can boast so many honors bestowed by the sovereigns of Europe, so many distinctions gained in the leading societies of the old world, and a name known with such credit wherever scholarship is revered. The story of his career would fill more than one portly volume, and it is difficult to do it justice in the space allotted to this article. In the year 1846, on the 23rd of August, Mr. O'Donovan was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, of one of the noblest of the Munster Houses. In the eyes of many Australians, who know Mr. O'Donovan only as a man whose own work has made him distinguished, it will add nothing to the high opinion they have formed of him to learn that he is descended from a family which has documentary proof to show that it traces its origin to the Kings of Munster, and that it was allied not only to the greatest nobles of its own land, but also with the Royal Plantagenets of England. In democratic Australia, worth, not rank, marks the man of greatness, but nevertheless the monarchical and aristocratic traditions of the old home-land are still revered amongst us, and therefore it will not be out of place in this article to deal briefly with the genealogy of Mr. O'Donovan's family. It might be mentioned that the late Marshall M'Mahon was a descendant of a lady belonging to Mr. O'Donovan's family. She married the son of the Lord of Gloncare, and their daughter married Patrick M'Mahon, Esq., of Torrodile. The ancestor of the family in modern times was Donnell N. O'Donovan, of Castle O'Donovan, in the county of Cork, by his first wife Helena, who was a grand-daughter of Lord Buttevant. He succeeded to the dignity of chief in 1584, having been recognised by the Lord Chancellor Loftus as lawfully inaugurated according to the Irish custom. As a man of learning, Mr. O'Donovan maintains the traditions of his name, and it is said his skill as a swordsman might have held the family renown upon the "united field," if circumstances had led him in that direction. Many of his predecessors were famed for scholastic attainments, and nearly all gave proofs of the fighting qualities of their race. One, General Richard O'Donovan, was an intimate friend of the Prince Regent, and distinguished himself by saving the life of the Duke of York in the retreat from Holland. Another, Denis O'Donovan,

of Farenaght, was famous both as a soldier and as a man of letters, and there was also a Richard O'Donovan, a doctor of the University of Toulouse, who was eminent for his academic acquirements. With an enduring record of family honour to maintain, Mr. O'Donovan entered the world, and, after solid foundations of his education had been laid by private tutors in Ireland, he went to France, where he studied under some famous masters, and finally entered the university. He devoted a considerable amount of study to Greek, gaining a European reputation as a Hellenist, and he also attended the medical lectures in the Ecole de Medicine of Paris. His course of training finished, he sought to add to the education by books and travel, and went upon an extended tour of the continent. He visited Italy, Germany and Spain, and many other countries, seeking always to increase his stock of knowledge, and improving himself at every opportunity. In the great universities of Italy he attended lectures, and in his enthusiastic study of the antiquities

and art of the old world, in all its great centres, he acquired that high culture which has been the distinguishing ornament of his life. After a lengthy tour of Europe, Mr. O'Donovan returned to Paris and was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in the *College des Hautes Etudes*, subsequently the Catholic University of Paris, and a lecturer in one of the colleges of the University of France. In these capacities he became acquainted with many men celebrated for their learning, and amongst those with whom he was associated as colleagues might be mentioned Monsieur Nieille, inspector-general of the university; Lieutenant-Colonel Dionis; Monsieur Egger, the famous Hellenist; Monseigneur Hugonin, afterwards Bishop of Bayeux; and Monseigneur Cruice, afterwards Bishop of Marseilles. The two last-mentioned of the celebrities have written of Mr. O'Donovan in terms of praise, of which he may well be proud. Profound as was the learning of this gentleman, and brilliant as was his career in the universities and colleges with which he was connected, it was not for the rostrum that he was born. His first instinct was that of the literary man, and in his earliest years he displayed the natural aptitude of the writer. As a schoolboy in his native country he published a volume of poems, and it is remarkable as



MR. D. O'DONOVAN, C.M.G.

Photo by Poulsen.

showing how early his genius began to develop, that they attracted the favourable attention of Cardinal Wiseman, and one of them gained a place in a work entitled "Gems from Catholic Poets." One of the poems was in Latin, and they were all admitted by the press and other critics of the time to be extraordinarily clever for one so youthful. Mr. O'Donovan's travels in Italy, and study at the universities, furnished him with the data for a work which proved successful to a very eminent degree. It was entitled "Memories of Rome," and gained for him the applause of some of the most notable personages in the world. Pope Pius IX. sent him a medal to mark his appreciation of the work, while her Majesty the Queen of Spain, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and other dignitaries in church and state, too numerous to be mentioned here, wrote him complimentary and appreciative letters; a number of his countrymen sending to him by a prominent Irishman a gold medal appropriately inscribed as "a tribute to his learning and his worth." In the press it received the highest encomiums, and in a review a London

journal paid the young author the compliment of stating that it was the best book of the kind in the English language. But perhaps the greatest honour bestowed upon him was by an eminent professor of modern literature at the *Collège de France*, the late Monsieur Philarete Chasles, author of *Trente années de Critique*. That great authority, in a public oration, spoke as follows upon the work:—"If you would know the Rome of the present, the manners of its inhabitants—of the people, of the Bourgeoise, of the aristocracy; if you desire to comprehend the artistic and religious movements of which this wonderful capital is the centre, read the admirable work of Mr. O'Donovan. For touching grace, winning eloquence, charming imagery, picturesque description, and, above all, for the enlightened spirit of tolerance which pervades it, 'Memories of Rome' cannot be too highly praised. Mr. O'Donovan seems one of those rare intelligences of whom the great Goethe speaks, who unite to the force of persuasion a charm of dictum, an indulgence for the errors of others, an absence of rancour and of hatred, which makes us love whatever he loves and admire whatever he admires. Nothing in the whole range of English literature is more admirable than the beautiful pages in which he bids farewell to Rome. Casting a glance upon that cenotaph of ages, he pours forth that eloquent impassioned adieu which is surpassed by nothing of the kind in ancient or modern letters." Here we have a description of Mr. O'Donovan's style of writing, expressed in the most eloquent terms by one of the most accomplished critics of our time. It will serve to show the appreciation of his talent by men of the highest scholarly and literary fame. "Give me a knowledge of a man's character and circumstances," said John Stuart Mill, "and I will predict his future, and the correctness of my prediction will be in proportion to my knowledge of these components." We have now arrived at that stage of Mr. O'Donovan's career when we possess that knowledge of the man's character and the circumstances of his early life, which, if we knew nothing more, would make us feel sure that his subsequent career was brilliant. We have been able to judge how he achieved respect and admiration, and how at an age when the future of most men is doubtful, he received the applause of some of his greatest contemporaries. One need not possess the knowledge of human character of a John Stuart Mill, therefore, to foresee the future of Mr. O'Donovan. Having by the works which we have mentioned gained fame as a litterateur, Mr. O'Donovan turned his attention to journalistic work, and, being a master of French, he contributed some powerful articles to the *Ami de la Religion*. In this sphere of literary endeavour he soon made his mark, and became one of the editors of the paper, which was a leading journal in Paris at the time. What a circle of acquaintances this gentleman then formed! In Australia how few could boast such connections! What celebrated names we meet amongst them—Guizot, Rouher, Thiers, Cremieux, Dupanloup, Momtalember, Cardinal Morlot, Prince Galitzin (who was a colleague of his on the *Ami*), the late Emperor Napoleon III. and many other of the most eminent personages of the time. During the course of many interviews between Mr. O'Donovan and his Imperial Majesty the third Napoleon, the conversation once turned upon a Greek M.S.—the *Philosophumena*—on which Bunsen, Canon Wordsworth and Pressensé had founded some anti-Papal attacks, Mr. O'Donovan, a Greek scholar of the first rank, spoke of a work upon which the Abbé Cruice was at the time engaged in connection with the subject. The work was entitled "The History of the Church in the Pontificates of St. Victor, St. Zephyrinus and St. Calixtus." The Emperor was so interested in the matter that he encouraged M. Cruice, with the assistance of Mr. O'Donovan, to edit the text of the *Philosophumena*, with a Latin translation and comments added, and this work his Majesty caused to be published at the expense of the State. Mr. O'Donovan then embarked upon many literary adventures. He wrote a memoir of the late Bishop of Orleans, which the Bishop himself (known to fame as Dupanloup) designated a "truly elegant production." Always charitable, and with the interests of his suffering countrymen nearest to his heart, Mr. O'Donovan took up the pen on behalf of the Irish, and in an excellent pamphlet drew attention to the distress which at that time prevailed in Ireland. The work was written in French, and did much to arouse the charitable instincts of the French and other foreign nations. This was characteristic of the man, for he was always deeply concerned in the troubles of his fellow-men, and he has lost no opportunity throughout the whole of his career to advance the truest interests of his native land, irrespective of creed or party. In 1864, Mr. O'Donovan went to London, and remained in the great capital of the Empire two years before coming to Australia on a visit. The colonies had so many attractions for him that he made his home here, and it has certainly proved a gain to Australia that her

climatic and other advantages over the countries of the old world induced him to remain. He lectured at the Melbourne Public Library, and his discourses were considered so valuable that they were published by the Technological Commission of Victoria. His services to Australian art and literature will leave their impress upon colonial institutions for many years to come. It will be remembered that he was a strong advocate for the establishment of Schools of Design, and his efforts towards making art an easier acquirement to Victorian artisans will not be readily forgotten. In 1874, he came to Queensland, having accepted the engagement of Parliamentary Librarian, a position for which he was eminently suited. If he previously distinguished himself, it has been during his occupancy of this office that he has been celebrated as a bibliographer. His analytical and classified catalogue of the Library of the Parliament of Queensland is a production which is acknowledged to be one of the greatest works of its kind in the world. Let us quote a few of the opinions of experts upon this work:—"It stands pre-eminent. I am truly amazed at the result," wrote Dr. Alophus Todd, C.M.G., Parliamentary Librarian of Canada. "A record of literary industry, knowledge and ability far beyond praise," was the commentary of the Earl of Carnarvon. "A valuable work; a great prize as a sort of reference," says Lord Rosebery. "Queensland might well be proud of its contribution to bibliography," is the criticism of the London Bibliographer. These are but samples of the tributes of praise which have also come from a host of other famed experts and distinguished personages all over the world. During the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Mr. O'Donovan received an invitation from the International Conference of Librarians to act as vice-president, and although he did not attend the conference, the post was reserved to him as a special distinction, and it was a great one, as his colleagues in office were men of the highest rank—such men as Lord Dufferin, the Lord Mayor of London, &c. At the official requiem in Sydney in connection with the demise of the late President Carnot, he was appointed a representative of the Government of Queensland. During the year 1893, Her Majesty conferred upon Mr. O'Donovan the title of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and never was the honor more deserved. In 1866, the French Government created him a Knight Grand Cross or Officier of the order of *L'Instruction Publique* as a well-merited recognition of the high place he had taken as a bibliographer and man of letters, and also of the services which he had rendered in the direction of strengthening the bonds of friendship between the French nation and the Australian colonies. This distinction is one which has been always strictly reserved for learned and literary men of the highest eminence. The badge of this high honor—a pair of golden palm suspended from a violet rosette—is a distinction courted by men of the highest renown all the world over, and may well be worn with pardonable pride. Another token of French recognition was bestowed upon him in 1897, when he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and to mark the occasion he was banqueted in Sydney by the leading representative Frenchmen of that city. M. Biard d'Aunet, the Consul-General of France at Sydney, presided, and in the course of a eulogistic speech, he referred to Mr. O'Donovan in the following terms:—"Mr. O'Donovan knows with what efforts men of great distinction and devoted patriotism strive to attain this honor, and he knows that in extending to him this mark of appreciation of his merit, the Government of the Republic confers on him the highest reward in its power to bestow. Let me tell you why such distinction has fallen to our guest. For more than twenty years he has been in Queensland the counsellor and friend, and, when need was, the discreet and influential defender of our countrymen, whose business, curiosity, or the chances of travel brought to Queensland. This guide and protector of our compatriots is a scholar and a man of letters, brought up in France, appreciating our ideas, and an admirer of our literature; the author of works of indubitable value, who sheds lustre on the position of Parliamentary Librarian of Queensland, and on whom his own Sovereign has already conferred the cross of St. Michael and St. George. Thanks to a remarkable power of assimilation, and no doubt also to a long and daily intercourse with the men who govern Queensland, he has been able to master questions of the driest and most technical character—tariffs, commercial connections, statistics, maritime communications and many others, to define the possibilities of the future development of our relations, and even to lay down the bases of arrangements capable of immediate realisation. In a word, he has succeeded in being the intelligent and devoted citizen of Australia without ceasing to be the friend of France." We need add nothing to this to show by what distinguished labours he won the Cross of Chevalier in this world-famed

order. In addition to these honors, he has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (England), Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (England), Fellow of the Royal Society of Authors (England), Fellow of the Society of Literature, Science and Art (England), Member of the Society of Art (England), Member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, Corresponding Member of the *Sociétés de Géographie Commerciale* of Paris and Havre, Corresponding Member of the *Musée Social* of Paris, and honorary member of the *Société d'Anthropologie*. As a linguist of remarkable ability, Mr O'Donovan has been found useful by foreigners in Brisbane, and he is always kind and courteous to those requiring his aid. A few years ago, the Italian residents of the colony displayed their gratitude for his services by presenting him with an address and a valuable sapphire ring. We may also mention that the artists of Melbourne presented him with an address, thanking him for what he had done for art in that city.

He married Aimée, daughter of Etienne Leroux de Grand Maison of the Castle of Beauséjour, France, a lady who endeared herself to everybody by her genuine piety and practical charity, in addition to accomplishments of a rare description. She died on 24th June, 1892, and will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to possess her friendship. Such are the leading incidents in the life of Mr. Denis O'Donovan up to the present time, and as he is a man of strong physique, well preserved and hearty, it may be expected that he will live to place his foot-print ever deeper on "the sands of time." Noble by birth, he is noble by nature; learned far beyond the average, he is a man whose usefulness has been restricted to no narrow confines, and great in his achievements, his name will be remembered long after he is gone as one of the most distinguished personalities in the "morning days" of Queensland colonisation.



LIEUT.-COL. ARMITAGE.

Photo, by Poulsen.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN SCOTT ARMITAGE, J.P.

IT is fortunate that the military authorities of Queensland have been able to enrol in their ranks some experienced officers from the regiments of the mother country. Not that the colonial can be regarded in any way backward as a soldier. Indeed, the very conditions of life in Australia are favourable to the making of stalwart champions of British rights; but there is a distinct necessity for the services of those who understand military affairs as they are conducted to-day in the great centres of the world. Again, Queensland is fortunate in this respect, because there is really little inducement for soldiering in this country of commerce. There are doubtless many soldiers under Australia's sunny skies who are doomed to obscurity for the want of action. But whilst all peace-loving citizens will rejoice at this enforced inactivity on the part

of our defenders, none will surely deny them credit for sacrificing all other interests in order that they might be prepared to fight for their country. Among the most prominent of the officers who have left the old country to join the Queensland forces is Lieutenant-Colonel John Scott Armitage, who is in command of the forces in the central districts. Born in Cheshire, England, in 1840, he was educated partly at a private school and partly by a tutor before he entered the profession of arms, for which nature seemed to have particularly designed him. His first regiment was the Essex, which he joined at the age of 21. He remained in that regiment for several years, when he was transferred to the 6th Lancashire, and in 1867 he obtained his first company. Two or three years later Captain Armitage was removed to the 2nd Cheshire regiment, in which he was engaged for a considerable time. In 1868, having achieved a majority in the volunteers, he obtained special permission from the War

Office to hold a commission in a regiment of the Lancashire Volunteers, at the same time that he captained a company in the Cheshire regiment. From 1875 to 1880 he commanded the volunteers, and in the latter year he visited India. At the solicitation of the Governor of Ceylon, Captain Armitage raised a volunteer regiment in that place, which became one thousand strong, and the great energy and diplomatic ability which he displayed in accomplishing this task won for him the recognition of the home authorities, whilst the Governor of Ceylon, both in council and in private, tendered him his hearty thanks for his brilliant efforts. Whilst commanding the regiment of volunteers in Ceylon, Colonel Armitage was appointed as a member of a Royal Commission to report on the differences of the island. Returning to England, he took up no further duties until the end of 1884, when he came to the colonies, where, in 1885, the Governor of Queensland, Sir Anthony Musgrave, offered him an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy in the defence forces of this colony. He accepted the offer, and in 1890 was appointed staff-officer of Townsville and the Northern districts. The following year brought with it the internal disturbances which made it such a disastrous one, and at the com-

mencement of the strike Lieutenant-Colonel Armitage was removed to Rockhampton, in order that he might have control of the forces in that district, which were sent into camp to prevent trouble with the strikers. Although there was fortunately no need for action, Lieutenant-Colonel Armitage was afforded the opportunity of displaying his soldierly qualities, and he did so in a manner which gained for him universal approbation. He is a true type of the British soldier. He has travelled much, and has seen some hard fighting in his time, although it has not been his lot to be engaged in the thick of a stirring battle himself. He is a deadly shot, however, and has hunted animals of every kind, from elephants in India to the smaller game in his native Cheshire. He inherits the British sense of discipline in its strictest form, and never fails in the fulfilment of his duty as a "soldier of the Queen."

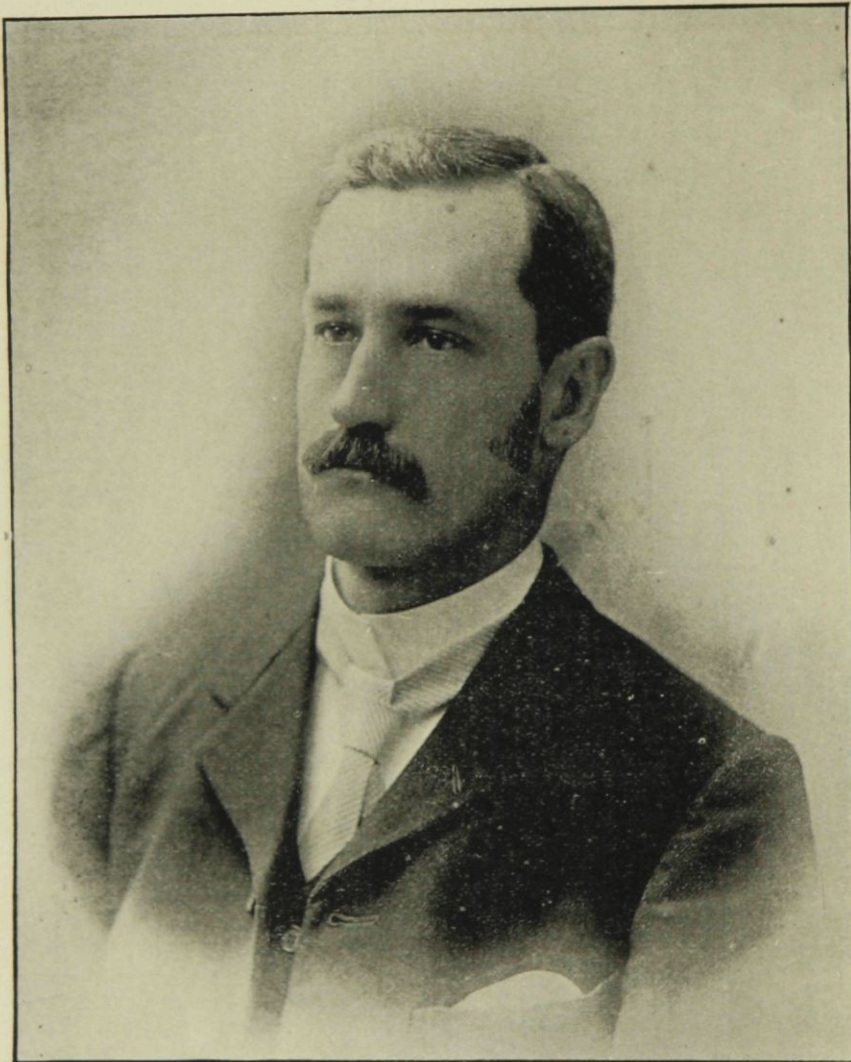
MR. H. W. APPERLY, J.P.

RESIDENT SECRETARY A.M.P. SOCIETY, BRISBANE.

SOME ideas of the principles of mutual confederation, by which individual loss became more bearable through the contributions of the many, may be found in the earliest records, preserved in the invaluable library of the British Museum. Still earlier instances might even be traced to periods in the historical books of Holy Writ. But being concerned principally with the living, it is essential to at once come to the beginning of the 18th century, when the science of probabilities began to attract the attention of the mathematicians of the period, helping alike to promote the bursting of many bubbles, originated perhaps as often in fraud as in ignorance, and to uncover their gross trickery. The first legitimate life assurance office was established in 1706, and was called "The Amicable." Since the establishment of this pioneer company, the number of offices which have arisen is very large, while many mushroom companies, started by ignorant and designing men, have entirely disappeared. As a representative Australasian life assurance society, the Australian Mutual Provident stands pre-eminent. Founded on December 15, 1848, at what was then 487 George-street, Sydney, by a few philanthropic gentlemen and an unpaid secretary, the Society has, during the 51 years of its existence, grown to be the most colossal mutual life office in the British dominions. Upon the completion of its jubilee, it had received in premiums from policy holders the sum of £23,400,000, and had paid to them, or their representatives, for death and matured claims, surrenders and cash bonuses, £14,470,000. The total of the cash bonuses allotted during the same period was £8,200,000, a large proportion of which was left with the Society by policy-holders to provide reversionary additions to their policies. At the close of 1898 it had policies in force for about £51,800,000 (including bonus additions), with an annual income of about £2,150,000, and solid assets of £15,179,000. As a testimony to the continued popularity of the Society, it may be stated that its annual new business is between two and three times that of any mutual life office in the mother country, which possesses about ten times the population of Australasia; and the course pursued by the Society from time to time in liberalising its policy conditions, has revolutionised the practice of life assurance throughout the world. The total receipts and disbursements of the Society for 50 years since its foundation up to 31st December, 1898, furnish the material for an interesting and instructive exhibit. All the elements of true success—economy, stability and good management—are possessed by the A.M.P. Society in a pre-eminent degree, while it stands unrivalled in the history of life assurance for its magnificent returns to its policy-holders. A recent issue of the *Policy-Holder*, an English insurance periodical, concedes to it "the world's record" for bonuses, a distinction which reflects the greatest credit, not only upon the financial capacity displayed in the Society's management, but also upon the thrift and foresight of Australians generally, without which such brilliant results could never have been achieved. An important feature in the history of the society, as its business progressed, has

been the establishment of branch offices with local boards of directors throughout the whole of the Australasian colonies. Agencies in all the colonies, except New South Wales, had previously been extended, but imposed certain disabilities on the members. Proposals for assurance had to be sent to Sydney for acceptance, and policies issued there. Any enquiries, except in regard to unimportant matters, had to be sent to the head office for reply; no agent had authority to invest any of the Society's money. The boards of the day were early impressed with the desirableness of removing these disabilities, and affording equal privileges to all members wherever located. As soon therefore as the business showed signs of a healthy growth in the other colonies, branch offices with local boards of directors were established. Subject to certain cardinal principles of business policy, prescribed by the head office and made uniform throughout the Society's ramifications, these local boards were entrusted with the entire control of the Society's local business. The

local directors were and are still appointed by the head-office board, but each must possess the same qualifications as a director at the head office. The branch to which particular attention is here directed, is that in Queensland, which is under the able executive control of Mr. H. W. Apperly, J.P., the resident secretary at Brisbane. This branch opened in 1875 with 1123 policies, assuring £540,150, with an annual premium income of £17,963. Now its proportions reach the gigantic, there being on the branch books at the close of 1898, 14,324 policies, assuring £4,934,021, and producing an annual premium revenue of £153,090, to which must be added an interest income of £105,048 from local investments. Nearly two and a half millions are invested in Queensland. The subject of this sketch was born at Melbourne on February 24, 1861, being the eldest son of the late Henry Apperly, the well-known sculptor, of Melbourne and Sydney. He accompanied his parents to Sydney when he was about seven years old, and was educated at the Fort-street Model School and the Sydney Grammar School. He left school in June, 1875, and immediately entered the service of the society as a junior clerk at the head office, Sydney. He served in various capacities at the head office and several of the branches of the



MR. H. W. APPERLY.

Photo by Poulsen.

Society. In 1889 he was appointed accountant at the head office, which position he occupied until 1893, when he was transferred to Adelaide as resident secretary for South Australia. He remained there until November, 1895, when he was further promoted to the resident secretaryship of the Queensland branch. Mr. Apperly is a Justice of the Peace for South Australia, and in December, 1895, shortly after his arrival in Brisbane, he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Queensland. He is an enthusiastic chess player, and has occupied the position of president of the Queensland Chess Association, and holds the distinct honour of being the champion player of the colony. In 1885, Mr. Apperly married Miss Alice Langton, a niece of the Hon. Edward Langton, who was for many years a prominent statesman and politician in Victoria. The following eulogistic jubilee article is from the pen of his Honor Mr. Justice Stephen, of Sydney, and must be highly satisfactory to every member of the Society:—"I remember the formation of the A.M.P. Society, and call to mind that my father (the late Sir Alfred Stephen) was

among the first hundred of its members. He was an earnest advocate of the benefits of life assurance, and the firmest of believers in the stability of, and the great advantages offered by, this institution in particular. He was ever ready to refer with satisfaction, if not pride, to the very substantial—I was almost about to say marvellous—additions which his long life enabled to be added to his policies, of which some of his children now reap the benefit. I myself have two policies, the premiums upon which I have long since paid up, and have thus an asset increasing year by year in value. Many members of our family have also been only too glad to enrol themselves under one table or another among its members. And why? We have watched its wonderful progress—the infant has become a giant; the seed has become a tree spreading its branches in all parts of the world; its directors and officers from time to time, being either personally or by repute well known, have had our entire confidence; and to their wisdom and prudence we ascribe the results that have been achieved. It would require a volume to descant upon the merits of insurance generally. He who sees them not must be blind to what is passing before his eyes daily; must be unconscious of the hundreds, perhaps thousands, suffering the grief of bereavement, intensified by poverty, from which a little forethought, a little self-denial, would have relieved them." In the future of Australia no more cheering evidence of the high moral tone of society can be found than in the marvellous progress of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, showing as it does the high hold that providence and self-denial have obtained among all ranks.

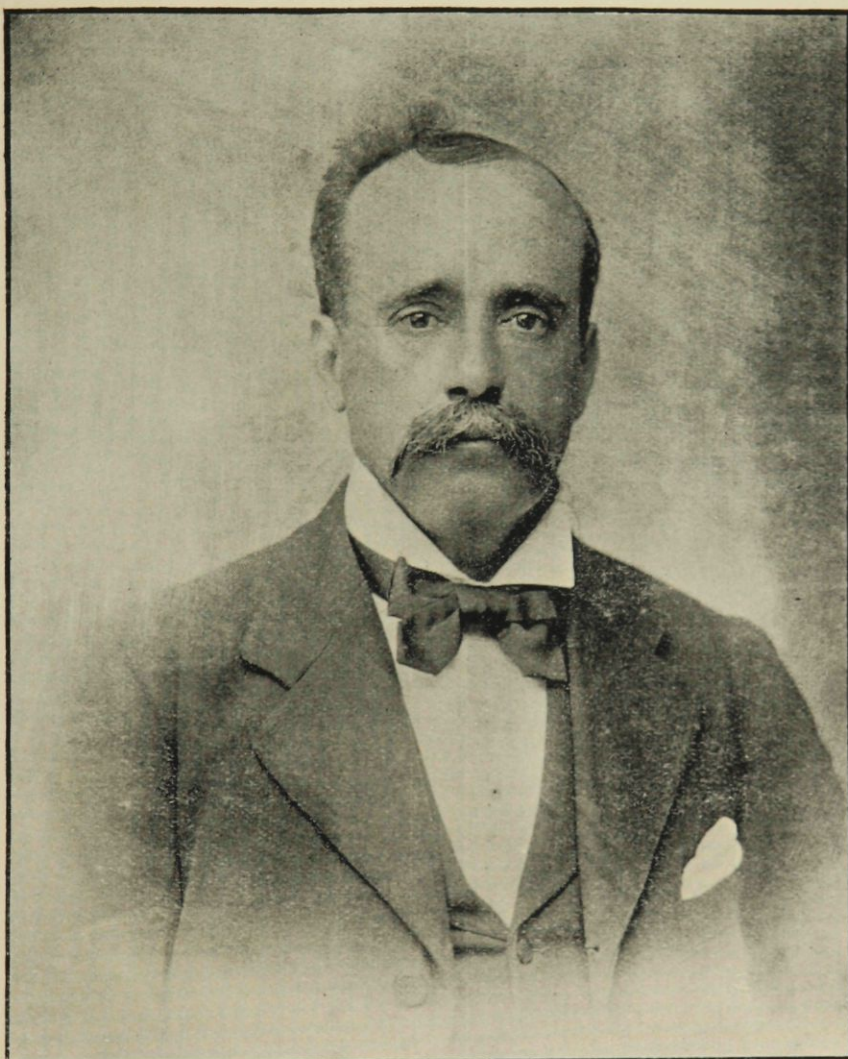
MR. W. A. SEAL, J.P.,

MAYOR OF BRISBANE (1899).

THE Mayor of Brisbane (1899) is a personality who has been the architect of his own fortune—a man who has not only achieved his position, but who has done so in the face of disadvantages which would have been an insurmountable barrier to many men. Born in Sydney, New South Wales, on February 21, 1857, the humble circumstances in which his parents were placed did not admit of his being afforded more than a primary or rudimentary school education, and with that degree of tuition, Brisbane's persevering citizen and future Mayor started out on his career of manhood to battle and buffet with the chances of life. The Seal family settled in Brisbane in 1863, and, when only fourteen years of age, the subject of this sketch left school, and became apprenticed to the late William Harle, of Edward-street, in whose employ he mastered the art of painting and decorating, giving every promise of the success which, as a journeyman and subsequently as a master, attended him. In 1878, when he had only reached the age of 21, Mr. Seal had launched out in business on his own account, beginning in a very modest way in Fortitude Valley. By sheer perseverance he soon succeeded in securing a connection, and, as a tradesman and business man, won confidence and approbation, which steadily advanced him until he found himself foremost among those engaged in his vocation. Meanwhile he was not so much engrossed with business affairs as to be unmindful of the claims which society has on all good and true citizens, but gave

a good deal of thought to both civil and political affairs. He was repeatedly requested to allow himself to be nominated for aldermanic honours, and in 1895 consented to offer his services for the Valley Ward. He contested the seat against Mr. T. Proe, who was a victor by 16 votes; but, nothing daunted, Mr. Seal came forward for the same ward in 1897 and defeated Mr. Proe by 90 votes. Since his election to the office of alderman, he has shown conspicuous ability to grapple with questions of broad municipal concern; and, though characteristically modest, has exercised a distinct influence on the doings of the Council. His worth in that respect was appropriately recognised by his election in 1899 to the Mayorship of Brisbane, and since his assumption of that high civic office, he has shown that he possesses special aptitude for its duties and responsibilities. As in his private business, so in his aldermanic undertakings, Mayor Seal applies the sterling old maxim, that "What is worth doing, is worth doing well," and has turned his mind far afield with a view to

gleaning useful comparative information concerning municipal progress. While recognising that Brisbane and the other municipal centres of the colony have made fair advance during the 40 years or so that local Government has been established, Mr. Seal holds strongly pronounced views on the necessity for reform in our municipal laws, and especially so far as the supervision of building operations is concerned. He wisely holds the opinion that we should seek to profit by the experience of the older countries in all that makes for sound municipal development, and in this connection is a persistent advocate of the desirableness of expediting such sanitary undertakings as an effective sewerage system, and of otherwise improving the capital by works in which the ornamental and useful are judiciously blended. The lack of architectural uniformity in Brisbane streets is a matter which, Mr. Seal considers, calls, with other things, for a new Building Act, and during his term of office he intends to make every endeavour to facilitate the introduction of a law which meets with the mutual approval of the architectural profession and the municipal authorities. In various other ways Mayor Seal is impressed with the importance of keeping abreast with the civic progress of other countries, but wisely



MR. W. A. SEAL, J.P.

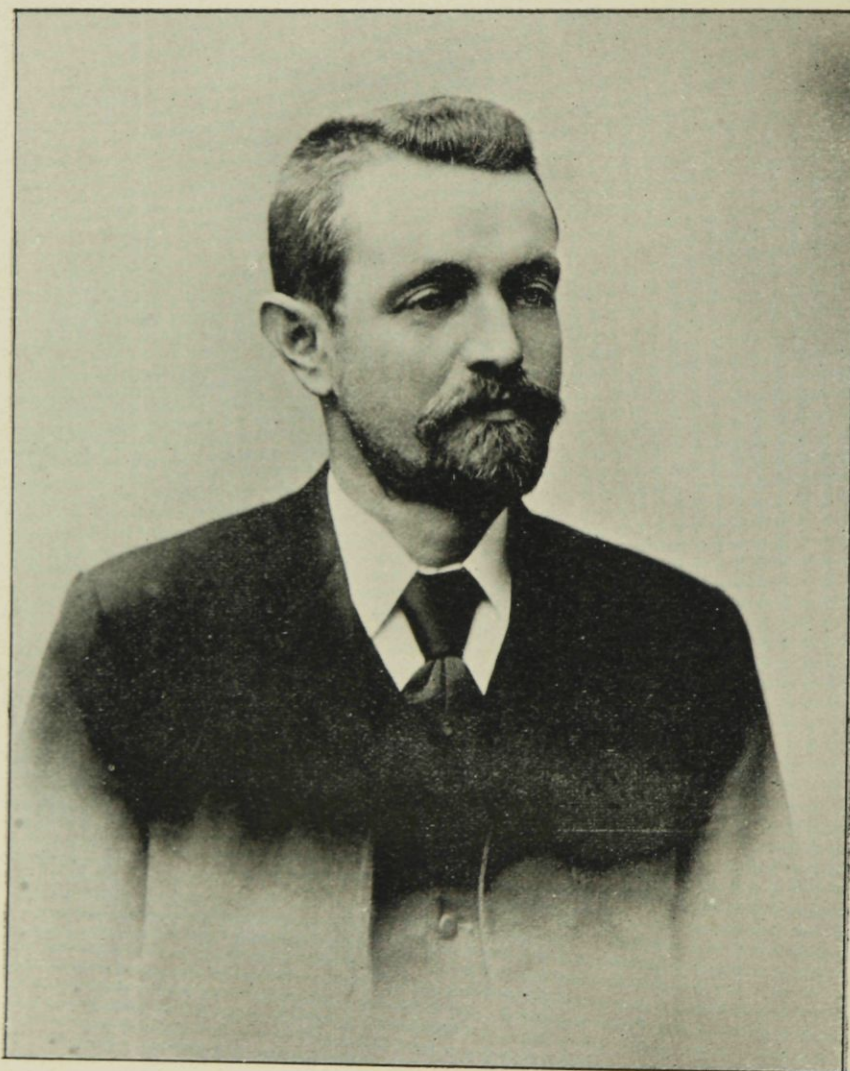
Photo by Poulsen.

contends that it must only be done gradually and by sound economic financing. Alderman Seal took the Mayoral helm at a time when a cool head and a keen practical business mind were especially needed. Previous Mayors had ample funds to spend and, in many instances, were recklessly lavish with them; but Mr. Seal was faced with the duty of making ends meet, financially. To cope with the exigencies of urgent current expenditure, and at the same time adjust the finances in a way which would put them on a sounder basis, is a highly responsible and important task; and Mayor Seal, whose persistent industry and clear practical mind have won him success in his private and business life, is eminently qualified for the undertaking. Moreover, Mr. Seal has unassuming social attributes and characteristics which did not fail to win for him consistent and wide-spread popularity during his office as the chief dignitary of Brisbane.

MR. JACQUES LEUTENEGGER,

QUEENSLAND CONSUL FOR SWITZERLAND.

THE Swiss population in Queensland are about 1300, and it is generally admitted that this section of immigrants are amongst the most industrious and desirable of our foreign settlers. In Switzerland, as in the other centres of civilization throughout the world, inquiries concerning the industrial and commercial possibilities offered by the Australian colonies have of late years considerably increased, and the office of Swiss Consul has accordingly assumed an importance and usefulness which entail a large amount of responsible work, requiring the services of a thoroughly active, observant and reliable representative. The Swiss Government is to be congratulated on having made such a satisfactory choice for this post in Queensland, as its Consul is not only a Brisbane citizen who has had the advantage of lengthy and residential experience, but who as a merchant has achieved success and won high esteem and confidence both in commercial circles and amongst other sections of the community. Jacques Leutenegger, Swiss Consul for Queensland, was born in 1865 at Frauenfeld, the capital of the province of Thurgau, and was educated at the Frauenfeld Gymnasium, which as an educational establishment ranks next to a university. His first experience in mercantile pursuits was gained in a large spinning and weaving factory in Frauenfeld, where he remained till 1884, when he migrated to Paris, and for about 18 months was engaged in the firm of Schoch, Bruggman and Co., well-known softgoods warehousemen. He was then appointed accountant of this firm's Melbourne branch, and at the end of 1895 was transferred to Brisbane to take charge of the Queensland branch of the same company. In 1888, upon the death of Mr. Schoch, and the retirement of Mr. Bruggman, the whole business, consisting of branches in Paris, London, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, was taken over by Mr. H. Frey and Mr. Leutenegger, but in 1895 this partnership was dissolved by an agreement whereby Mr. Leutenegger took over the sole proprietorship of the London and Brisbane branches, which businesses have since been successfully carried on in his name, the Brisbane branch being situated in Elizabeth-street, and the English warehouse at 144 Bow Lane, London, E.C. Mr. Leutenegger's business place in Brisbane is one of the finest and most interesting of its kind in the Australian colonies, where, indeed, it is questionable if there is anything to surpass it. Though trading as importers of a large variety of soft goods, the specialties of the warehouse are millinery and fancy goods, and the extensive display in the capacious show-rooms is quite a revelation of what can be done by modern machinery and methods in the manufacture of various qualities and designs of such wares, which have a most accommodating range of prices. Mr. Leutenegger is necessarily a busy commercial man, but being also methodical and of active temperament, he is most exemplary in his despatch of all business connected with his Consular duties. However, so great has been the increase of correspondence in connection with his representative office, that he has had to seek outside clerical assistance



MR. JACQUES LEUTENEGGER.

Photo. by Poulsen.

in order to expeditiously deal with the communications, which, it will be understood, involve no small amount of work, when it is mentioned that inquiries are often made and have to be replied to in one of the three languages—French, German or Italian—all of which are of common usage in Switzerland. Besides inquiries relative to emigration, labour and kindred matters, in which the Consul often acts as "guide, philosopher and friend," the Swiss Government is kept well advised of every important industrial or commercial development, and is posted up as to any new legislation which may have consequential effects upon the interests of foreign nations, or which in any way affects the prospects or conditions of intending Swiss emigrants. It speaks well for the encouraging industrial and commercial conditions which prevail in Switzerland, that for some time there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of Swiss emigrants to Queensland or any other part of Australia, and Mr. Leutenegger does not anticipate that there will be any marked increase for a considerable time in the influx of population from this source. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as Swiss immigrants make excellent colonists, and besides being successful in mining, farming, and other industrial pursuits, many of them have made their mark in commercial enterprise. Mr. Leutenegger evinces enthusiastic interest in everything calculated to promote shipping and other commercial factors of inter-colonial and international importance. Though he is of opinion that the federation of the colonies (with Queensland included) will be temporarily inimical to businesses such as that in which he is engaged, still he is prepared to welcome union as a step that must ultimately prove of inestimable advantage to the group, in which he is sanguine Queensland will soon occupy a foremost place. In everything excepting in nationality, Mr. Leutenegger has the sentiments of a patriotic Queenslander, and he is in every sense worthy of the respect and influence he has gained in our midst as a prominent official and commercial personage.

MR. D. R. EDEN, R.D.S., Eng.; D.D.S., Chicago; J.P.

THE art of dentistry (now more correctly termed a science) is not, as it is generally imagined, a product of latter day civilization. It is of very ancient origin, and the Laws of the Twelve Tables (5th Century B.C.), provided for the case of teeth bound with gold, and an Etruscan skull, found in 1885, had a set of animal's teeth (not belonging to the genus homo) fixed in it, shewing the use of gold in the art, even in those remote times. It is, however, only in recent years that dentistry has occupied anything like a properly organised position among the different departments of surgery. For long it was practised to a large extent as a superadded means of livelihood, by persons engaged in some other pursuit, and the chemist, the blacksmith, the barber, and the watchmaker, and others of this class, were often enough the dentists in ever

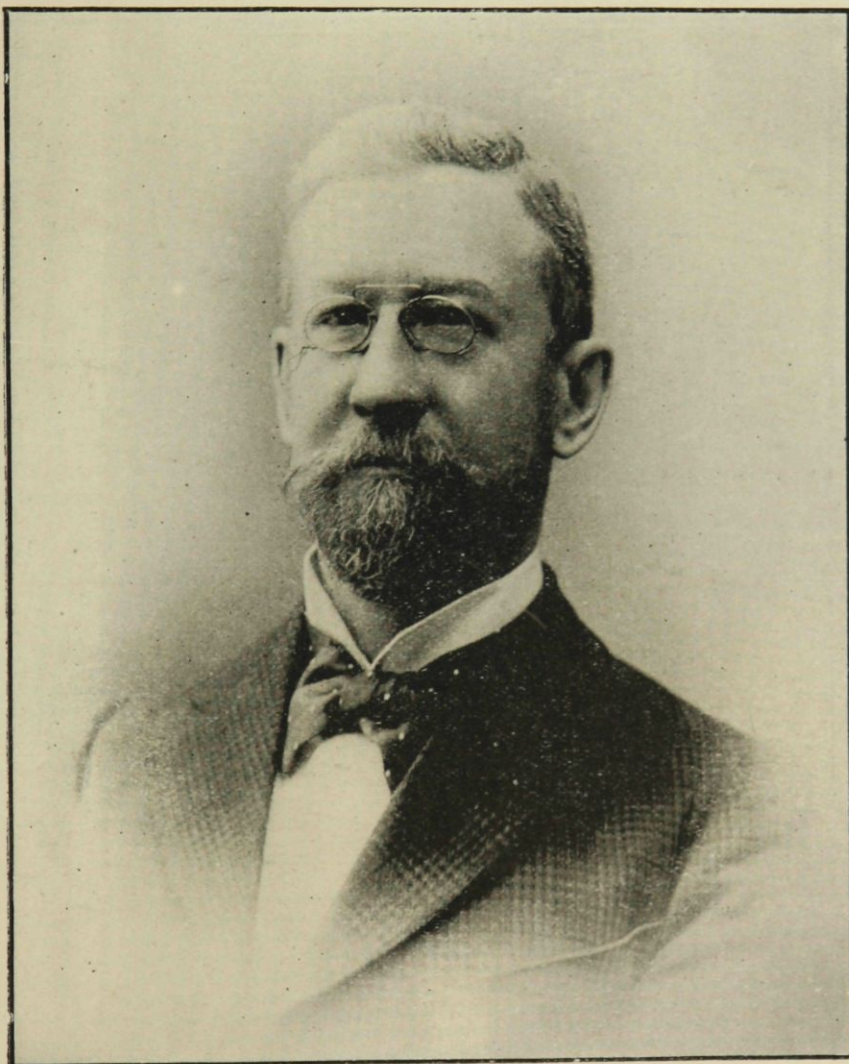
village and country town, while even now, not only in the country, but in the large centres of population of the British Empire, and of America, men hardly more proficient than those before indicated, may still be found practising under the very shadow of universities, and medical and dental schools. These latter are mere "tooth drawers." They understand of the anatomy of the teeth nothing, and their efforts in other directions, in the treatment of those organs, are as arbitrary and unscientific as they are crude and superficial. The province of dentistry, however, embraces something more than the mere extraction of teeth. It treats of diseases, and lesions of these bony structures, and of the supply of artificial substitutes in their place when lost. And as disease of the teeth is not always a mere local affection, but may, and very generally does, arise from constitutional causes, and as the morbid conditions of the system leading in some way to disorders of the dental tissues, are so various and dissimilar, and for many other more obvious reasons, the proper practice of dentistry requires

of its votary a wide experience, close study, and an accurate knowledge of the many and various branches of the science, which bear on the subject. Such requirements are admirably found in the subject of this biographical notice. D. R. Eden was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in January of the year 1843. He comes of good family, and his father was a medical man, and in addition a practising dentist. His initial education he received in his natal city, after which time he was at a school in London, finally leaving that metropolis to complete his scholastic course at Fulmeck College, Leeds, Yorkshire. On leaving this institution, he was duly articled in London to his uncle, Thomas Edward Eden, a medical man, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who also made a specialism of dentistry. Here Mr. Eden gained considerable experience, beyond that usually placed at the disposal of a student of his profession, for he was entrusted for lengthened periods with the charge of the dentistry business of his uncle, and in connection with him acted as hon. dentist to the Holborn Dispensary, London. During his stay in London, Mr. Eden attended the London Dental College, and in 1866, he came out to Sydney, and commenced the practice of his profession in that city, but

shortly afterwards, considering that the fast growing colony of Queensland offered a fair field for his talent and energies, he migrated there, and established himself in the city of Brisbane, and in that capital has, with one slight exception, since continuously carried on business. Mr. Eden's success in Brisbane was early assured. He soon accumulated around him a clientele of the best class, and received the somewhat unique and distinguishing appointment of dental surgeon of the Brisbane General Hospital. This was fifteen years ago, and since then, up to the present time, the subject of our sketch has continued to hold that post. By 1888, Mr. Eden had achieved considerable prominence. He had not only become the leading dentist of Queensland, but had become a recognised authority on the subject of dental surgery, both in and out of the colony; his business had increased to an extent which rendered it absolutely necessary for him to take someone into partnership, to assist in his multitudinous engagements, and his choice fell on Mr. Hughes, who had been his pupil. The partnership was fixed for ten years, and the business

was successfully carried on under the style of Eden and Huges, till at the end of the allotted period, it was dissolved by the effluxion of time, and Mr. Eden continued his business on his own account. About six years ago he made an extended tour of Europe and America, during which time he visited most of the important colleges and schools of dental surgery, in the various countries through which he passed, with a view to the investigation and adoption by himself of the latest dental appliances and methods. His tour was a success from all points of view, and on his return to Brisbane he brought back with him a wide experience of the latest electrical and other machinery, the various instruments, and the practical usages of the most modern dentistry, as it obtains in the chief centres of population of the countries which he visited. Since then he has continuously kept himself "in touch," so to speak, with the oft recurring discoveries and latest mechanism in connection with his profession, as they from time to time prove of practical utility in either

England or America, and generally he spares no expense to keep his practice in strict accord with the most modern and approved usages of dentistry. An examination of Mr. Eden's surgery, in the basement of the Town Hall, would prove interesting to anyone of an observant and scientific frame of mind, and the electric mallet for the ensuring of uniformity and speed in the blows delivered by this delicate piece of machinery, and the electric light apparatus for insertion within a patient's mouth, would claim the attention of the casual observer. Whilst Mr. Eden is successful in all branches of the dental science, he has bestowed peculiar attention on "porcelain inlays," which are an improvement on gold, inasmuch as their presence is undiscernible, and his continuous gum work, as it is technically termed (a novel process of great advantage), has proved an unqualified success. Much of his work has obtained the eulogies of the medical and dental men of Australia, and, in addition, has been highly eulogised by the same profession in England. As new anæsthetics have been discovered for the use of dental surgical purposes, they have received attention at the hands of Mr. Eden, though he seldom uses any other agent than nitrous oxide gas, which for 29 years he continually administered without any sort of accident or even inconvenience



MR. D. R. EDEN, J.P.

Photo. by Poulson.

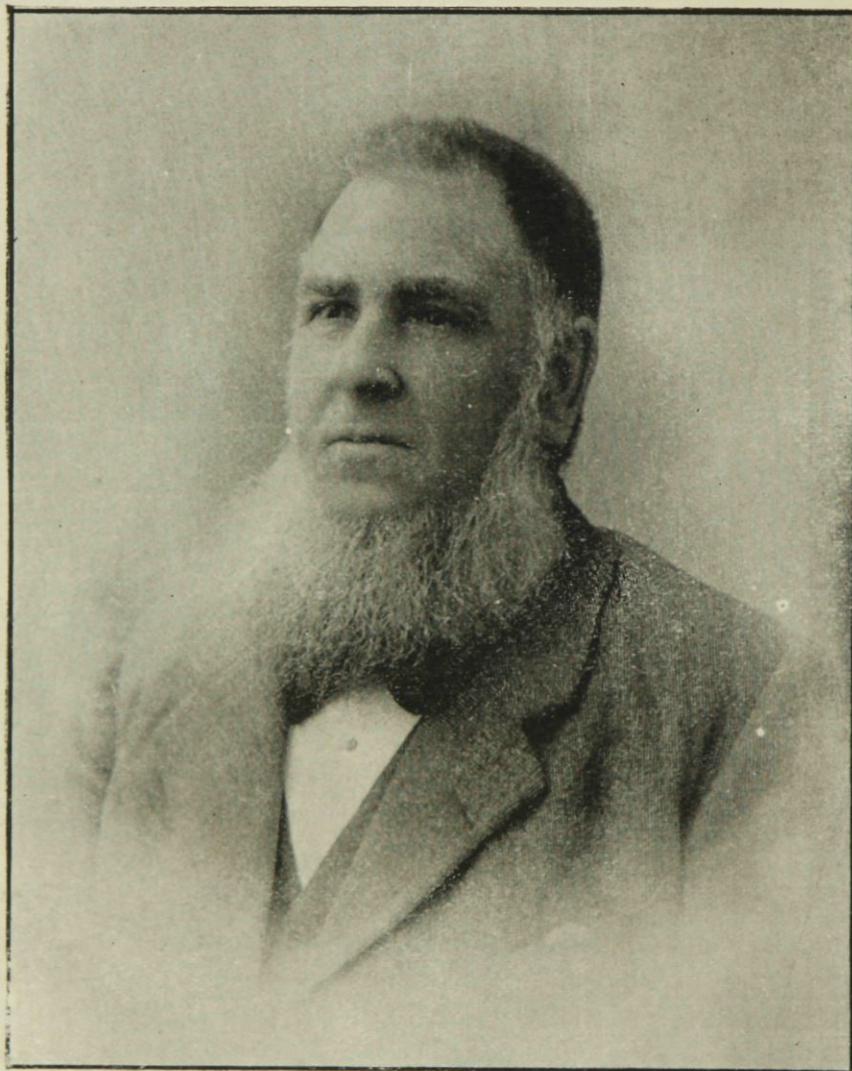
And one of the reasons that influences him in the preference of this anæsthetic in ordinary cases, is because of its uniform action, and the absence of reaction and of constitutional disturbances which characterise this gas when skilfully administered, and which unpleasant after-effects are so often set up by many other anæsthetics. In fact, Mr. Eden was the first to manufacture nitrous oxide gas (in the use of which he is so practised) in the colonies. The subject of this notice has contributed to dental literature in the way of valuable articles to the British Journal of Dental Science. He is a member of the British Dentists' Association. He is the possessor of that strong personality which one usually finds in successful men. In manner somewhat unapproachable and reserved, although always extremely courteous, a closer acquaintance with him serves to disabuse the mind of this possibly preconceived opinion, and he is found to be unreserved and even cordial. He is characteristically silent, and the antithesis to superficial and he holds and has ever held the sincere regard of his patients, and is respected and esteemed as well by them as he is by the general public throughout the whole colony.

HON. JOHN McMASTER, M.L.C., J.P.

AN EXEMPLARY CAREER.

IN every civilised country there are men who have been so closely associated with the development of commercial, civic and political affairs, that their careers serve as a reflex of national progression in its several aspects. In young countries with so vast an expanse of territory as Australia, the value of honest, sturdy, practical and persistent pioneers is apt to be inadequately estimated and appreciated. Amongst the most desirable settlers of this kind, who adopted Queensland as a field for their industry, perseverance and enterprise, when the colony was yet in its infancy, the subject of our sketch is entitled to a conspicuous place. John McMaster was born in Islay, Argyleshire, West Scotland, on June 26, 1830. The death of his father occurred shortly afterwards, and, when but six years of age, he was left an orphan by the demise of his mother. He received his early education at a Gaelic school, and, at the age of about 11 years, was apprenticed to his uncle, a stonemason, at Helensburgh on the Clyde. Remaining in this occupation for six years, he relinquished it, owing to the more congenial attractions of farming pursuits, in which he was first engaged on the banks of Loch Lomond. After some experience in this picturesque part, he migrated to the Island of Bute, and twelve months later removed to Ayrshire, where he continued farming pursuits till 1854, when he decided to try his fortunes on Australian soil. Sailing in the *William Miles*, a new vessel, which made the passage in 88 days, he landed in Moreton Bay in January, 1855. Then in the 26th year of his age, he engaged under the German Lutheran missionaries, who were establishing a small farming community, in the locality of Nundah. Three years later he purchased a small farm on his own account in the same district, and remained there until 1859, by which time the success he had achieved enabled him to come to Brisbane and undertake another enterprise, as a store-keeper and general produce merchant, which business he has since continuously and most successfully carried on and extended in Ann-street, Fortitude Valley. Mr. McMaster had for years evinced keen interest in public matters, together with a special capacity to grasp and deal with municipal affairs, and in 1871 he was elected for the Valley Ward of the Brisbane Council, in which, with the exception of one year (1875), he continuously represented the ward up to May, 1899, when he resigned in conjunction with Aldermen Raymond and Fraser, owing to the disposition of some of the new aldermen to carry on the business of the council in a manner which he deemed to be illegal. Mr. McMaster has been elected to the mayoral chair on four occasions. His first year of office was in 1884 and he was again elected in 1890, 1893 and 1897. His capable management of urgent municipal affairs during the severe floods of 1890 caused the aldermen to insist upon his taking the reins again in 1893, when, through the recurrence of disastrous floods, the water was at high level in most parts of the city. During the financial crisis of 1893, Mr. McMaster had a serious mayoral difficulty to face, owing to the council's bank having closed;

leaving the municipality without funds to continue urgent works, the stoppage of which meant loss of employment to a large number of workmen, at a time when the city was just emerging from the severe depression and losses caused by the floods. His sound financial and administrative ability, however, enabled him to pilot the council through this dilemma, and as the result of preliminary inquiries and negotiations, he submitted to the Council a scheme, which, when adopted and sanctioned by Act of Parliament, gave the corporation power to raise £225,000 by debentures; which (as they were offered) were readily disposed of, thus enabling the Council to pay off its liabilities to the Government and the banks, and to continue necessary municipal works. Another noteworthy incident in his mayoralty of 1897 was the local Diamond Jubilee Celebration, in connection with which Mr. McMaster displayed an enthusiastic and active interest. Although his re-election to the council has often been hotly contested, Mr. McMaster has several



HON. JOHN McMASTER, M.L.C.

Photo by Poulsen.

times been returned unopposed, and his fair tactics and exceptional ability as an administrator of municipal law, have always maintained respect. In the sphere of politics his parliamentary service began in 1885, when the Valley electorates' population first entitled it to a second representative. Mr. McMaster was elected by a substantial majority, and continuously and efficiently represented the electorate during the succeeding 14 years, up to the general elections of 1899, when he was defeated. He was on other occasions invariably returned by a good majority, and has always been recognised as a worthy and generous foe. Mr. McMaster's main motive in first seeking entry to Parliament was to support the advocacy for the construction of the railway from Roma Street through the city and Fortitude Valley, instead of taking it through Victoria Park, and this agitation succeeded in the parliamentary session of 1886-7, and he was also a prime mover in the advocacy which, in 1897, secured the Bulimba railway connection, now extended along the river bank to the sugar refinery; and it was due to his persevering representations that a post and telegraph office was established in the Valley. Whether intentionally, or through that electoral apathy which is responsible for so many

constituencies being misrepresented, so far as actual popularity and merit are concerned, the Valley electors in their change of choice lost a good and faithful servant, whose broad-minded views, legislative experience and wide range of thought make him a valuable acquisition to that scarce class of politicians who have national progression as much at heart as purely local or parochial concerns. Mr. McMaster's appointment to the Legislative Council—on the 10th May, 1899 (the same date co-incidentally as his resignation from the Municipal Council) will therefore doubtless prove as beneficial as it is popular. Though not an anti-federalist, he considers that the only form of federation, in which Queensland could at present judiciously join, would be one that would limit the scope of federal legislation and control to matters of common intercolonial or national interest, such as defence, the assimilation of certain laws, and the introduction of other desirable systems of uniformity, without interfering with the independency of our colony. He prefers 'free trade to a rigid policy of protection, and is not in sympathy with the Labour Party in

Parliament, inasmuch as he does not regard that section as being truly representative of the class whose interests it professes to champion. Whilst in the Legislative Assembly he was a supporter of the Government policies of Sir Samuel Griffith and the late Hon. T. J. Byrnes, and he also favors the principles upon which the Dickson Government is working. All through his lengthy aldermanic and Parliamentary associations, Mr. McMaster's straightforward principles and the persistency with which he has invariably adhered to them, have commanded the esteem of all classes of citizens and colonists, while in his discharge of the many important civic functions devolving upon him during his several periods of mayoralty, he held the highest reputation for integrity, philanthropy, and sympathy, with everything calculated to conduce to the best general interests of the community. His retirement from the Municipal Council (though actuated by reasons which are logically defensible) is regrettable, inasmuch as it deprives the corporation of a most experienced worker and advisor; and his appointment to the Legislative Council is a fitting tribute to the consistency and ability he displayed whilst in the Lower House, where he had few equals as a practical and forcible debater, whose enthusiasm and endurance never failed him in advocating or safeguarding the honest issues of the principles he espoused. As a citizen, politician and patriot, as well as a business man who has achieved success in life solely by his own perseverance in the face of many early disadvantages, John McMaster's personality is one of the most exemplary to be found in the pages of Australian biography.

MR. W. G. CAHILL,

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR JUSTICE,
QUEENSLAND.

MR. WILLIAM GEOFFREY CAHILL, Under-Secretary for Justice, Queensland, the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, was born in the County Roscommon on November 7, 1854. Nearly the whole of his education was acquired at the National School, Stokess-town. Early in 1878, he left Ireland for Maryborough.

Towards the close of the same year he was appointed supernumerary clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Brisbane, which was then situated in Queen-street. On August 1, 1879, or about one year after joining the service, he was promoted to the position of first clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court. In 1885, he was appointed Deputy Curator of Intestate Estates; in 1887, Registrar of the Southern District Court in Brisbane; in 1889, Secretary to the Crown Law Offices; and in 1890, Under-Secretary to the Department of Justice, and the latter position he still holds. The Department of Justice is one of the most important in the State. It is charged with the administration of justice generally, advising the Government on all legal questions, and as to the validity of municipal and divisional by-laws and regulations issued by public departments, judicial establishments, and preparation of all legal instruments and contracts. It is responsible for the supervision and control of Chief Commissioner of Stamps, Crown Prosecutors, Crown Solicitors, officers of the Supreme Court and of the District

Courts, Sheriffs, Official Trustee in Insolvency and Curator in Intestacy and Insanity, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Registrar of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and Registrar of Titles. It corresponds with justices holding magisterial inquiries, Judges and officers of the Supreme Court and District Court, the Sheriff and others. The Ministerial head of the department is either designated Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, or Solicitor-General. Mr. Cahill has always evinced a deep interest in military matters, and since the Defence Act of 1884 came into operation in Queensland, he has been closely identified with the Volunteer Force. In that year Lieutenant-Colonel Thynne enrolled a volunteer regiment of Rifles, and Mr. Cahill was one of the first to join, being No. 7 on the roll. From colour-sergeant he rapidly rose to be captain of the A company. On 13th June, 1891, he received his commission as Major in the Volunteer Force. He now holds the rank of Major in the Defence Force unattached.



MR. W. G. CAHILL, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

MR. FRED. E. MORRIS.

THE origin of insurance is lost in antiquity. At a very early period merchants insured their vessels and goods against the perils of the seas, and probably marine insurance was the first to come into existence. From insuring ships and merchandise, the step was not a long one to the insuring for the voyage the life of the captain, on whom so much depended; and we, therefore, soon find traces of such contracts, the insurance frequently providing for the sum assured to be paid, not only in the event of the death of the captain, but also in the event of his capture by pirates, or by the King's enemies. Moreover, the merchant in those early days frequently accompanied the vessel in which his goods were shipped. Life assurance proving in this connection very convenient, it gradually was resorted to in other business transactions, and ultimately came to be sought as a means of family provision. The first evidence of fire assurance is to be found in connection with the Anglo-Saxon guilds, although, probably, it was but a development of marine insurance.

The practice of insuring houses, goods, and merchandise against fire actually began in London after the great fire of 1666. The Hand-in-Hand office commenced business in 1696, and the Sun office was established in 1710. Great Britain is evidently a country of successful fire offices, and several British companies are larger than any established in any other part of the world. Many of the British offices also transact an enormous foreign business. Next to fire, marine, and life, accident insurance is the most important. It generally provides for a sum payable in the event of death by accident, or for compensation, either by way of a limited sum, or of a weekly allowance in the event of injury or disablement from accident. The oldest and largest existing accident company is the Railway Passengers', established in 1848. At first, as its name implies, it confined its operations exclusively to railway accidents, and accumulated a premium income of £12,000 a year; but before long it enlarged its powers so as to transact accident business of every description, and in 1889 its premium income was £238,000. Among Australian offices, the

Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company has made steady and satisfactory progress. The scope of the company's operations, in addition to fire, is marine, fidelity guarantee, plate-glass, and accident. The company was established in Melbourne, during September, 1878, and has branch offices throughout the Australian colonies. It is a purely colonial institution, having a proportion of its shareholders resident in the colonies, so that whatever profits are made are distributed mainly in Australia. From its inception, the claims paid exceed £600,000. The company opened a branch office in Brisbane, in 1884, and they now have spacious offices in Creek-street, near Queen-street, the main thoroughfare of the capital. The resident secretary, Mr. F. E. Morris, has, by his great business ability, contributed no little to the success of the branch during the last decade, and a few particulars of his career are here given. Frederic Ebenezer Morris first saw the light of day in London, on October 30, 1857, being a son of Mr. C. Horton Morris, who for upwards of 30 years was connected with Messrs. Sole, Turner and Enright, solicitors of Aldermanbury, London, E.C. At the time of writing, this gentleman is in his 82nd year, and is still hale and hearty. Young Morris was first sent to a private school, and finished his education at the City of London College. He commenced his business career by entering an accountant's office in London, where he remained for two years. He then found employment in the office of the Britannia Fire Association, which five years afterwards was amalgamated with the Lion Fire Insurance Company. He remained with the new company for a couple of years, when he left for Melbourne, arriving there in January, 1882. He shortly afterwards proceeded to Sydney, and entered into commercial pursuits, in which he was engaged for some years, and, in 1888, he was appointed managing clerk in the office of the Brisbane branch of the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was promoted to the position of resident secretary, or manager, in March, 1897. Mr. Morris gained extensive experience as an underwriter in London, and almost uninterruptedly for the last 24 years he has been engaged in fire insurance business in England and the Australian colonies. Fire offices may be broadly distinguished as tariff and non-tariff. The tariff are those which belong to the fire offices committee, an association formed for mutual protection, and, by the regulation of rates, to obviate destructive competition. The non-tariff offices are those which profess to estimate each risk on its merits, without fixing a premium. In Queensland, every company transacting fire business belongs to the Fire Underwriters' Association, which was formed in July, 1898. It was the outcome of a conference of fire insurance companies, held in Brisbane, when a comprehensive tariff was drawn up and signed. It provides for a uniform tariff on a scientific basis, on similar lines to those adopted in all the other Australian colonies. Mr. Morris took an active part in the deliberations of the conference, and the association has afforded great benefits to the various companies. Mr. Morris is a subscribing member of the Brisbane Stock Exchange, and also belongs to the Commercial Travellers' Association of Queensland. He was, for a number of years, connected with the Brisbane Liedertafel. Mr. Morris evinces the keenest interest in the

affairs of his office in particular, and of fire insurance generally, and the great tact and energy which he has displayed, have played no inconsiderable part in the placing of the Brisbane branch of his company in the high position amongst "Fire offices," which it at present holds.

MR. ARTHUR HENRY BENSON, M.R.A.C.

GOVERNMENT FRUIT EXPERT QUEENSLAND

IN a semi-tropical climate, such as that of Queensland, the importance which attaches to the judicious development of fruit culture can scarcely be over-estimated. Eminent medical men have long and persistently railed against the excessive consumption of meat and other

heat-producing foods throughout the Australian colonies, where nature dictates that fruit should be largely used as the most wholesome and nutritious diet and corrective. In like manner it has been logically deplored that wine, the natural beverage of such a country, has so small a consumption as compared with the use of ales and spirits. It is gratifying, however, to note that of late years a taste for more suitable articles of food and drink has had an appreciable growth, and on the score of public health, as well as for commercial reasons, it is to be hoped that the efforts which are being made by the several Governments to encourage and foster the fruit-growing and wine-making industries, will have a satisfactory reflex both in the statistics of home consumption and in the figures pertaining to Australian exports. With matters of such great national interest involved, Queensland has done well to obtain the services of a thoroughly practical expert on fruit culture, and the progress which has been made since his appointment, in the branches of industry which specially come under his control, augurs well for future prospects and possibilities. Albert Henry Benson, M.R.A.C., was born in Taunton, Somersetshire, England, on December 14th, 1861. It may be interesting to state that Mr. Benson's



MR. F. E. MORRIS.

Photo by Poulsen.

father was one of Queensland's pastoral pioneers, and in the fifties owned the Rocky Springs run (now Verilla), on the Upper Burnett. Subsequently he was the owner and cultivator of a farming area in Taunton, at which town the subject of our sketch received his rudimentary education. Afterwards he had the advantage of special training at the Cirencester Royal Agricultural College, which was founded in 1845 under the auspices and patronage of the late Prince Consort, and which is the oldest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the United Kingdom. The curriculum of the college entailed a period of study extending over two years, and Mr. Benson succeeded in winning the Haygarth gold medal and also gained the membership diploma which confers the distinction of M.R.A.C. This technical training was followed up by a term of practical service on his father's farm, where he obtained considerable experience in the raising of stud stock as well as in agricultural pursuits. Later on he was appointed to the management of a large East Lothian estate,

consisting of seven farms, besides forestry. These lands had long proved unremunerative under the old-time system of cultivation for wheat, oats, barley, beans, turnips, etc., and Mr. Benson was one of the first to lay down permanent pastures on the cold clays which are characteristic of that part of the United Kingdom. As the result of the improved methods of culture, sheep have since been depastured on these areas and fattened for the London market. After five years' experience in Haddingtonshire, Mr. Benson spent a few months in England, and then migrated to the United States of America, going as far as the Pacific Coast. He engaged in fruit-growing in various parts of California, and spent some time at Mr. A. T. Hatch's noted fruit ranch at Rio Bonito, on which estate no less than 1,600 acres were then under fruit trees. During a period of about two years, Mr. Benson worked on experimental plots, gardens and orchards, under the direction of Professors Hilgard and Wickson, of the University of California. Subsequently he migrated to New South Wales, where he arrived in April of 1892, and from that date till November 1896, he continued in the service of the Government of that colony as fruit expert. During his engagement in New South Wales he laid out the orchards at the Wagga and Bathurst experimental farms. As an object lesson in fruit culture, the orchard at the Wagga farm gained a wide reputation, as also did the Hawkesbury College orchard, of which Mr. Benson subsequently had charge. He was the first to impart thoroughly practical advice to our southern neighbours on pruning, spraying and otherwise promoting healthy and profitable fruit culture; and the instruction he thus afforded has since been productive of highly satisfactory results. On the 1st November, 1896, Mr. Benson was offered, and accepted the appointment of Instructor on Fruit Culture under the Queensland Government. His extensive knowledge of general farming, and his experience in Scotland and America in connection with the cultivation of grains and fodder plants, soon gained recognition, and his services were brought into requisition to establish and supervise several state farms, which work, so far as his part was concerned, was successfully carried out. In the

exercise of his special functions as Instructor in Fruit culture, Mr. Benson pins his faith to ocular and practical demonstration as against theoretical fads and superficialities; and in the pursuance of his mission he is mostly to be found in the orchard, showing, by skilful example, what methods or processes are best adapted to suit the circumstances of soil, climate and other considerations. In addition to this thorough and serviceable system of instruction, his researches and experimental work have been extensive since he undertook the duties of his position, and he has also furnished information which is of much commercial value. Among the faults which have come under the notice of Mr. Benson during his visits of inspection and instruction to the fruit growing centres of the colony, is a lack of the systematic management of orchards, especially the neglect of pruning and of fruit pests, while in many cases orchards have been planted in unsuitable soils or places. He also deprecates the manner in which the handling, packing, and marketing of fruit is often carried out. At the same time, however, he explains

that there are some gratifying exceptions to all the defects he has instanced. In a reference to the possibilities of the future development of the colony's fruit industry, Mr. Benson lays particular stress on the judicious cultivation of fruits suitable for certain soils, so as to give quality with cheapness of production and thus concentrate the industry in such a way as to insure economical marketing and the most profitable returns. To illustrate this advice, he points out that large quantities of any particular fruit can be handled cheaper, and distributed and utilised to better advantage when grown in one district than when the branch of the industry is not concentrated, but spread over a large area. Of the fruits which can be produced to perfection in the colony (with the great market desideratum of a minimum of expense), Mr. Benson favors the cultivation, in the coastal districts, of the sweet orange, the bitter orange, the pine-apple, the mandarin, the mango, also the banana, lime,

persimmon, citron, pawpaw, etc., in proportion to the demand for them. In the districts of the Downs and Western parts of the colony, the exclusive cultivation of deciduous fruits is recommended; and in the South-Western portion of the colony fruits suitable for drying, also oranges, lemons and olives; when due attention is given to certain conditions. Though yet a young man, Mr. Benson is one of the economic, persevering school of practical thinkers and workers who recognise, with the sage, that—

“More servants wait on man
Than he'll take notice of.”

Added to this utilitarian characteristic is a thorough technical education, together with a keen commercial instinct—qualities which have in many ways been serviceably exercised since he undertook the duties of his present position. Withal, he is an enthusiast in his adopted vocation, and thus in every respect is eminently qualified for those important functions which the poet has exalted in the lines—

“To aid in nature's full fruition,
Is man's divinest earthly mission.”



MR. A. H. BENSON.

Photo. by Poulsen.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. SANDERSON LYSTER,

CHIEF STAFF OFFICER OF THE QUEENSLAND DEFENCE FORCE.

“IN times of peace prepare to war.” “A preparedness for war usually makes for peace.” These two sayings, or truisms as they might be better called, have been emphasised again and again throughout the civilised world. New Zealand and the Australias, situated in fancied security so remote from the huge armaments of the great military powers of the West, have, in comparison with their wealth and other potentialities, done but little to defend their shores from foreign invasion. Whilst America and European nations frequently spent thousands on a gun expected to penetrate an extra inch or so of armour plate, the Australias devote but little money to experiments with their defence forces. The various Governments of this continent having engaged efficient officers,

and having devoted certain more or less fixed sums for defence works generally, seem to consider their whole duty in this respect fully performed. Lessons from history should teach otherwise, and in more than one case has lately proved that a very small force of highly efficient and properly-handled men is much more powerful, especially in defence, than a great deal larger but less organised body of troops. Owing to the progressive nature of the science of war, chiefly resultant from the ever-recurring inventions applicable to military offence or defence, exhaustive experiments daily become more necessary than ever. In order that these experiments should be worked out properly, they require to be watched at every stage by men who have already closely studied the experiences of modern war, and who have learned from those experiences, not slavishly to copy what was done by men who were themselves but experimenting. In short, the modern commander requires qualities and an education which were not necessarily found in the rigid and precedent guided officer of what is now a bygone age in warfare. The

leader of to-day must be a man of adaptability, exceeding promptness, resource and judgment. Always bringing to his aid the experiences of the past, he must still be ready at a moment's notice to throw all precedent to the winds, and attempt exploits, the success of which would be the only proof of their propriety and expediency. When the emergency arises, Queensland confidently hopes to find these qualities displayed in the officers who now command her forces of defence. The chief staff officer of the defence forces of this colony is Colonel Lyster, the subject of this biographical notice. John Sanderson Lyster was born at Aber Bryant, in the Isle of Anglesea, North Wales, in the year 1850. His father was a distinguished engineer, and for 53 years held the position of engineer to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board of Liverpool, by far the largest and most famous works of their kind in the world, and in this position was succeeded by his son, Mr. A. G. Lyster, C.E., the younger brother of the Colonel Lyster of whom we are now writing. His name (the father's) was associated with some of the most important engineering works in the United Kingdom, having handled the stupendous sum of £19,000,000, and he was created a Knight of the Foreign Order of Leopold by the King of the Belgians, for services

rendered as one of the English Commissioners in connection with harbour works on the Belgian coast. It may perhaps be properly inferred, if the law of heredity and environment be consulted, that the subject of this biographical notice possesses in his own person that bent or quality of mind which has enabled both his father and his brother to occupy the head positions in connection with what is most probably one of the largest engineering enterprises of the world. Colonel Lyster was educated in Guernsey, one of the Channel islands, where his father was engaged in building the harbour works. This island is a military station, and though geographically minute, is an intensely patriotic portion of Her Majesty's dominions. After completing his primary education there, he returned to England, when for a time he was placed under those noted army coaches, Messrs. Brachenbury and Wynne, at Wimbledon. His tutorship there being completed, he next went to the famous military college of Sandhurst, where he served the regulation course, finally passing out and obtaining a commission on the 18th August, 1869, and joining the 71st Highland Light

Infantry, then quartered at Gibraltar. At this the oft-time called key of the Mediterranean, Colonel Lyster remained till 1873, thence removing to Malta, where he remained till the winter of 1876. His next remove was to Fort George on Moray Firth, in Inverness, Scotland, in which cold region two years of his time were spent. In the year 1877, the Colonel commenced an extended continental tour, visiting both foreign and British military stations. In London he met "Chinese Gordon," who requested him to join in his first expedition to the Soudan. With that object in view, General Gordon wrote recommending the subject of our sketch to be British Consul at Suakim. This autograph letter of recommendation the Colonel still keeps in his possession as a memento of the Soudan hero, although he was not able to accept General Gordon's invitation. On his return to London after this tour, Colonel Lyster met Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, who drew such realistic pictures of the resources of Queensland, that the Colonel determined, in conjunction with a partner, to enter

into business, and shortly afterwards arrived on our shores. His original purpose was to establish a cheese factory, but he found settlement then too sparse for the proper success of the project. When General Fielding came to this colony, the Colonel being an old friend of that gentleman's family, was invited to join the General in the celebrated transcontinental survey expedition to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and with Messrs. Robinson (engineer) and Peter Grant (brother of A. C. Grant), accompanied General Fielding on that eventful and never-to-be-forgotten journey. At Point Parker they were met by Captain Pennefather, now Comptroller of the prisons of the colony, but then in command of the Government steamer Pearl, who took the party to Thursday Island, after exploring the Batavia River at Cape York. Some considerable stay was made here, and much additional exploration was entered by the expedition. In 1881, on his return to Brisbane, Colonel Lyster was offered, and accepted, a position as clerk in the Legislative Assembly, which he held for three years, when he received the appointment of Brigade Major of the Defence Forces under the new organisation. In this latter connection, it may be mentioned that the official records speak highly of his services to the colony.

In the month of May, in the year 1896, he left for England, with a view not so much to recreation, as for the purpose of studying military matters and the progress of the science of war generally, both in the mother country and on the continent of Europe. He attended (amongst other places whilst in England) the Aldershot training camp. It is expected that the experience that Colonel Lyster gained on this visit to Europe is at present, and will be in the future, of no little value to Queensland. Colonel Lyster takes considerable interest in military rifle firing, and is chairman of the Queensland Rifle Association. For defence purposes he considers the federation of the Australasian colonies to be of the greatest possible importance, and the subject of federal defence has always received from him deep attention and study. Colonel Lyster offered £1000 towards taking a Queensland regiment to the Soudan, but the offer was declined. As has been indicated, in addition to a varied and extensive military career, he has had some diplomatic experience. He is looked upon as being an exceptional organiser, and his views in connection with his



LIEUT.-COL. J. S. LYSTER.

Photo. by Poulsen.

department are always received with respect and carry great weight. He is as popular amongst his subordinates as he is amongst the public generally, and the colony generally places much reliance on his abilities and capacity as a military commander.

MR. E. F. TWIGG, J.P.

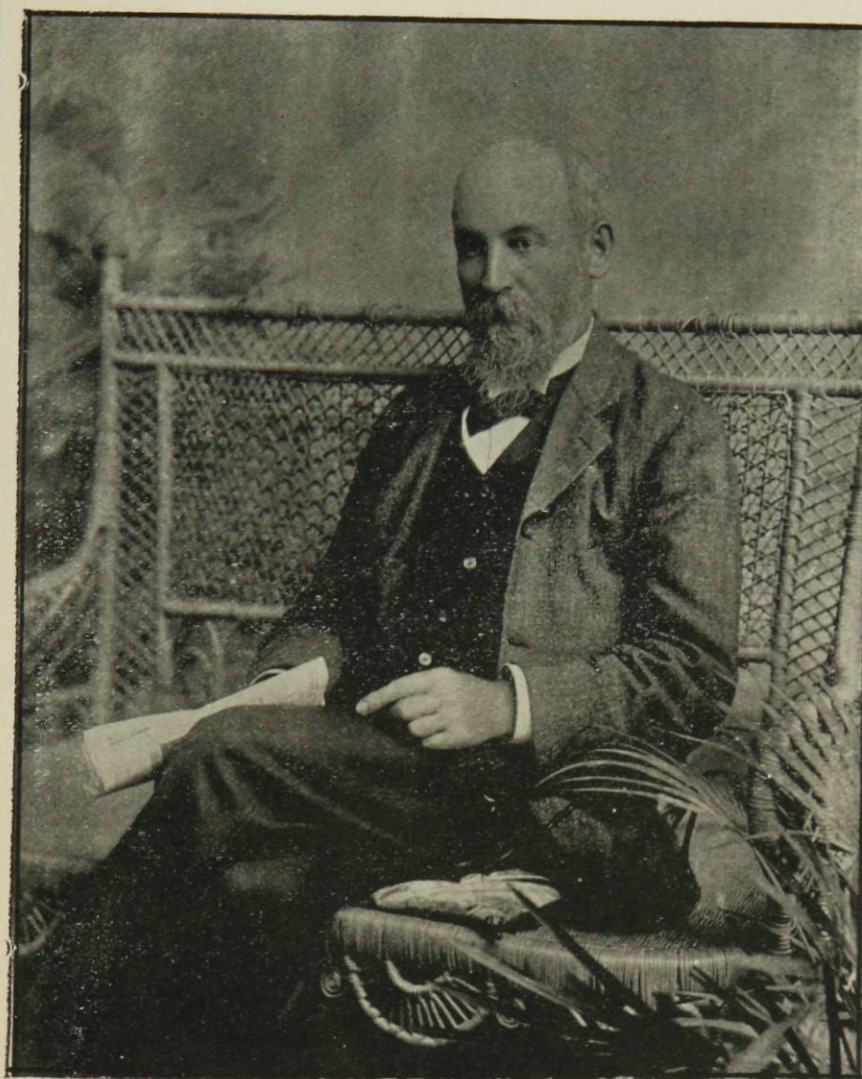
(OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. BURNS & TWIGG), ROCKHAMPTON.

HERE is probably no country in the world where self-made men are more numerous in proportion to the population than they are in Queensland. This may be ascertained from a study of the history of a few of her leading men. Not only have these men been the pioneers of a new country but by the force of character which they have introduced into all their undertakings, they have been the founders of an entirely new order of things, which is singularly peculiar to the colonists of their adopted country. The general success which has attended those of the early settlers who possessed enterprise and integrity, must be a matter of astonishment to people in the old world, when compared with the slow and uniform mode and manner of success which characterises the various industries and trades which are carried on at home. There is scarcely a single settler in this new country, who, starting with the factors mentioned above, in whatever trade or industry he has embarked, has not succeeded beyond what could have been his most sanguine hopes. In this category must certainly be placed Mr. E. F. Twigg, J.P., a partner in the old-established firm of Messrs. Burns and Twigg, engineers, machinery merchants, and ironmongers, Rockhampton. The subject of this sketch is the son of a farmer, and was born at Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire, on October 11, 1842. After leaving school at an early age, he was apprenticed to the carriage building trade in Alford, the nearest market town to his birthplace. After serving his time, he was seized with a strong desire to see something of the world, and, accordingly, in his twenty-second year, in the company of a younger brother, he set sail for Sydney. Soon after his arrival he found employment at his trade and remained in that city for about eight months. He then migrated to Queensland, and was employed on the Ipswich-Toowoomba railway works as a carriage-builder and pattern-maker. It was there that he met his future partner, Mr. William Burns, J.P., who was engaged on the same works. Mr. Twigg spent about 10 years in the service of the Railway Department at Ipswich, and during that period earned the goodwill of his fellow-townsmen, never having made a single enemy. Towards the close of 1874, his friend, Mr. Burns, was transferred to Rockhampton, and he reported so favourably on the opening there was in that rising centre for a good foundry, that Mr. Twigg almost immediately afterwards joined him, and early in the following year they entered into partnership. A detailed description of the firm's rise and progress during the long period of their connection, which has been marked by extreme amicability and unity of interests, is

given at length in another portion of this work. Mr. Twigg does not take any part whatever in local public affairs. His unobtrusiveness has, no doubt, caused him to prefer the seclusion of his home to a hankering after the "bubble reputation." At any rate, he is of opinion that it is quite sufficient, when two men are partners, for one of them to undertake public duties. He is quite content to devote his whole time to the large and growing business at the foundry, and allow Mr. Burns to attend to the Harbour Board and other public affairs, which his natural ability, both as an organizer and as a speaker, eminently qualify him to take the lead in. It must not be inferred from this that Mr. Burns does not give any time to the business of his firm. Whenever he can snatch an hour from the various public bodies with which he is connected, he devotes it to the foundry, attending to the orders that come in and superintending any particular work. Mr. Twigg is the exact antithesis of his partner, and that is how the two men have worked so

admirably together for a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Twigg is one of those quiet-going, earnest men, who make no noise in the world, but who eventually attain their ends. He is a man whose sterling, upright qualities have won for him the admiration of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Twigg is married and has three children, and he has a wide circle of private friends who esteem him for his goodness of heart. As the poet says:—

"We live in deeds, not years; in actions, not
In figures on a dial; he most lives
Who thinks the most, feels the noblest, acts the best."



MR. E. F. TWIGG, J.P.

CAPT. I. BENNETT, J.P.

INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR THE
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF QUEENSLAND.

IN Queensland the metalliferous belts of country are of great extent, and widely distributed over the sub-tropical and tropical divisions of the colony. With the exception of the interior, or core of the colony, there is no district in which metallic ores have not been found. But there is no doubt that if it had not been for the presence of experienced English miners, not a tithe of the vast mineral wealth of the colony would have been won. It is to Cornishmen chiefly that Queensland, as well as the other colonies of Australasia, owes the discovery and proper working of metalliferous country. They are, without exception, the most practical miners in the world, and the Land of the Golden Fleece, in common with other mineral-bearing countries, is under deep obligations to the hardy sons of Cornwall, who have gained the greatest admiration for their ability, integrity and grit. One of the most experienced mining experts in Australia to-day is undoubtedly Captain Israel Bennett, J.P., member of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers, Inspector of Mines for the Central district of Queensland. His father was a mining engineer of great ability, and he had the advantage of receiving from him a practical knowledge of every branch of the profession. Born in the village of Chacewater, near Truro, Cornwall, on January 24, 1834, he went to private schools until he was 11 years of age, when he commenced work in the tin and copper mines. For five years he was chiefly engaged in dressing or concentrating ore. In 1850 his father was appointed Chief Engineer of

the Pentire glaze mine, in the north of Cornwall. Galena, then known as silver lead, was the mineral that was sought. He remained there for eight years, and the time was very profitably spent in acquiring every detail of mining operations. He then went to Devonshire to take charge of the pumping and general engineering work at the Lamerhoe copper mine, which closed in about 18 months afterwards. Thereupon he secured employment at the Exmouth silver lead mines, further east in Devonshire, but it only lasted for about seven months. He then received an appointment from the Linares and Fortuna Lead and Silver Mining Companies, which had been formed in London, as mining engineer of their large mines at Linares, in the province of Jaen, Spain. He left for that country in 1860. These mines had been extensively worked 900 years previously by the Moors. Under Captain Bennett's management, assisted by an efficient staff, the company erected an immense plant, consisting of powerful Cornish pumping engines and reduction works. They expended a capital of £40,000 in opening up

the mines and putting them in an effective working order, and from that time down to the present they have been paying fully 25 per cent. on the capital invested. This speaks volumes for the sound business-like methods adopted in the inauguration of the works, and they will, as long as they last, remain a monument to the credit of British mining enterprise. By permission of his directors, he was consulting engineer for a number of contiguous mining companies. Captain Bennett liked the position exceedingly well, but, unfortunately, the country was malarious, and he was stricken with ague and fever, and had perforce to sever his connection with the company, notwithstanding that great inducements were offered him to remain. He returned to England, and almost immediately afterwards left for Adelaide (S.A.) He was not long in that city when he obtained the position of general surface manager of the Kapunda Copper Mine, which at that time was the largest in Australia. After he had been with the company for about four years, the mode of treating low-grade ores was changed into what is known as the humid or wet method; that is, dissolving the ore and bringing the copper into solution by the aid of sulphuric acid and precipitating by scrap iron. This method was found to be very effective and economical, making ores as low as 1½ per cent. yield good profit,

so that the management of this branch was added to his other duties. In May, 1872, after being ten years with the company at Kapunda, he was offered and accepted the appointment of general manager of the copper mines in the Mount Perry district, 66 miles from Bundaberg, Queensland. As soon as it became known that Captain Bennett was about to leave South Australia, simultaneous movements were made by the Kapunda lodges of Oddfellows and Foresters (of which he was a prominent member and indefatigable worker), the general public, and the employees of the Kapunda Copper Mine, to give expression to their kindly feelings towards him, as well as to present him with some tangible token of their esteem. The results of these movements was the purchase by the Friendly Societies and the public of an elegant solid silver tea and coffee service, while the presentation from the mine took the form of a massive and elegant electroplate inkstand. These *souvenirs* were presented to Captain Bennett by the Mayor of Kapunda (Mr. J. P. Moyle), in the presence of a large and representative gathering of citizens. In making the presentation, the

Mayor remarked that the recipient seemed to possess some magnetic influence which was found in very few people. His disposition was so genial, his manner so kind and sympathetic, that he had never known a single person speak disrespectfully of him. This utterance was endorsed by loud cheers, and in conclusion the Mayor said he had attended many gatherings, but none more influential and representative in character than on that occasion. Captain Bennett, he added, must carry away the idea that he left behind him in Kapunda many friends who would wish him success wherever he went. Several other gentlemen testified to Captain Bennett's worth as an excellent citizen and a true Christian gentleman. Captain Bennett, in acknowledging the testimonials, said he owed to the Christian Church all he had in the present—all he hoped to possess in the future—and he assured them that if he desired one thing more than another, it was that he might live a useful life, and be of some service to his fellow-men. With respect to his connection with the two orders which

so kindly acknowledged his services, he said that next to the work of the churches was that of the friendly societies. What secular work could be so needful as attending to the wants of the sick and distressed, or relieving widows and orphans? That great outburst of kindness was quite unexpected, and he thanked them sincerely for it. Captain Bennett assumed the management of the Mount Perry Copper Mines early in June, 1872. Out of at least a score of mines, of which the most sanguine expectations were entertained, the only one which held its grounds for some years, so far as to yield steady dividends, was the original Mount Perry Mine. When Captain Bennett arrived on the field there were three mines working, but shortly afterwards the two small ones closed down on account of the low state of the copper market, and Captain Bennett remained in charge of the principal mine in the district. The property was furnished with all the best modern appliances for cheapening the cost of production, and was managed with consummate judgment and success by Captain Bennett. During his 16 years management of the mine he sent copper away to the value of £400,000. In 1890, when copper fell within a few weeks from £80 per ton to below £40 per ton, Captain Bennett accepted the position of Government Inspector of Mines for the Central District of Queens-



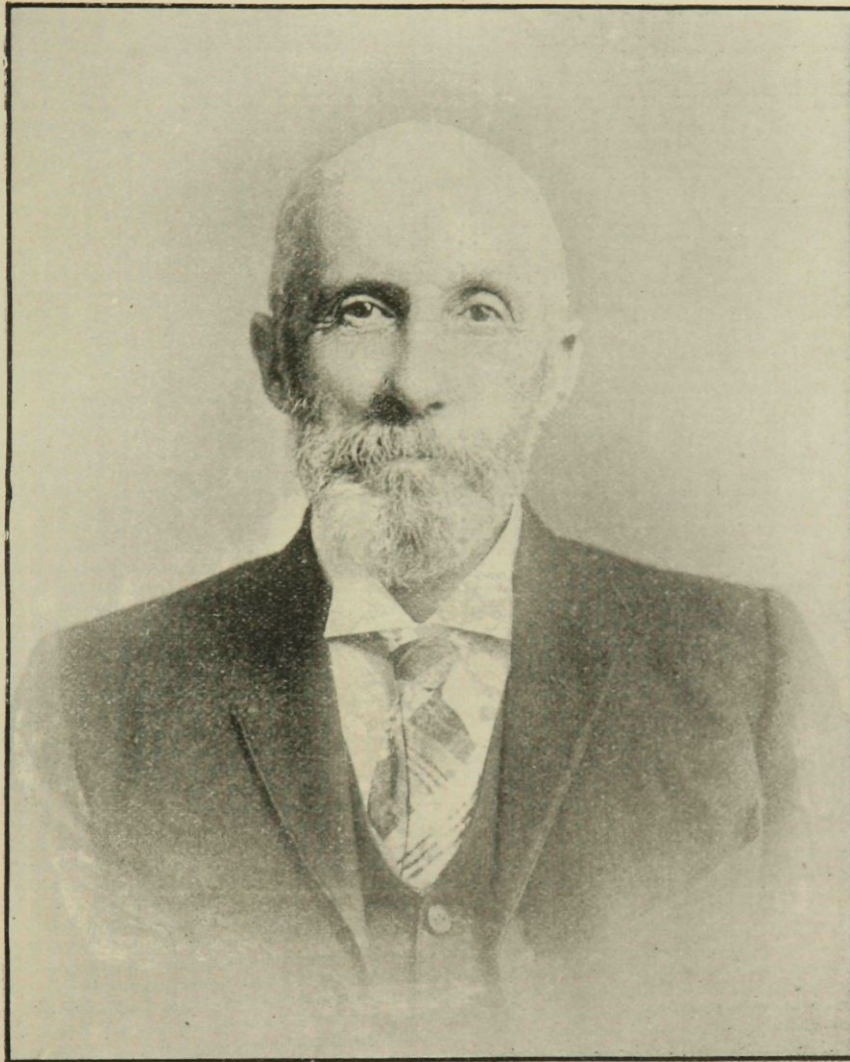
CAPTAIN ISRAEL BENNETT, J.P.

land, which position he still holds. The sphere of his duties extends from Maryborough in the South, to Bowen in the North, and he resides in Rockhampton. Captain Bennett is a Justice of the Peace for South Australia, and soon after his arrival at Mount Perry, in 1872, his name was added to the Queensland Commission of the Peace. He is married and has four children; he belongs to the Masonic order, and is an Oddfellow and a Forester. Owing to so much of his time being occupied in travelling, he is not identified with any public institution in the Central District. Standing, as Captain Bennett has done, between capital and labour, he has always been watchful to see that capital got a fair day's work from those employed, and that labour received a fair day's wage; and he has admirably succeeded in giving entire satisfaction to both classes. He is a man who has all the indications of a great mind. Yet he has the modesty of true wisdom.

MR. HUGH FIDDES, J.P.,

MAYOR OF ROCKHAMPTON.

A SIMPLE narrative will suffice as a rule to portray the character and the circumstances of the life of an unpretentious man. Yet as a quiet scene or a homely face may touch a deeper chord of emotion than the majesty of Miltonian grandeur, so can the very peacefulness of some men's lives be more alluring than the power of a Richiellieu or the wealth of a Rothschild. Carlyle, in speaking of a great man, said "He is the living light-fountain, which it is good and pleasant to be near. The light which enlightens, which has enlightened the darkness of the world, and this not as a kindled lamp only, but rather as a natural luminary shining by the gift of Heaven; a flowing light-fountain of native original insight, of manhood and heroic nobleness, in whose radiance all souls feel that it is well with them." If in this eloquent expression of the great philosopher we find the man who is truly great, then surely there are many whose names are not altogether emblazoned on the scroll of Fame, who will answer the description. Let us illustrate the argument in a brief sketch of Mr. Hugh Fiddes, J.P., Mayor of Rockhampton, and we may discover whether a life well spent, but spent unostentatiously, will place a man in the category which Carlyle indicates. Hugh Fiddes was born in the County of Monaghan in the North of Ireland, in the year 1841. After receiving an average education at the Corlatt College, near the town of Monaghan, he went to Santa Cruise, in the West Indies, with the object of learning sugar planting. The climate, however, was too severe for his constitution, and after remaining there for a year and a half he came to Australia, via America, and landed in Queensland in 1852. He went to the Darling Downs district, and, like so many adventurous youths from the old country, drifted into station life in the West. And what a life he found it! The healthy life of the open air, the break-neck gallops in the saddle—a happy, devil-may-care existence, but withal one which tries a man in his mental and physical constitution, and discovers whether he is of the real grit. Those who are fortunate enough to know the happy, genial nature of this gentleman, can well imagine him popular in the homesteads in which he spent so many years of his life. Perhaps, had Fate placed him under any other influence but that of the fascinating Australian bush, he would have risen to a very high standing, for he is a man, who, by sheer force of character, must have attained prominence. Even as it was, he came to the front, but it was when the vigor of early manhood had departed, and with it, perhaps, the ambition. For a considerable time after he left active work on the rich pastoral lands of the West, Mr. Fiddes followed the occupation of a carrier, and with his bullock teams and by that indomitable energy which is so markedly characteristic of him, he managed to save a little money which he judiciously invested in town properties in Rockhampton. The investments proved so successful that in 1886 he was able to settle in Rockhampton and live comfortably. His native shrewdness and judgment, which had little scope in the bush, came into full play when he became



MR. H. FIDDES, J.P.

a citizen of Rockhampton, and in a very few years he became a man of considerable property, and possessed of large interests in the town. After a career of hard work, in the truest sense of that expression, Mr. Fiddes, had he followed his own inclination, would have lived in retirement and enjoyed in comfort the remaining years of his life. For a man of his energy and talents to have remained absolutely idle would, however, have been a strange incongruity, and, consequently, when the ratepayers of the municipality of Rockhampton sought his services, Mr. Fiddes had no option but to enter municipal life. In 1892, therefore, he was elected alderman, and two years later the ex-station hand and carrier of the West became the first civic dignitary in the city of Central Queensland. The Corporation of Rockhampton lost nothing by his election. He came into office at a time when its finances were at a low ebb, and when the demand for municipal aid was much larger than it was possible to supply.

He left it at the end of his term in a decidedly better position, a result attained purely by his stern resolve to judiciously economise the funds of the ratepayers until the corporation was in a position to launch out again for the improvement of the town. Unfortunately, the ensuing two or three years found the council again in financial straits, and, in 1893, Mr. Fiddes was placed once more in the mayoral chair, in order that his keen discernment and ready judgment, which he had previously displayed, might be brought to bear upon the situation. The position of the economist is always an unenviable one, but Mr. Fiddes was firm in his management of the resources of the municipality, and the result was distinctly beneficial to the ratepayers. His services to the town of Rockhampton have been very considerable, and will always place him among the most prominent men of that part of the colony. In 1894, he received Sir Henry Norman as a visitor in Rockhampton, and during the terms of his mayoralty he has taken part in many important functions. He was a member of the Rockhampton Harbour Board for three years, retiring from that body when he was elected Mayor. Much against his will, Mr. Fiddes stood for Parliament, but was defeated by the Labour vote. Mr. Fiddes is a man whose career is a thorough exem-

plification of the fact that it is in the province of every man, no matter in what sphere of life he may be thrown, to achieve success. In his early years his life was one of hardship, and, to some extent, of suffering and of endurance, but the weapons of a strong character are mightier than the sword, and he won the fight bravely. Thrown as he was for a large number of years among the denizens of the back blocks, rough, uncultured and ill-mannered as they usually are, his gentlemanly instincts remained unaffected, and have made him always popular and esteemed. From a toiler beneath the glaring Austral sun, he has lived to become a leader of the society in the district where he resides, a modeller of its ways and a pattern to his fellow men. Surely in such accomplishments there may be seen the elements of greatness!

MR. WALTER REID,

OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. WALTER REID AND CO., GENERAL
MERCHANTS, WILTON HOUSE, ROCKHAMPTON.

IT is certainly a highly commendable circumstance, and one of which Rockhampton may be justly proud, that for a city as young as she is a thoroughly conservative and dignified commercial tone pervades the management of many of her leading mercantile houses, which is curiously antithetical to their age. The tone referred to is that unostentatious method of conducting business transactions so foreign to new cities, but so characteristic of older ones, like Liverpool and Manchester. There is no one feature of mercantile tone and etiquette, in which Rockhampton can emulate Manchester or Liverpool with more honour to herself, and also to her merchants, than in conducting her business in a manner not wholly calculated to impress lookers-on that business is done for the sole purpose of overawing them, to the exclusion of every other consideration. That there is something more substantial, more permanent and material in the aim of the true merchant, than mere talk and display, to impress either his neighbours or others, is patent from the aversion the old houses in Rockhampton have for anything like notoriety. It is not the purpose of this work in noticing any merchant whose name may appear here, to attract attention to him simply as a merchant, nor to the volume of business he may be doing. The *raison d'être* for describing some of the principal houses in Rockhampton is much more important. It is principally to show that, as pioneer houses in the early days of the colony of Queensland, they have figured conspicuously in the construction of a great commercial fabric, which has been woven, so to speak, after comparatively few years. Small, indeed, is Rockhampton's position when compared with that of Sydney or Melbourne. But its status, to be understood, must be viewed through the microscope of youth—indeed, one might say infancy; while its real greatness lies in the promising future it has before it, as the principal port of what must become the largest producing division of Queensland. The pioneer merchant of Rockhampton is undoubtedly Mr. Walter Reid, who can certainly take credit for having introduced and preserved that singularly conservative method of conducting transactions so pre-eminently British and upon a soil and amid surroundings so dissimilar as to strike one as being very remarkable. Born at Wilton, Roxburghshire, near Hawick, Scotland, on August 12, 1834, he went to school in his native village, and afterwards entered the employ of Messrs. John Hislop and Co., the leading softgoods house of Hawick. He remained with that firm until the middle of 1852, when he sailed from Liverpool in the ship "Hibernia" bound for Melbourne, and she reached her destination on the 31st October of that year. Only a year previous to Mr. Reid's arrival, the settlement of Port Phillip had been detached from New South Wales and erected into a separate colony, and then the auriferous wealth of the infant colony—Victoria, in honour of Her Majesty—was first laid bare, and led to the influx of scores of thousands of adventurers from all parts of the world, allured to the country by the most potent of all attractions—gold.



MR. WALTER REID, J.P.

Towards the close of 1855, the new constitution was proclaimed in Victoria, and in the year following, the first Parliament, elected under a system of responsible government, was opened on the 21st of November. The latter part of 1863 found Mr. Reid at Rockhampton, and in March of the following year he established the business of Walter Reid and Co., general storekeepers, in East Street. The business being conducted on sound commercial lines, rapidly extended, and at the end of four years he was compelled to remove into larger premises in Quay Street, next the Union Bank. The business of the firm was now transformed from that of retail storekeepers, to wholesale wine, spirit and general merchants; and from that time up to the present its dimensions and ramifications have increased and extended in a most marvellous manner. Later on the firm secured agencies for a diversity of world-renowned lines, which have been added to from time to time, so that now there is scarcely a single class of goods manufactured in any part of the world that cannot be procured at Reid and

Co.'s emporium. The transition from retail to wholesale gave a remarkable impetus to the business of the firm; so much so, indeed, that the erection of specially commodious premises was decided upon, viz., those now occupied by Wm. Howard Smith and Sons Proprietary, Ltd, and Webster and Co., in Quay Street. Mr. Reid became so prosperous in business, that in 1881 he decided to retire, and he accordingly sold out to the present limited company, Messrs. McIlwraith, McEachern and Co., of London, who carry on the business in palatial premises in Quay Street under the style of Walter Reid and Co., Limited. Mr. Reid, being freed from the trammels of business, made a delightful tour of the world, and became so thoroughly recuperated in health that he longed once more for the sunny Austral skies, under which he had spent so many happy, albeit toilsome years. In 1884, he decided to return to Australia, and landed in Sydney. During the next four years he resided in that city, and in Melbourne; but, having no vocation, time hung very heavily on his hands, so he determined to return to Rockhampton, the scene of his former activity. In the middle of January, 1898, he resumed business in East Street as a general merchant, and was cordially welcomed by many old and valued friends. At the time of writing, Mr. Reid has only been

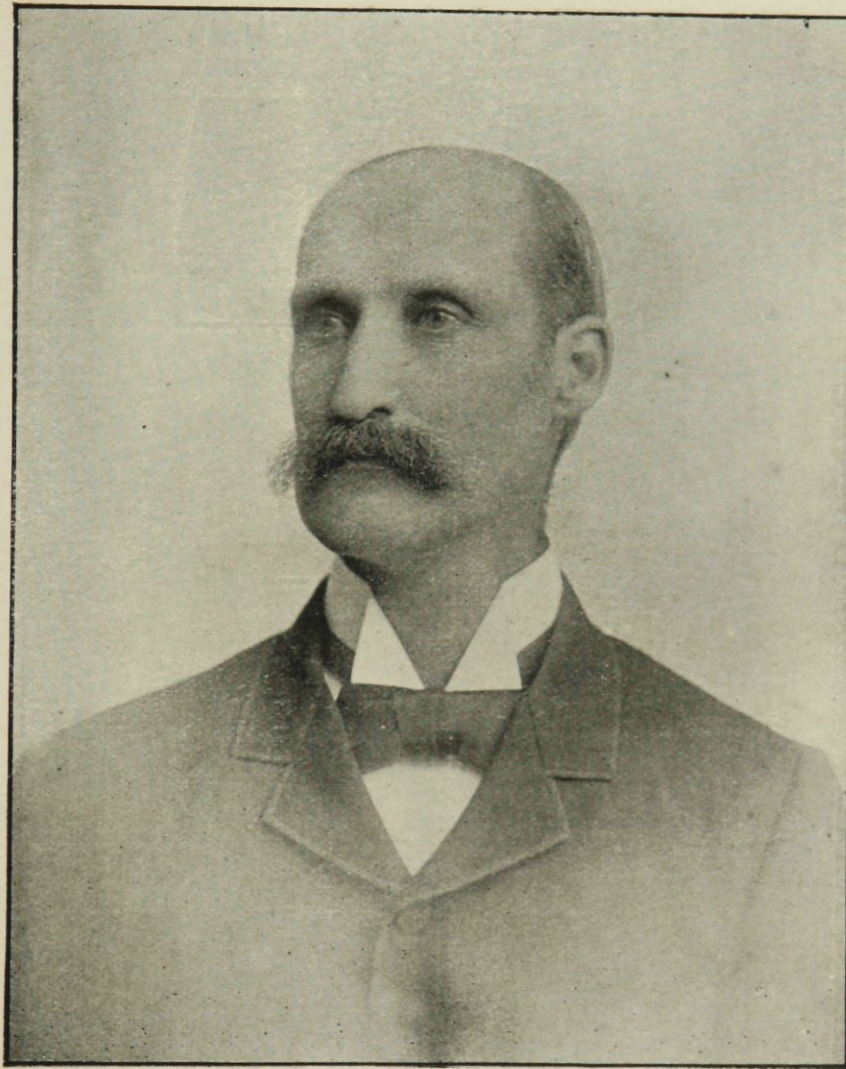
re-established some ten months, but despite his 17 years' absence from the city, several old clients have resumed business relations with him, which speaks volumes for his commercial ability and rectitude. During his many years' devotion to business, Mr. Reid acquired considerable property in and around Rockhampton; but, owing to the great depression in values, he suffered heavy losses. He is not the man, however, to allow reverses of fortune to weigh him down, which was evidenced by his re-establishing himself in business after a cessation of 17 years. Mr. Reid is one of those quiet, unobtrusive men who, by their sheer force of character, succeed in life. In his youth he had the advantage of receiving a sound business training, and the good seeds thus sown have produced excellent fruit. As that great prince of the pen, Thackeray, says:—"Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny."

MR. ALEXANDER PATERSON, J.P.,

GENERAL MANAGER CENTRAL MEAT EXPORT CO., LTD., ROCKHAMPTON.

THE historian is not very far wrong, perhaps, in attributing the circumspection with which business on a large scale is conducted in Queensland, as well as in other parts of Australia, to the fact that the Scottish element has always been an influential one in financial and mercantile circles, and the Scottish character is proverbial for its wary caution. "In perseverance, in self-command, in forethought, in all the virtues which conduce to success in life," writes Macaulay, "the Scots have never been surpassed." And this eulogy has been fully justified by the career of hundreds of successful Scotsmen in Rockhampton and other parts of Queensland. The gentleman under notice, Mr. Alexander Paterson, J.P., the general manager of the Central Meat Export Co., Ltd., Lake's Creek, Rockhampton, has exemplified throughout his career the valuable qualities spoken of by the eminent historian, and has won public confidence by his great commercial ability and integrity. Born at Greenock, Scotland, on January 24, 1844, he was educated at the local Grammar school. After ten years' close application to studies, young Paterson went into the office of Messrs. James Little and Co., a large firm of steamship-owners at Barrow-in-Furness, Greenock, Glasgow and Belfast. Mr. Paterson's assiduity won for him the admiration of his employers, who appointed him the first manager of the Barrow-in-Furness Steam Navigation Company, in the north-west of England, of which Messrs. James Little and Co., the Midland Railway Co., and the Furness Railway Co. are joint owners. Mr. James Paterson, an elder brother, is a partner in the firm. Mr. Alexander Paterson remained altogether about eight years in the service of Messrs. James Little and Co., when he left and entered the service of Messrs. G. Noble and Co., George Yard, Lombard Street, London, Esparto merchants. He had only been with them for about eight months when they sent him to Spain as manager of the Esparto Trading Co., whose headquarters were at Carthegena, with branches at Aquilas, Alicante, Garucha and Malaga. Mr. Paterson had some extremely delicate and intricate work to perform while in Spain, and he witnessed the revolution against Queen Isabella in 1868. After his return to London, the firm were so well pleased with the admirable way he had discharged his onerous duties, that they gave him the choice of accepting the management of the headquarters at Edinburgh or the branch in London, and he chose the latter. Shortly after undertaking this new work he caught a severe cold, which culminated in the first stages of consumption. His life was despaired of, and Dr. Richard Quain, who was afterwards knighted, ordered him to Melbourne, where he arrived in November, 1875, and for 15 months he was practically an invalid. Acting on the recommendation of friends, he migrated to Queensland, and entered the office of Messrs. Cribb and Foote, storekeepers, Ipswich, as confidential clerk. At the expiration of seven years he severed his connection with the firm and returned to Victoria. Proceeding to Colac, he opened a store on his own account. He did a good trade, but after about five years sold out and went to Melbourne, where he opened a

produce store in Bourke Street. When Mr. Paterson left Queensland his health was thoroughly re-established; in fact, he is convinced that the genial climate of Ipswich saved his life. While he was in business in Melbourne, he was all through the bustle and fierce excitement of the land boom, and his large commercial experience and acumen secured for him the position of valuer to a number of land companies. He remained in Melbourne until the collapse of the boom in 1889, when he gave up his produce business. In the following year he accepted the position of accountant in the office of the Central Meat Export Co., Ltd., works at Lake's Creek. He had only been in that position three months when the manager resigned, and the directors thought so highly of his services that they unanimously appointed him to the vacancy. From that time up to the present the output of the company has increased fourfold. During the eight years that have elapsed there have certainly been three bad seasons, two of which were very severe; but these were partly compensated for by the prosperity which prevailed in 1895. In that year there were treated 82,098 bullocks and 369,522 sheep, and 7215 tons of tallow were exported. Since Mr. Paterson's assumption of the management, the works have been immensely extended. New freezing chambers have been erected; the company has now the finest steam cooperage in Australasia; the office has been considerably enlarged; and the quarters for the employees have been more than doubled. The works of the company are, without exception, the largest and the finest of the kind in Australasia; and the present enviable position to which they have attained is, in a large measure, due to the great commercial ability, the sagacity and the forethought exercised by the popular manager. Mr. Paterson is an active member of the Rockhampton Harbour Board, where his commercial and shipping knowledge is of great value. He married at Edinburgh in 1872, and has seven children—five sons and two daughters. The sound mercantile training which Mr. Paterson received in his youth has ably fitted him for the responsible position which he now occupies. Compared with some residents of Rockhampton, who have sojourned there for upwards of 40 years, he is a "new chum," but, nevertheless, he has, during his eight years' residence, won the respect and the esteem of all with whom he has come in



MR. ALEXANDER PATERSON, J.P.

contact. Indeed, he is a man of such all-round capabilities that he would do credit to any community in which his lot was cast.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES FORSYTH THALLON, J.P.

DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS AND GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

JOHN RUSKIN, in a terse assessment of the value of practical experience, went so far as to write: "The painter should grind his own colours; the architect work in the mason's yard with his men; the master manufacturer be himself a more skilful operator than any man in his mills; and the distinction between one man and another be only in experience and skill and the authority and wealth which these must naturally and justly obtain." This advice, though it may not have an

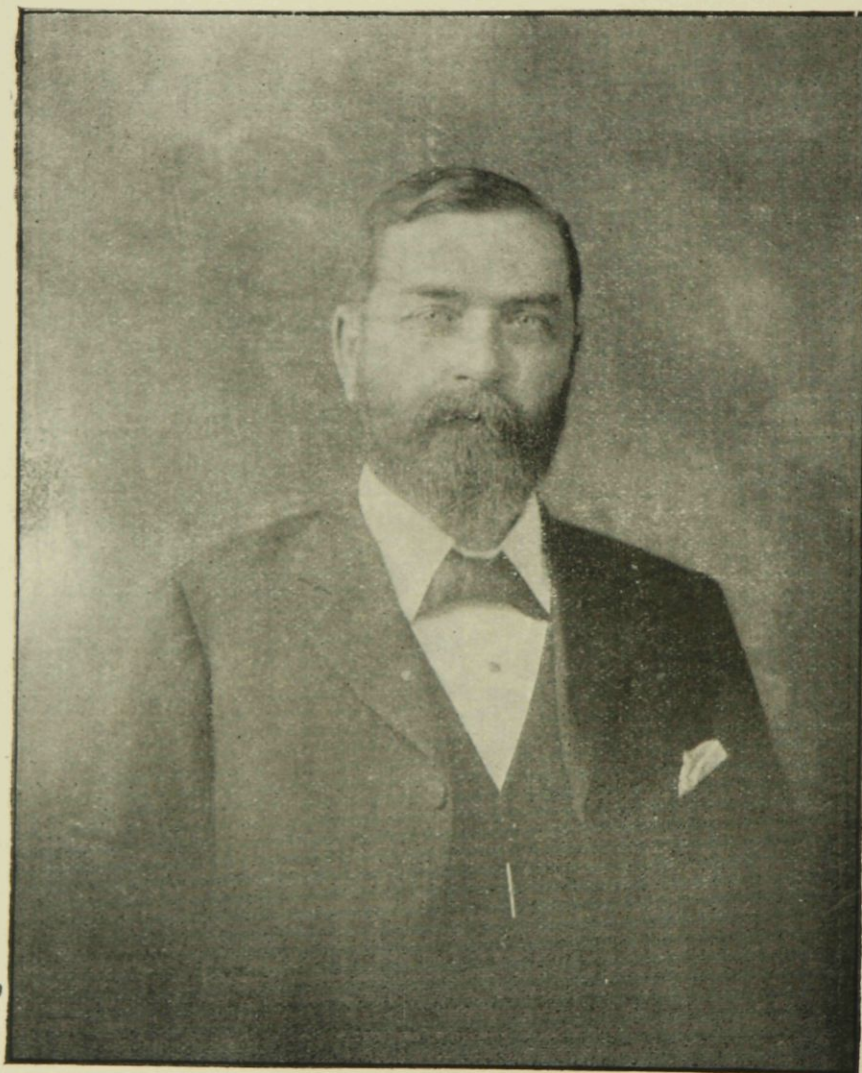
absolutely literal application in all cases, strikes the true keynote of the success of the majority of men who have, all the world over, risen to positions of distinction from the ranks of their adopted trades or professions. And what is more, men of that type, having achieved prominence, have invariably proved themselves the most serviceable and exemplary citizens and servants of the state, in accordance with the opportunities afforded them by their position. In no instance is this better exemplified than it is amongst high officials occupying posts of public trust. Indeed, to find an official who has not graduated by way of the rugged road of practical experience successfully holding an important position of responsibility, in which he is of necessity invested with arbitrary powers, is an exception which happily amounts to a conspicuous anomaly in all British countries. And perhaps of all the offices connected with the public service, in which practical training is a primary desideratum, none can be said to make the demand more imperative than appointments

associated with the control of the state railways. So much for good or evil depends on the proper management of the railways of a country, that the choice of the controlling officials is a matter of serious importance, alike for public safety and convenience, and for commercial and national interests. Queensland is fortunate in having its railway service particularly well officered in this respect. In a separate notice we have dealt with the Railway Commissioner, and our present purpose is to furnish a biographical sketch of the deputy Railway Commissioner and general traffic manager. James Forsyth Thallon, son of an artisan, was born in the town of Markinch, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1847, and was educated at the public school. At the age of 15 years he entered the railway service at Edinburgh, being allotted duties in the head office of the Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee railway, which was subsequently merged into the North British Co. After his apprenticeship he had experience in various capacities in connection with the traffic department, and his assiduity and perseverance were so far recognised, that in 1875 he was appointed head of the rates and fares branch. While in this position he took a prominent part in the arrangement of an important innovation, providing for a system of through traffic between stations in Ireland and ports on

the continent, the oversea transit being effected by the company's steamers, all of which traffic passed over the railways between Leith, Glasgow and Greenock. Traffic by this method between one country and another soon became very considerable, and has since reached enormous proportions. Mr. Thallon also assisted in perfecting the arrangements for inter-state traffic between stations in England and Scotland, which system proved another decided public and commercial boon. In several other ways he showed a marked adaptability for organising, supervising, and administrative duties, and was regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the English railway service. In 1882, applications for the appointment of traffic manager of the Southern and Western railways of Queensland were invited by advertisement in the *London Times* and other leading English papers. There were numerous applications for the position, but Mr. Thallon was the selected applicant, and was appointed to the office in September, 1882—an honour which has special significance, inasmuch as many of the other applicants were recognised in the British railway

service as highly qualified officials, who have since attained creditable distinction in various managerial capacities. It is also worthy of note that the North British Railway Company (with which Mr. Thallon graduated) has supplied the colonies with more railway managers than any other company operating in the United Kingdom. Amongst well-known prominent officials who were schooled there, may be mentioned Mr. D. Kirkcaldie, one of the New South Wales Commissioners; Mr. John Anderson, late general traffic manager of the Victorian railways; Mr. David Hunter, general manager of the Natal railways; and Mr. David McNicholl, general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. With three of these officials Mr. Thallon was associated in boyhood whilst in the service of the North British Railway Company. When Mr. Thallon took up the duties of his appointment in the railway service of this colony in 1882, Mr. Herbert occupied the position of Commissioner, and some friction arose between the two officials as to whose authority and

ideas should prevail in the management of the traffic department. Mr. Thallon, as an expert in the matter, and having been engaged for the specific duty, desired to effect some changes, which, as matters stood, he had no power to do, and, as a consequence, he resigned his position in December, 1882, about three months after his appointment, and went to New South Wales. Upon overtures being again made to him, about 18 months after his retirement, he re-entered the Queensland railway service. In the meantime, Mr. Herbert was appointed to the office of Under-Secretary; Mr. Curnow was promoted to the position of Railway Commissioner, and Mr. Thallon was invested with complete authority as traffic manager. In 1888, Mr. Curnow was retired, and the system of a trio of commissioners tried, but with such little success that it was decided to revert to the old method. Meanwhile Mr. Thallon had been appointed general traffic manager of all the railways in the colony. On the passing of the Railways Act of 1896—when the present Commissioner (Mr. Gray) succeeded Mr. Mathieson—Mr. Thallon received the additional appointment of Deputy Commissioner. He introduced the clause of the Railway Act of 1888, under which through rates may be quoted to and from places lying far beyond existing railways—an arrangement which has been the means of securing to Brisbane a



LIEUT.-COL. J. F. THALLON.

Photo, by Poulsen.

very considerable portion of the traffic that originally passed over the railways of New South Wales and South Australia. In the face of much confusion and difficulty occasioned by the several changes which have taken place in connection with the administration of the Railways since his appointment, he has persistently applied himself to the work of gradually reforming the system of traffic management, and bringing it more into line with the advanced systems which obtain in England and elsewhere. With his wide experience, the scope afforded him has up to the present been comparatively limited, nevertheless he has accomplished a great deal, and made many complete transformations which are gratefully appreciated by the public, and we venture to say that should Federation be consummated during Mr. Thallon's tenure of office, he will prove to be one of the wisest and most valuable railway advisors the Commonwealth possesses. Of hardy Scotch physique, keen powers and perception, and with an active, practical, common sense, commercial temperament, he is a man eminently endowed

both by nature and experience with the qualifications which are essential in an official entrusted with such high responsibilities as are entailed in the management of state railways. In June, 1899, Mr. Thallon was appointed Military Director of Railway Transport in Queensland, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MR. CHARLES STEWART M'GHIE,

MAYOR OF MARYBOROUGH 1898.

TO a distinguished citizen no higher place of honor can be allotted than the Mayoral chair, and to represent the community in this office, a man needs be the possessor of intellectual endowments of an exceptional description, and a character which is the embodiment of all that is honorable and just. To be the champion of the rights and liberties of the people, is surely the highest function of any man, and he whose chain of office is embellished with the jewels of a noble mind, sheds the lustre of his nobility upon the citizens over whom he presides. The status of the civic body depends so largely upon the character of its mayor, that it behoves its members to ensure in his person those qualities of merit which give it dignity. As chief magistrate, the highest sense of honor must be his, and he must preserve the stream of justice unswervingly undeviatingly along the straightest course. Mr. Charles Stewart M'Ghie is a gentleman who is well adapted to occupy this honorable position. He was born in the County of Wigton, in Scotland, on the 17th May, 1839, and after receiving as good an education as the Government schools of his county afford, he went to Glasgow, and entered the services of Messrs. Alex. Stephen and Sons, Kelvinhaugh, as an apprentice to the shipbuilding trade. Upon completing his apprenticeship, he decided to follow up his trade at sea; so he joined the ship named the *Ismay*, and went to Valparaiso in the capacity of shipwright. For nearly four years Mr. M'Ghie experienced the hardship

of life in many voyages on the *Ismay*, trading principally on the India and China lines. He was a hardy Scotsman though, and, "like the idle wind," his early trials passed by him. Returning from sea, he went again into the employ of Messrs. Stephen and Sons, but in his native land he could not find the necessary scope for his energy and ability, and towards the far South he looked for fame and fortune. In 1866, he embarked in *The Light of the Age* for Australia and arriving in Queensland he obtained employment with Messrs. Peto Brassey and Betts, who were the contractors for the construction of the railway between Ipswich and Toowoomba. For some years, he was engaged in their service, learning the methods of railway construction, until his ability gained him favourable notice from the authorities, and he was appointed inspector of the engineering works on that portion of the line between Ipswich and Fassifern. In 1885, he went to Maryborough to take charge of the district railways in the capacity of superintendent of maintenance for that centre. For ten years Mr. M'Ghie controlled the railways at Maryborough, and during the term

of his supervision, the traffic in the Wide Bay and Burnett districts considerably increased. Subsequent events in his life showed that the residents of Maryborough appreciated the great benefits which he was instrumental in conferring upon them by the establishment of greater facilities for railway communication. He may be said to be one of the railroad pioneers of this colony, for he was, altogether, engaged 28 years in this work, and of this period his services were retained by the Government for 21½ years. At the end of this term, Mr. M'Ghie was dismissed from the service, but in a manner which reflected in no way against his character and ability in the eyes of the people of Maryborough. The cause was of a political nature, and almost as much to show their disapproval of the action of the departmental authorities as to express those feelings of good-will and admiration which Mr. M'Ghie had won, the residents of the Maryborough district tendered him a banquet, and made him the recipient of a handsome testimonial and a purse of sovereigns. In 1894, Mr. M'Ghie was first elected to the Maryborough council, and since that time he has been identified with the accomplishment of nearly every good work which has emanated from municipal control. He was appointed chairman of the works committee of the council, and in February, 1898, he was elected mayor, a dignity which could not have been conferred upon a more worthy citizen. In addition to the post of mayor, Mr. M'Ghie has occupied, and still occupies, many eminent positions. Among them, it may be mentioned, that he is a member of the Maryborough Harbor Board, and chairman of the Fire Brigade Board. He is president of the gymnasium and athletic club, and is also an official of every sporting institution in the Maryborough district. In 1866, Mr. M'Ghie was married to Miss Holmes, of the County of Armagh, in the North of Ireland, and has a family of five sons and four daughters. One son, Mr. C. S. M'Ghie, is a solicitor of Brisbane, and the others are engaged in banking and industrial pursuits. Miss Elizabeth M'Ghie, his eldest daughter, is a brilliant musician, and his second daughter (Margaret) has passed the examination of Trinity College, London, both in the theory and practice of music



MR. C. S. M'GHIE, J.P.

with high honours. Mr. M'Ghie has shown his traducers how it is possible to fight one's way to the front by sheer nobility of character. He has filled the mayoral chair with credit to himself and honor to the community of Maryborough. And it is no wonder that he has done so, for he is gifted with a kindly nature, and the easy courtesy which marks the gentleman, besides possessing a keen intellect, and the native shrewdness of his country. He has impressed his talents upon the district in which he has made his home, and no reverses which he has met with in life have served to dwarf his capabilities.

MR. WILLIAM HENCHMAN, J.P.,

ROCKHAMPTON.

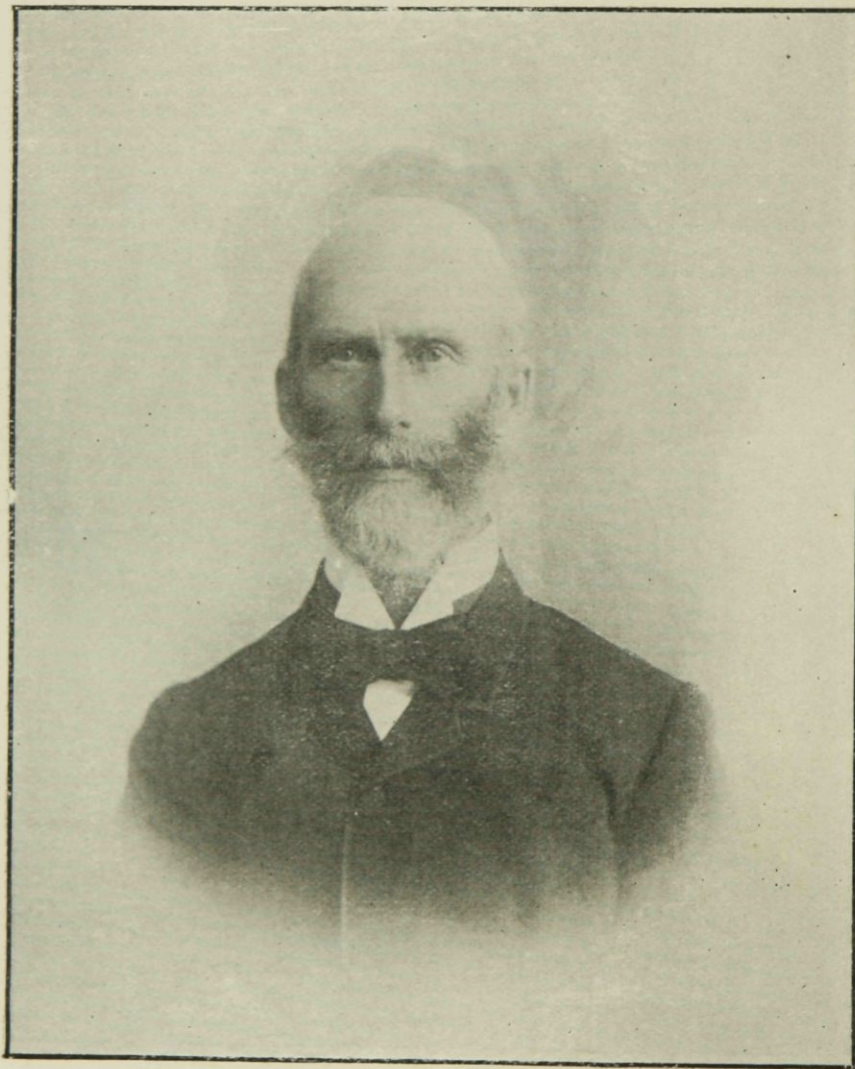
CONSIDERING the vast area of Queensland, and her necessarily numerous scattered communities, she is extremely fortunate, in having men of ability and integrity controlling her large mercantile houses. Some of these men, before coming out to the colony, had excellent experience in the mother country, which eminently fitted them for the important commercial work and duties of citizenship, which afterwards devolved upon them. Rockhampton, the principal town in Central Queensland, is only second in importance to Brisbane, the capital, and this is partly due to the fact, that she has been extremely fortunate in possessing as fine a body of business and public-spirited men as are to be found in any part of the world. Among the promising

young men who were attached to Australia in the seventies, was Mr. William Henchman, now one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Rockhampton. Born in the neighbourhood of London, on April 26, 1842, the subject of this sketch was educated at private schools in one of the northern suburbs of that city. When between 15 and 16 years of age, he entered the service of the original Metropolitan Underground Railway Company in London. Messrs. Burchell (his paternal grand uncles), the eminent Parliamentary lawyers of the day, in conjunction with Sir John Fowler, Bart., and his father, Mr. John Henchman, were the projectors of that scheme, which was then looked upon as a wonderful engineering exploit. Upon the formation of the company, his father, Mr. John Henchman, was appointed secretary, and William was engaged before the works were actually commenced. He gave the highest satisfaction to the management, and quickly rose to positions of responsibility and trust. For a number of years some of the surplus lands of the company were only returning a nominal income. This was altered when Mr. Henchman was appointed registrar to the company, and took over their entire management. These lands were worth considerably over a million of money, and Mr. Henchman first set to work and had

plans prepared; he next leased them to suitable tenants; and when he left the company, they were yielding a net rental of £50,000 a year. Mr. Henchman's great commercial ability and acumen won for him golden opinions from the company with which he was connected, as well as from numerous other mercantile corporations. It was, therefore, little wonder, when he had decided to try his fortunes in Australia, that his employers should have marked their appreciation of his sterling worth, by the presentation to him of a handsome cheque. He quitted the service of the company with many expressions of regret, and the best of wishes for his future success in the Land of the Golden Fleece. Those wishes have, happily, been fulfilled, thanks to the sound commercial training he received in his youth and early manhood. Having left England in the autumn of 1878, Mr. Henchman landed at Melbourne on Christmas Eve of that year, and shortly afterwards accepted the position of manager of the parcels express department of Messrs. William M'Gulloch and Co., Ltd., carriers of that city. At the expiration of three years, that firm decided

to open branches in Queensland, and Mr. Henchman was chosen to proceed to Rockhampton, and to organise the whole of their business relations with the district. This he successfully accomplished, and within six months the business of William M'Gulloch and Co., Limited, was amalgamated with that of Wright, Heaton and Co., Ltd., Sydney, and operations were carried on under the style of the latter firm. The disastrous drought of 1883, and various other unpreventable causes, militated considerably against the success of the combined firms in the Central district of Queensland, and in a comparatively short time the branch at Rockhampton was closed. Mr. Henchman was too good a man to be lost to the rising town and district of Rockhampton, so he was invited to join the well-known firm of William Sloane and Co., which he did on the 1st May, 1884, and shortly afterwards it was merged into the Union Mortgage and Agency Company of Australia, Limited. He was for a number of years departmental manager, and is, at the time of writing,

branch manager. From its inception, the company has always occupied a leading position among similar Australian concerns, and, under Mr. Henchman's experienced guidance, its business has materially increased during the last few years. The transactions of the company are of a diversified character. On behalf of clients, they purchase and dispose of station properties, furnish station supplies, ship wool and other pastoral produce, and conduct a general stock and station agency. The exigencies of Mr. Henchman's business does not permit of his devoting much time to local public affairs. There is one institution, however, in which he evinces a keen interest, and that is the Rockhampton Grammar School. About 14 years ago, the Government appointed him a trustee of the school, during the greater portion of which time he was treasurer; and at the time of writing he is chairman of the committee. In 1884, he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace. On September 14, 1865, Mr. Henchman married Miss Jane M'Iraith, a daughter of the Rev. Robert Wallace, of Tottenham, near London; there have been eight children of the marriage, six of whom are living. Mr. Henchman belongs to a class of Englishmen that has contributed very largely to the commercial supremacy of the British Empire. "Business," says a celebrated



MR. WM. HENCHMAN, J.P.

writer, "is the salt of life," and Feltham declares that, "as the world is more beholden to men of business, than to men of pleasure, so the men of pleasure must be content to be governed by those of employment." He is essentially an industrious man, and his manifold duties appear to bring him complete satisfaction. In the language of Dr. Blair, "Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. He who is a stranger to it, may possess, but cannot enjoy for it is labour only which gives relish to pleasure. It is the appointed vehicle of every good to man. It is the indispensable condition of possessing a sound mind in a sound body." To sum up, Mr. Henchman is just the man that is an essential in a young country like Queensland.

DR. WILTON WOOD RUSSELL LOVE.

THE classic ancients, if such a term be admissible, divided all human knowledge into three parts. Logic or mental Philosophy; Ethics or Moral Philosophy; and Physics or Natural Philosophy, and this latter they considered the least of the three. Of the first, Ethics, as an abstract and ornamental study, is fast passing into disuetude. Of the second, Logic seems to be as rapidly sharing the same fate, and is being superseded by the consideration of the incontrovertible logic of facts; and for the third, Natural Philosophy, formerly of little account, it is in these modern days given the premier position, not only because of its practical application and utility, but also because it is a point of serious consideration, whether the study of Physical Philosophy does not in its ultimate essence properly include all other studies. Chemistry distinguishes between the different kinds of matter of which all bodies whatsoever are composed, whether living or dead, structural or amorphous, inorganic or organic. In particular it teaches the physician the composition of every external agent by which our bodies are affected, the air we breathe, the food by which we are nourished, the medicine by which we are healed, and the poisons which may destroy us. In short, it resolves everything into its component parts. Properly speaking, however, chemistry, in its conservative sense, and in the popular and narrow acceptation of the term, does not concern itself with the structure and arrangement of those parts, but confines itself to their composition. For him, however, who has made his own the study of all that appertains to the living organism of man, chemistry forms the only proper prelude for that study, and the science in that connection opens up and involves a field of thought, vast as it is complex, novel, and fraught with the deepest interest to the human race. Indeed, it seems only just that the physician should be as conversant with the materials of which the human body is constructed, as the mechanical engineer should be acquainted with the component parts of the engine he controls. If as some scientists have averred, and as may yet shortly be demonstrated, that in the last chemical



DR. WILTON W. R. LOVE.

Photo. by Poulsen.

analysis of matter we shall find nothing but uniform, unchangeable, and indivisible particles, all of a similar substance, then the arrangement of such particles would properly fall within the province of chemistry, and enhance beyond all comparison its comprehensiveness and importance. Far more than the usual time and thought that is bestowed by members of the Medical Profession on the study of chemistry, has been given to that science by Dr. Love, the subject of this biographical notice. Wilton Wood Russell Love was born of good family in Ballingrove, County Mayo, Connaught, Ireland, in the year 1861, in which township his father was a clergyman. The paternal residence happened to be next the house of the famous Captain Boycott, whose name, which has been coined into a new word, was so frequently connected with agrarian troubles in Ireland. In 1862, and when but 12 months old, Dr. Love came out to Queensland with his parents, and his father ultimately became rector of Trinity Church, the Valley, Brisbane. Educated at the Brisbane Grammar School, even in those early days Dr. Love shewed fine parts,

and, in the year 1879, he obtained the Educational Exhibition of the Queensland Government of £100 for three years. Being designed for the Medical Profession, in the same year he went to Edinburgh to pursue his studies in that direction. He was absent in Europe altogether 6 years, and his career there was distinguished. Of studious inclinations, he was not satisfied with the ordinary achievements that the study of his profession laid open for him, but in addition to the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, which latter degree he obtained with honours in 1884, he won the Thomson Bursary of £25 per annum for 4 years, in spite of the attainment of this latter distinction being hampered by the condition of the founder that a preference should be extended to those of the name of Thomson. The doctor gave no little of the leisure of his student days to his favourite study of chemistry and the study of bacteriology, which was just then making itself felt as a new science. He was also House Surgeon and House Physician at the

Royal Infirmary for a period of six months each. In 1886, he returned to Brisbane in the s.s. *Merkara*, freighted with 496 emigrants, of which he had charge, and commenced to practise in that city. The doctor holds many appointments in Queensland. He is, in connection with the Sydney University Extension, Lecturer on Chemistry at the Technical and Pharmaceutical Colleges in Brisbane. He is surgeon to the Children's Hospital in Brisbane, and to the Lady Bowen Maternity Hospital. He is Secretary of the Central Board of Health, and Past President of the Medical Society of Queensland, as he is also General Secretary of the Intercolonial Medical Congress of Australasia, which met in Brisbane in September of 1899. In 1896, Dr. Love represented Queensland on behalf of the Government at the New Zealand Session of the Intercolonial Medical Congress of Australasia, and also represented his native colony at the Intercolonial Quarantine Conference in Melbourne in the same year. Dr. Love has frequently done microscopic work of an investigatory nature in connection with the Police Department of the colony, and still takes a considerable interest in bacteriological investigations and discoveries, and he has frequently contributed essays and papers on scientific subjects, not only to Australasian medical journals and otherwise,

but also to the London *Lancet*. His style is of an excellent literary quality as befits and would be naturally expected from his early scholastic achievements, and the subject matters are treated in a keenly analytical manner. In 1888, he married Lucy, the third daughter of W. M. Davidson, Esq., of Oxley, near Brisbane, and formerly Surveyor-General of the Colony, by which lady he has issue three children. Dr. Love is one of the leading doctors of Queensland. Although termed "general practitioner," perhaps he is best known as a children's and women's doctor, a serene unruffled and courteous, though firm, manner, perhaps, explaining his vogue in this direction. To dwell much upon his personal qualities and professional attainments, would, perhaps, be considered invidious in a work that will be current amongst people who know him so well, but it is but due to the doctor to say that his name is everywhere mentioned with that respect to which his past attainments and his present professional skill duly entitle him.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS WILLIAM WELLS, J.P.,

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, QUEENSLAND.

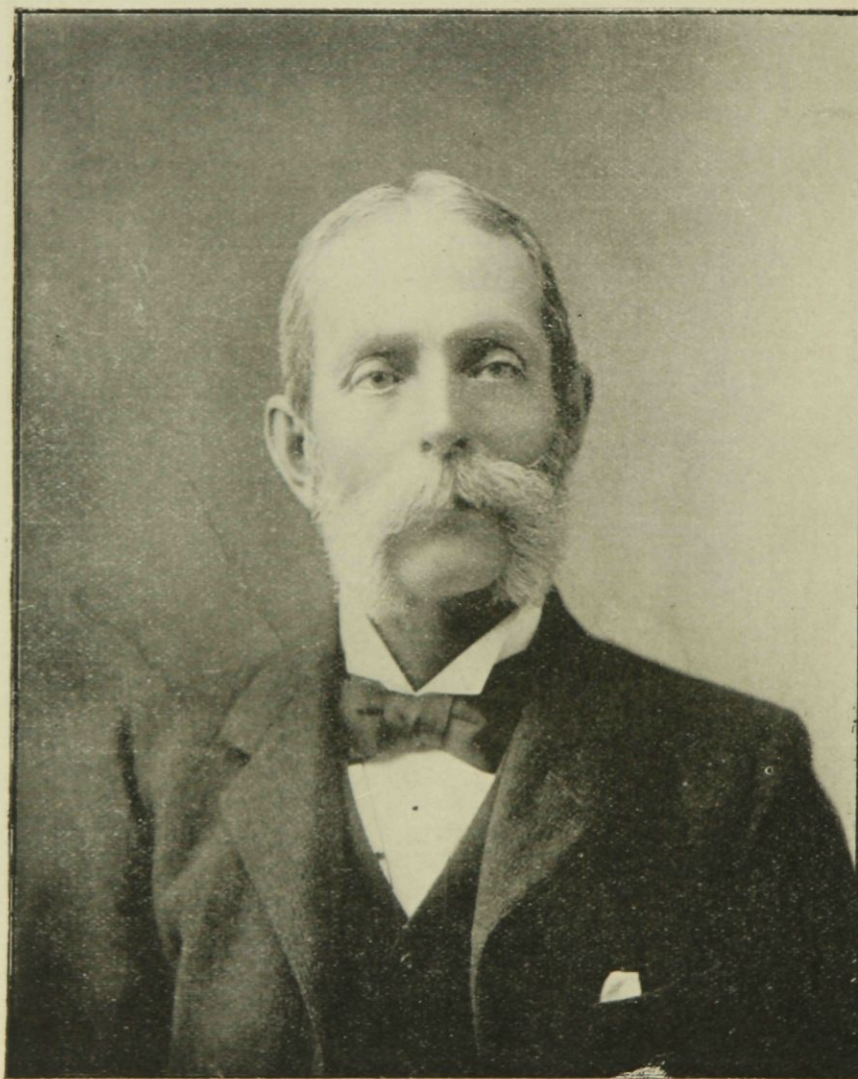
ONE of the finest phases of political economy is the encouragement of thriftiness among the working section of the populace. Although a Government Savings Bank, as such an institution is constituted, does not by any means confine itself to the safe keeping of the pennies of the poor, its greatest good is undoubtedly accomplished in the inducement which it offers to those whose limited means make the practice of providence desirable, if not a moral duty. In all the circumstances of domestic life, there is, perhaps, nothing so inimical to the well-being of a family as a disposition to prodigality on the part of the bread-winner, and principally to counteract this undesirable influence, is it due that the semi-philanthropic idea of a state savings bank was put into practical effect. Tusser, in his "Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," aptly defends the virtue of thrift in the words—

"If some men do as do they would,
Let thrifty do as do they should."

It augurs well for the young British colonies of Australia that public savings banks have been instituted and managed in a way which has given them a degree of popularity and patronage that creditably compares with that bestowed on similar institutions in any other part of the globe. Moreover, there is reason for congratulation that in Queensland we possess a system which is distinguished for its liberality of inducement to depositors, and for its general good management. The success of such an institution depends largely on the capability and assiduity of its controlling head, or chief manager, and, in this respect, Queensland has been fortunate in having for so many years the services of an officer whose qualifications and devotion have been of inestimable value. The late Thomas William Wells, J.P., manager of the Government Savings Bank, Queensland, was born in Stoke, Devonshire, on April 30, 1834, and was educated in his native country. Having an aspiration for naval life, he joined the Royal Navy, in which he had 15 years active service in the East and West Indies, and on the West coast of Africa. Ill-health necessitated his retirement from this service, and with a view to a change of climate and fortune, he decided to migrate to Queensland. Arriving in the colony in May, 1865, on the 1st of September of that year, he entered the Queensland Government Service, in the capacity of clerk in the Registrar General's office, and on the 17th of November, 1866, he was transferred to the Government Savings Bank branch of the Treasury Department. In this sphere he discharged his duties so satisfactorily, that on the 10th of August, 1868, he was promoted to the position of manager, which important office he has since uninterruptedly held. The Act, under which the Queensland Government Savings Bank is established, was passed in 1864, and brought into operation on the 1st of January, 1865. At that time, the only institutions which offered inducement for thrift were managed by trustees at Moreton Bay, Ipswich, and Toowoomba, respectively. On the passing of the Savings Banks Act of 1864, these three institutions were merged into the Queensland Government Savings Bank. A few facts and figures relative to this useful financial establishment's operations will not only be interesting to the general reader, but may

serve as an object lesson to arrest the attention of the class for whom the Government is chiefly solicitous in its efforts to encourage a disposition to save. The depositors in the Queensland Government Savings Bank during the first year of its existence numbered 2,500, and their deposits amounted to £32,065. The number of withdrawals for the year was 1,614, totalling £26,463. The corresponding figures for the year ending June 30, 1898, afford an interesting comparison. The number of depositors had increased from 2,500 to 68,126, and the total amount of deposits from £82,065 to £2,807,705. Since these returns were issued, the number of depositors has increased to 74,138, and the amount of deposits to £3,034,827. When Mr. Wells entered the service of the bank the entire staff only consisted of three or four clerks, but since that the head office staff alone has 40. The branches which have been opened throughout the colony numbered 147, each of which has at least one officer or clerk in charge, and the extension of branch establishments has steadily gone on.

New offices are opened wherever demands or circumstances appear to warrant such extensions, and so eager are the authorities to confer every facility in this respect, that not unfrequently branches have been experimentally opened, only to be reluctantly closed, owing to lack of appreciation, patronage, or population. With the establishment of branch banks, a very important influence has been noticeable in the diminution of the spendthrift disposition amongst shearers and other nomadic labouring classes. The old method of handing a hard-earned cheque to the nearest publican, to be entrusted with him until it pleases him to notify that it has been melted, is fast disappearing, as the result of the beneficial attractions afforded by local savings banks. Another privilege which has had a good effect in extending the patronage and popularity of these banks, is the system which admits of withdrawals being made by telegram. Last year the number of withdrawals by this method amounted to 19,493, and the convenience thus conferred on depositors residing in localities which are distant from Brisbane, must be obvious, especially when it is explained that the long courses of postal communication, hitherto necessary, can be avoided at the very moderate telegraphic expense of one



THE LATE MR. T. W. WELLS, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

shilling. A system has also been introduced whereby intending immigrants can arrange with the Agent-General to deposit their savings in England, and without charge have the amount placed to their credit, so as to be available for them in the savings bank of this colony immediately upon their arrival here. Moreover, this class of depositors are allowed interest on money so paid in at the bank's usual rate (3 per cent) from the 1st of the month following the date of deposit. In various other ways, Mr. Wells has sought to popularise the bank by affording attractive conveniences and privileges, and his tact, lengthy experience, and general adaptability for the responsible managerial position he held, has largely contributed towards the steady, substantial, and successful development, which has marked the history of the Queensland Government Savings Bank.

**DR. HARTLEY DIXON, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. and S., Edin.,
L.S.A. and L.M., Dublin, J.P.**

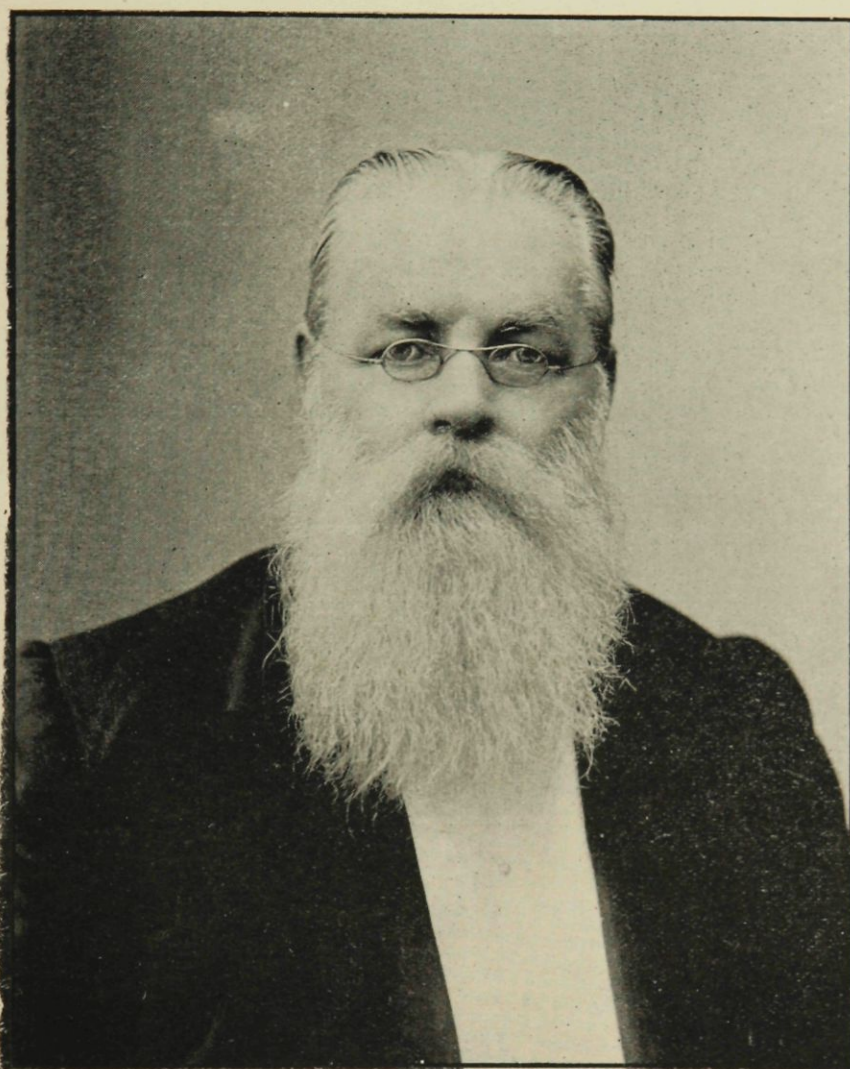
If we wish to trace the origin of the science of medicine back to its primal source, we should have before us a difficult task. Indeed, it is quite questionable if the employment of remedial measures and agents by man, has not an instinctive basis, and is not a portion of his true evolution. Even when we go right back into the beginning of Time—back 3,500 years before the birth of Christ, we find medicine an important and formulated profession. That ancient Egyptian book, known as the "Papyrus Ebers," was written at that period, and was entitled by its author or authors, the Book of the Preparation of Medicines for all the Corporal Parts of Individuals. In it formal invocations of a blessing on those medicines are followed by prescriptions, and the names of the maladies they cure. Anatomy, in its strict sense, was unknown to the old Egyptians, and their medicine, while empirical, was highly specialised. The Israelites, in medical practice, were followers of the Egyptians. Cleanliness was its distinctive note till, like the Egyptian, that nation's healing art became merged in the Greek, which for centuries had one of its chief schools at Alexandria. The sacred books of the Hindoos containing their oldest records of medicine, date back to 1,500 B.C. Greece, however, is essentially the motherland of rational medicine. In Homeric times we find medical practitioners ranking with architects and musicians, and visiting for professional fees, and ultimately it became in Greece a distinct science. Its votaries, in that cradle of art and civilization, began in boyhood with the study of remedial plants and the preparation of unguents, draughts, and plasters. Then, finally becoming duly qualified, the Grecian physician took the celebrated oath, and thereafter received or visited the patients, or even went on circuit. The healing art has, till within recent times, from time immemorial, been more or less connected with religion, and even in these latter days, in the case of missionaries, explorers, and even traders, a knowledge of medicine is considered almost indispensable in the cause, not only of humanity, but of utility.

Dr. Hartley Dixon, the subject of this biographical notice, being intended for a missionary under the auspices of the Congregational Church, thus early obtained an insight into, and a love for the science of medicine. He was born of good English family, at Hyde, Cheshire, England, on the 20th day of June, 1835. Here, at St. John's School, he also received his schoolboy education. As before stated, being designed by his parents for missionary work, he studied as a missionary in connection with the Congregational Church, in which connection his brother is a minister. The whirligig of time, however, somewhat altered his plans, for at the age of fifteen years we find the subject of our sketch in South Australia, engaged in commercial pursuits, and gaining business experience. This did not, however, claim the whole of his time or attention, for during the five or six years in which he was this way engaged, he devoted a considerable number of his leisure hours to his favourite study of medicine. In 1876, Dr. Hartley Dixon, with the desire of completing his studies and duly qualifying for practice, went to

Edinburgh. In this, Scotland's ancient capital, he remained, working industriously, after which time he decided to go to Dublin, and in which city he duly qualified, becoming Licentiate of the Hall of Apothecaries, and Licentiate in Midwifery. Whilst in Dublin, the Doctor attended special courses in connection with the eye and ear, and received special certificates as to his efficiency and qualification in those branches of medical science, from Drs. Swansea and Fitzgerald, the latter of whom is now oculist to the Queen. In 1881, the Doctor having achieved a large practice in Adelaide, decided to once more go to the mother country, with a view to obtain a more perfect acquaintance with the modern appliances and usages of European medicine. Whilst in Scotland on this occasion, where he spent a period of over twelve months, the Doctor took the double qualifications of Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of the Edinburgh University, including, of course, the qualification in Midwifery of the same college.

He then returned to Adelaide, where he once more became the master of a large practice, and four years after re-commencing his professional business, he received the high honour of a Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. He has contributed papers to the *Obstetrical Journal of Edinburgh*. He has sent home to the Edinburgh College of Surgeons important reports on the then comparatively new and little understood subject of hydatids of the liver. He operated on the two first cases of this kind, that were the subject of much discussion in South Australia. In one case the Doctor was unassisted, and in the other he had the co-operation of Dr. Fisher. In the year 1890, the subject of our sketch, after selling his large practice, again went to Great Britain, this time chiefly with a view to the establishment of a company to work certain mining properties, of which he was owner. In this enterprise he was entirely successful, and in the following year returned to Adelaide, but being prohibited by the terms of the sale of his late practice in that city, from practising in its vicinity, came to Brisbane, and in that city purchased the practice hitherto carried on by Dr. Waugh, and since which time the Doctor, it is hardly necessary to observe, has carried on practice in Brisbane continuously.

In the seventies, the Doctor married the third daughter of John Parkins Hall, Esq., of Baysewater, London, and by this lady, who predeceased him, he had issue two sons and three daughters, and in the year 1892 he espoused her sister, the fourth daughter of the same gentleman, by whom he has no issue. The only daughter living is the wife of Dr. F. W. Niesche, of Adelaide, South Australia. Dr. Hartley Dixon is one of the foremost doctors of the colony. His reputation as a skilful surgeon and physician preceded his advent in Brisbane, and, since then, he has sustained and considerably increased this professional repute. He is a man much travelled and of varied experiences. Though personally wearing an appearance that lends itself to some dignity, a closer acquaintance with him dispels all idea of stiffness or formality, for in manners and conversation he is frank and unassuming to an eminent degree.



DR. H. DIXON, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen

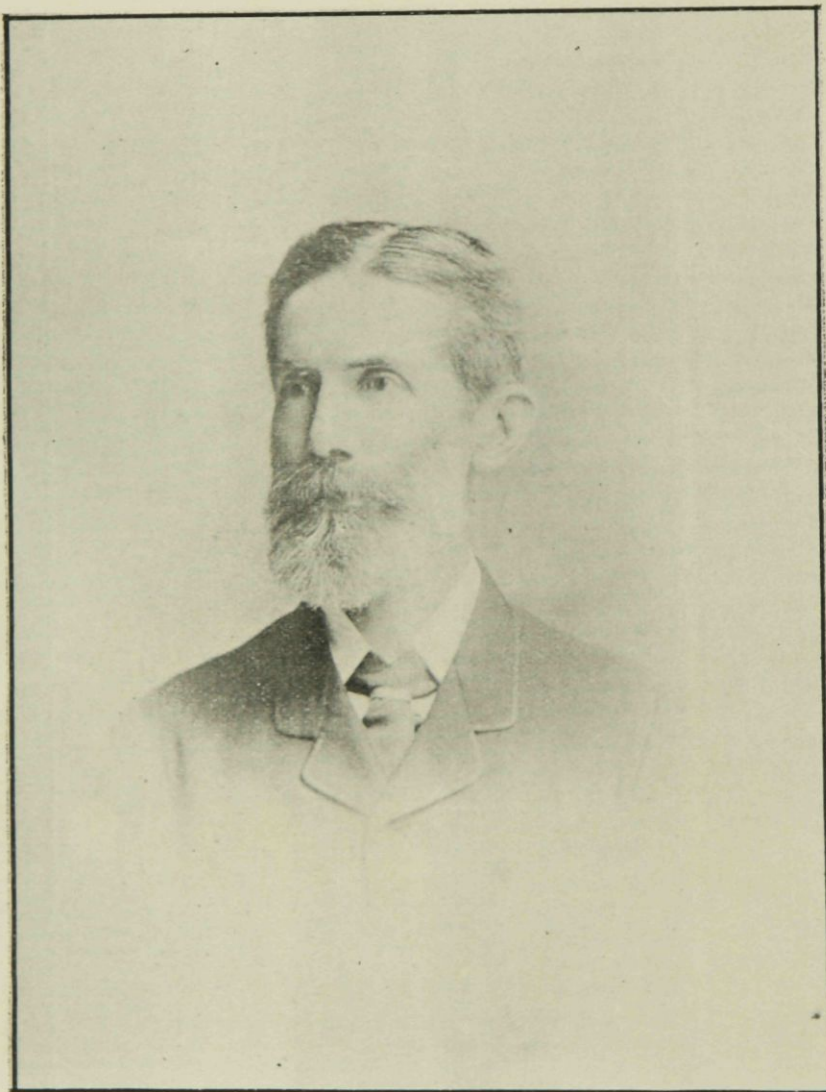
MR. WILLIAM FREDERICK HARRINGTON, J.P.,

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS, WALKERS LIMITED, MARYBOROUGH.

THROUGHOUT Australia numerous Irishmen have attained to positions of prominence in the Senate, at the Bar, and other professional and commercial walks of life that need not here be enumerated. That most popular and intellectual of all Australian Governors, Lord Rosmead (better known as Sir Hercules Robinson), was a son of Erin; that true Liberal and much-beloved gentleman, the late lamented Hon. George Higinbotham, formerly Attorney-General, and afterwards Chief Justice of Victoria, and whose noble work in codifying the laws of the colony will ever stand as a monument to his memory, was a Dublin man; and the present Chief Justices of Victoria and New South Wales both hail from the Green Isle. Indeed, scores of instances could be enumerated where the highest positions in the gift of the Australian States have been and are still held by Irishmen, who, by their old-world dignity and gentlemanly deportment, have vastly improved the manners and customs of the people, and whose illustrious deeds will go down to posterity. Conspicuous among the intellectual and withal successful Irishmen of Queensland is Mr. William Frederick Harrington, chairman of directors of Walkers Limited, the largest industrial concern in the colony. Few men in Australasia possess greater commercial ability and higher sense of duty and self-respect than this gentleman. William Frederick Harrington, who has been a permanent and highly respected resident of Maryborough since April, 1874, was born in the year 1840 at Kingsland, Roscommon, Ireland, and was educated there at a mathematical (private) school. At the age of 15 he was placed by his parents in the counting-house of a large mercantile firm in the west of Ireland, where he remained for about nine years, until he had acquired a good knowledge of commercial affairs. When he had attained his 25th year, he considered that he was old enough to act and think for himself. He accordingly decided to try his fortune in Australia, and took passage by the steamship *Great Victoria*, which left Liverpool for Melbourne in July, 1864, and reached her destination in September of the same year. Mr. Harrington did not long remain idle in the land of his adoption, for in less than a month he was offered and accepted a position as accountant in the office of a mining agency firm at Ballarat. In August of the following year, he resigned his position and accepted an appointment as accountant and financial manager to Messrs. John Walker and Co., of the Union Foundry, Ballarat, which firm had commenced business as engineers and iron-founders in 1864. His acumen and business ability were so highly appreciated that in a few years he was admitted a partner in the firm, and he shortly afterwards visited England, and on their behalf purchased an equipment of engineers' tools for the Maryborough works, and also arranged for a line of direct sailing ships from London to Maryborough. On his return, in 1874, Mr. Harrington espoused the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Ross, of Armagh, Ireland, and took up his residence permanently in Maryborough. It was only natural that Mr. Harrington, who had received such a sound commercial training, should have keenly

felt the want of local association to improve and foster trade interests. He accordingly, in conjunction with a few other leading citizens of Maryborough, initiated the Chamber of Commerce, of which institution he was the president for several years. In the chamber he strongly advocated the construction of the Western line towards Gayndah. However, that body was advised by the Hon. H. E. King, then member of the Legislative Assembly for Maryborough, not to press that extension, as they would not get it, but to advocate the line to Gympie towards Brisbane. Mr. Harrington took an active part in the erection of the Maryborough gas works and the construction of the water works. Between 1875 and 1876 the Municipal Council of Maryborough had lapsed. Its resuscitation was determined upon, and during his absence in Melbourne Mr. Harrington was elected a councillor at the head of the poll. He remained a member of that body for three years, and during that period it carried out so many necessary improvements, and conducted its meetings in such an orderly

and business-like manner that it earned the title of the "Model Council." The re-erection of the Maryborough School of Arts, and the erection of the Wide Bay Pastoral and Agricultural Society's buildings were projects that Mr. Harrington took a leading part in, although he was never a member of the committee of the first-named institution. The first school of arts was a rickety, unsuitable building, and Mr. Harrington, with other citizens, advocated its demolition and the sale of the surplus lands, and the expenditure of the proceeds on a suitable and handsome brick structure. In regard to the agricultural society, it may be mentioned that its coffers were empty, and the Government having refused to come to its assistance, Mr. Harrington suggested the advisability of raising money on debentures. He obtained the active assistance of other gentlemen, notably Mr. Robert Hart, and they canvassed Maryborough and sold about £3000 worth of debentures, which enabled them to erect the commodious exhibition buildings which now adorn the grounds of the society. In the foundation of the local boys' and girls' grammar schools, and in the enlargement of both buildings, Mr. Harrington gave very loyal help, and he has been a trustee of these splendid institutions for upwards of 14 years. The Albert State School was initiated by the

MR. W. F. HARRINGTON, J.P. *Photo by Poulsen.*

original partners of John Walker and Co., and Mr. Harrington personally took a most active part in its erection and guidance afterwards. In fear and trembling the initiators of the school guaranteed the Government that the average attendance would be about 150. Much to their surprise, when the school was opened nearly double that number of children attended, and immediately a demand was made for an extension of the building, which was effected, and a further extension was made within the last few years. The attendance at the time of writing is about 700, the school being next in importance to the Normal in Brisbane. Since the conversion of John Walker and Co.'s business into a limited company, Mr. Harrington has been the chairman, and for years past the managing director, with what success the whole of commercial Queensland is fully aware. Mr. Harrington has on several occasions been earnestly entreated to allow himself to be nominated for a seat in the Parliament of the colony, but as he leads an extremely busy life, he found he could not conscientiously comply with the requests. But the chief factor that weighed against such

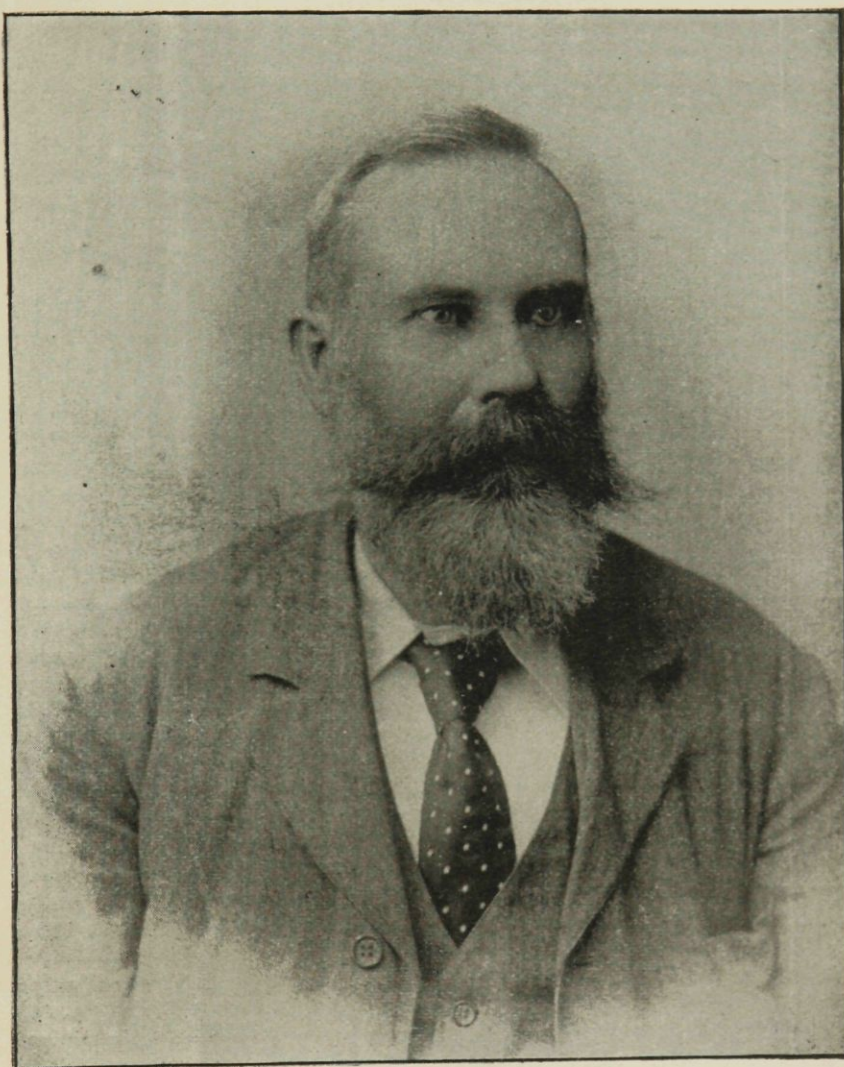
a course was that, as his company are large Government contractors, he could not separate commercial from Parliamentary duties. There is no doubt whatever that if he could have seen his way clear to enter the House he would very speedily have attained prominence as a politician, and there can be no question that, through the causes above stated, a most capable Treasurer has been lost to the colony. Mr. Harrington has been chairman of the Maryborough Gas Company almost from its inception, and has filled a similar position in the Town and Suburban Building Society from the commencement of its operations. He has always been a liberal supporter of all schools, local, charitable, and religious organisations. He has held a commission as Justice of the Peace for Queensland since 1876. Mr. Harrington has a family of two children living—a son and a daughter. His son is practising as a solicitor in Maryborough, and his daughter is unmarried. One of the most commendable traits in Mr. Harrington's career is thoroughness. There are no half measures for him. Upon every matter that he has taken in hand he has devoted most careful attention, and that is no doubt the secret of his success in life.

MR. JOHN AFFLECK, J.P., BURKETOWN.

IN the early days of Australia, when, with the exception of a few scattered settlements that fringed the coast, the country was practically in the possession of the aboriginal, the kangaroo, and the dingo, those who venture into the trackless "bush," virtually carried their lives in their hands, for they had to face not only well-armed and treacherous savages, but they had to run the risk of obtaining water for themselves and their horses. Of the hardy pioneers who intrepidly penetrated the boundless wilderness of forest and scrub, many hailed from Scotia, among them being Mr. John Affleck, of Perthshire, the respected grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a typical Scotchman, and possessed all the characteristics of his race. He came out to Victoria with some sheep for a former Lord Hopetoun. He first landed in Hobson's Bay, and then proceeded to Portland with his five sons, took up country in the vicinity of that place, whither those pioneer squatters, the Hentys, had shortly preceded him. Ultimately, they settled down in the Apsley district, on the borders of South Australia. Throughout the whole of the Eastern district of Victoria, there is no name that is more highly respected than that of Affleck. John Affleck, the subject of this article, was born at Kew, Victoria, on May 27, 1854. He first received private tuition, but finished his education at the Geelong College. His father had taken up a station near Hindmarch, in the Wimmera district, and upon leaving school he proceeded thither, and assisted his father until the country was taken possession of, first by rabbits, and later, in 1880, by farmers. His father is still living in the Apsley district. Mr. Affleck subsequently took over the management of a station near Kingston, South Australia, and after remaining there for eighteen months, he was commissioned by Mr. Thomas Guthrie, of Geelong, to form and manage Avon Downs station in the Northern territory, situated about 250 miles from the coast. The area of the run was 1,200 square miles, and when

he left at the expiration of eight years, it was stocked with about 45,000 sheep, and 6,000 head of cattle. During his management of Avon Downs, numbers of whites on contiguous runs were murdered by blacks, and he ascribes his immunity from attack to the fact that he never allowed the savages to approach the homestead. He strenuously declined to employ blacks, and he declares that he never fired a single shot at a black. Just before he severed his connection with the run, the manager of an adjoining property was speared by some coast blacks. In 1880, Mr. Affleck commenced business at Burketown, as a general storekeeper, which he still carries on. The present market for sheep in the Northern territory is the Overland Telegraph Line, and Hergott Springs. There are meat works at Burketown, which are capable of putting through 100 bullocks per day, and a complete extract plant is attached to the works. Ticks and red water have seriously retarded cattle raising in the Northern territory during the last four or five years, but the beasts are now beginning to

become immune from those diseases. On the 22nd March, 1866, a terrible cyclone swept Burketown, and a disastrous flood devastated the place in 1890. As a rule, Burketown is not subject to these visitations. For about 100 miles back from Burketown very rich heavily-grassed country is to be found, watered by numerous permanent running streams. This country is not adapted for sheep, but cattle and horses thrive well there. Going out west, about 100 miles of range country of a sterile nature is passed through, until reaching the Barclay Tableland, which is open undulating downs of a stony character, heavily-grassed with Mitchell, Flinders, blue and other grasses and herbage of almost every description. This country is highly adapted for wool-growing, being equal to any other in Queensland. Gold has been found at Bower Bird, about 200 miles south of Burketown, towards Cloncurry. The mine was worked for two years, but owing to lack of capital had to be abandoned. Several good shows were obtained from there, and a small battery is now lying idle on the ground. The Lawn Hill silver, lead and copper reefs are about 100 miles S.W. from Burketown. Nearly the whole of these reefs have been taken up by a Sydney syndicate, who are about to expend £10,000



MR. J. AFFLECK, J.P.

in tests, which, if satisfactory, will lead to the investment of about £300,000. Mr. Affleck believes that by stocking the back country with sheep, and opening up its vast mineral resources, Burketown has a splendid future. Although he is an excellent pioneer and all-round bushman, Mr. Affleck has evidently found in commerce his true vocation. As Emerson says, "There are geniuses in trade, as well as in war, or the State, or letters; and the reason why this or that man is fortunate, is not to be told in mere words. It lies in the man." A quiet, unobtrusive, yet genial man, Mr. Affleck possesses withal a large modicum of Scottish caution, which is no doubt the secret of his success in life. Burketown is but a small community, numbering in all about 170 souls, but there is no resident who is more respected and esteemed for honest, straightforward and sterling qualities than John Affleck. He was gazetted a Justice of the Peace in 1884, and has been Chairman of the Bourke Divisional Board for two years.

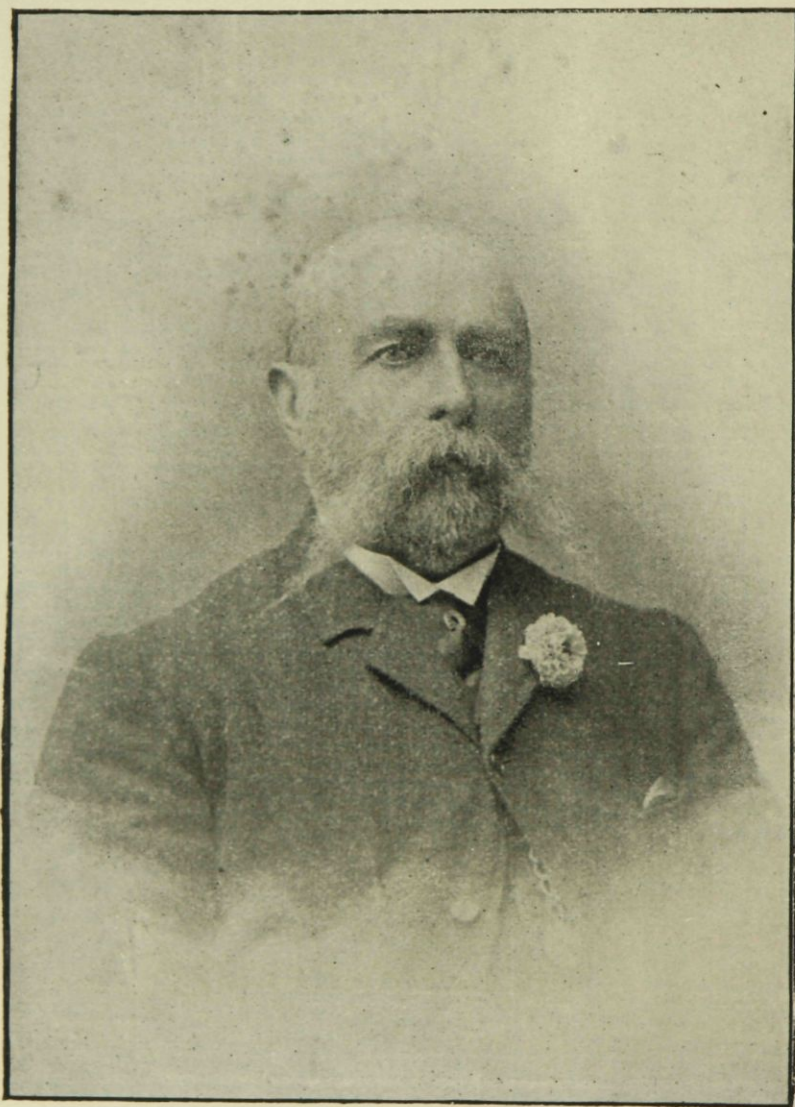
THE LATE MR. PHILIP FREDERIC SELLHEIM, J.P.,

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR MINES, BRISBANE.

QUEENSLAND, of all the Australian colonies, is the richest in mineral wealth. A geological survey of the colony shows that the auriferous districts cover an area of about 32,000 square miles. Of the mineral industries, gold mining takes the lead, and her deposits of this precious metal have contributed more than any other cause to her rapid advancement. The value of the total output of gold from the first record to the end of 1897 is £41,749,606, and the estimated value of the machinery at present employed in working the mines and reducing the ore is £1,067,106. Of all the Queensland mines, the most extraordinary and sensational is Mount Morgan, situated about 25 miles from Rockhampton, the capital of the vast Central district of the colony. It was originally a portion of a selection of 600 acres, and the owner disposed of it to two brothers named Morgan for £1 per acre. Now the mine is, and has been for years, the property of a company with a capital of £1,000,000, the lucky shareholders having received in dividends up to the present date £4,555,000. The company employs about 1,100 men. Gympie, which is 100 miles from Brisbane, was discovered by an old miner named Nash in 1867. Charters Towers, which has been in existence since 1872, is the largest goldfield in Queensland, only being surpassed by two other Australian fields—Ballarat and Bendigo, probably the most famous in the world, which have contributed so immensely to the wealth of Victoria. There are other goldfields in Queensland, such as Croydon, the Palmer, Gladstone, &c., from which good returns are received. With regard to copper, the deposits in the Cloncurry district equal in richness any found in America. In the Herberton district magnificent lodes of copper also exist, but many years must necessarily elapse before they can be profitably worked. Abundant lodes of tin exist in the North, but in the South the mines are entirely alluvial. Of late years there has been great depression in copper and tin, and silver and lead are similarly affected. The coal measures of Queensland, which belong to two distinct geological periods are practically inexhaustible. With the expansion of her manufactures the output shows a steady annual increase. There are many deposits of iron in the colony, but as yet they command no attention. In the far pastoral West, hundreds of miles removed from all metalliferous deposits, valuable opal mines have been discovered, possibly covering a belt of country about 200 miles wide. In 1897 the estimated output of opals, of which a record exists, was valued at £10,250. It will be gathered from the foregoing that the various mining industries of Queensland are of huge dimensions, and cover an immense area. They are controlled by the Mines Department, which is responsible for the supervision and control of geological survey, gold wardens, the Government analyst, mining registrars, and the gold mining affairs of the colony generally. The Ministerial head of the department at the time of writing is the Hon. Robert Philp, M.L.A., who is designated Secretary for Mines, and the chief executive officer was for years the Under-Secretary, Mr. Philip Frederic Sellheim, to

whose chequered career particular attention is now directed. The subject of this sketch is the son of the late Mr. Henry Sellheim, a large landed proprietor in Hesse-Darmstadt and other parts of Germany and Austria. He was born in the Cloister Konradsdorf, Hesse-Darmstadt, on September 29, 1833. He was in his earlier youth educated by private tutors, and the first public school he attended was the Polytechnic Academy, Darmstadt. He afterwards matriculated in the universities of Giessen and Berlin. Having decided to make sheep and horse breeding his profession, he then attended the Royal Veterinary College in Berlin, and subsequently the Agricultural Academy at Proskau, in Upper Silesia, in order to make himself thoroughly competent in merino breeding. Upon leaving there he took an extended tour through Silesia and Saxony, for the purpose of inspecting all the leading merino flocks. At the age of 22 years he made arrangements to go out to Queensland and gain "colonia experience" on the Dawson River in the Central district. He had only been

there for a few months when the management of Banana station, on the Lower Dawson, was conferred upon him, and he remained there for four years, during which time he had many brushes with the blacks, who were then particularly treacherous. During eight months, in the vicinity of Banana station alone, the blacks murdered 46 whites. They frequently attacked Mr. Sellheim, but he was fortunately always enabled to successfully defend himself. In 1859, Mr. Sellheim, in conjunction with Mr. George Elphinstone Dalrymple, organised an expedition to explore what is now known as the Kennedy district, which occupied them for about eleven months, and in which district Mr. Sellheim was the first holder of runs, and his name opens the run-book for the same. He took up altogether nine runs, comprising an area of between 800 and 900 square miles of country, and remained there until 1866, when he sold out and took over the management of the Valley of Lagoons station, also in the Kennedy district, and he retained that position for six years. Upon the discovery of the Palmer goldfield, in 1872, the then Colonial Secretary, the late Sir Arthur Palmer, deputed Mr. Sellheim to find a road from the new rush to Cooktown. After starting he was informed that the Government had altered its determination, and had decided to seek a road from the coast



THE LATE MR. P. F. SELLHEIM, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

instead of from inland, and he was recalled. Mr. Sellheim was shortly afterwards offered the wardenship and police magistrateship of the Palmer goldfield, which he accepted, and which post he filled for six years. During his stay on the field he sent away the enormous quantity of 46 tons of alluvial gold. Upon being relieved at the Palmer, he was asked to take up the combined duties of police magistrate and warden at Charters Towers, previous to which the work was performed by separate officers. This he accepted, and remained in that position for eight years, when he was appointed warden and police magistrate at Gympie. At the expiration of four years, in April, 1892, he was offered the Under-Secretaryship for Mines, a position he filled till his death with credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of the Government and the mining community throughout the colony. In 1865, Mr. Sellheim married Laura Theresa, a daughter of the late Colonel Morisset, of the 48th Regiment,

who was Governor of Norfolk Island, and has issue two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Sellheim died on the Palmer goldfield in 1878. Mr. Sellheim's eldest son is Captain V. C. M. Sellheim, late adjutant of the Kennedy Regiment, Charters Towers, who was at the beginning of 1899 sent to England to undergo a course of military training. The Queensland Mines Department is unquestionably the most important department in the colony, if not in the whole of Australasia, and since his appointment as under-secretary, Mr. Sellheim has been untiring in his efforts to bring it to the highest state of efficiency. Integrity and methodical habits have always been the principal characteristics of the Under-Secretary for Mines, and there is no chief of any other Government department in the colony who was more esteemed and respected for those sterling qualities than he was. Although he was in his 66th year, Mr. Sellheim was a fine active man, evidencing the fact that he had a splendid constitution, and that the somewhat hard life he led in his younger days, when he was exploring and managing pastoral properties in the enervating climate of the Central and Northern districts, had not materially affected his general health. The Government and the people of the country may be complimented on having had a gentleman of his exceptional abilities to be at the helm of the largest State department in the Southern Hemisphere.

MR. GUSTAV STEINDL, J.P.

PROPRIETOR BUNDABERG
BREWERY.

THE Teutonic race are without doubt splendid colonisers—among the best in the world. There are thousands of Germans and Austrians throughout Australia who, by their industry and perseverance, have won fame and fortune for themselves and conferred immeasurable benefits on the communities in which they live. Noble patterns these, to the rising, native-born generation, which is wont to make its daily vocations subservient to sport. Unlike their Latin neighbours, especially the French and Italian, Teutons speedily become naturalised. They take part in the government of local institutions and give their children education to equip them to fight the battle of life. In a word, they become "one of us," so to speak, and are ever ready to devote their time and energy for public weal. The subject of this sketch, Alderman Gustav Steindl, J.P., was born at Thessen, Austria, in 1848. Thessen is a large manufacturing centre, about 60 miles from Vienna. His grandfather and father were celebrated military men, the former having raised a regiment that became famous throughout the length and breadth of the country. Young Steindl was first sent to the grammar school, and afterwards to the polytechnical college of his town. Being the eldest son of a military officer, he was himself exempt from serving in the army. His paternal cousins had a large brewery in Thessen, and at 22 years of age young Steindl entered that establishment and acquired a thorough knowledge of the art of brewing. At 25 years of age he thought it advisable to make a start for himself, and decided to go to Queensland. Accordingly, he left Hamburg for Maryborough in 1873, and, upon arrival, in conjunction with his brother, L. Steindl, opened a Bavarian brewery at Granville. Ten



MR. GUSTAV STEINDL, J.P.

years later Gustav sold his interest to his brother, and removed to Bundaberg, where he opened a brewery at the corner of Princess and Brewery Streets, East Bundaberg, and no labor and expense have been spared in fitting it up with all the most modern improvements. There are two striking features about the Bundaberg Brewery, which are scarcely to be found in any other part of the colony: a magnificent supply of pure water, without which it is impossible to brew first-class beer; and a splendid and (as far as Australia is concerned) unique cellar. The brewery and Mr. Steindl's residence stand on seven acres of land. Throughout the whole of Queensland a better site for a brewery could not have been chosen. It is absolutely free from flood dangers, and at the rear of the brewery a fresh-water creek runs through the property; this stream, which is fed from a spring, is about 18ft. to 20ft. in depth, and delivers, through the by-wash into the Salt-water Creek, about 6,000,000 gallons per diem. The water has been analysed and found to be all that is desirable

for human consumption; and contiguous to Mr. Steindl's property it is proposed to erect the Bundaberg Waterworks, which will be a great acquisition to this rising and important centre. The dimensions of the fermenting cellar are 70ft. x 60ft. It is built on the principle adopted in Naples, half the height of the building being below the surface of the ground. This ensures a constant current of air and a perfect system of ventilation, which cannot be obtained in any other manner. As a result, the cellar is delightfully cool, and does not contain any objectionable odours, which are so prevalent in other cellars erected on the old-fashioned system. Mr. Steindl bottles a stout of first-class quality. It is made of Plunkett's malt—the finest in the world—and is about the same gravity as beer. In a climate like Queensland, its advantages over the heavy imported British article must be apparent. All stout is kept in the fermenting cellar three months before being sent into consumption. Consumers of this beverage highly appreciate the Steindl brew, and its output is steadily increasing. The process of brewing beer and stout is by gravitation, and the plant is capable of turning out 15 hogsheads per diem. In the working of the brewery, the enterprising proprietor has the valuable assistance of his two sons, Messrs. J.

and O. Steindl. Mr. Steindl has devoted an immense amount of his time to local public affairs. Being a thorough business man, he is essentially practical, and whatever he undertakes he does well. His services to the town and district of Bundaberg have therefore been invaluable. In 1888, he was elected a member of No. 3 subdivision of the Woongarra Divisional Board, and at the time of writing he holds a seat at the table of that body. Shortly after his entrance into municipal life, he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace for the colony, an honour which is rarely bestowed on gentlemen of foreign birth. During the year 1896, he was president of the Bundaberg Hospital, and he is now a member of the committee and one of the trustees of that institution. He is also president of the Kennedy Bridge Board. Although he does not give much attention to athletic sports, owing to his limited leisure time, he is either patron or president of nearly every football and cricket association in the district, thus evidencing the popularity and esteem in which he is held by the young men of the community. Mr. Steindl is one of the best amateur

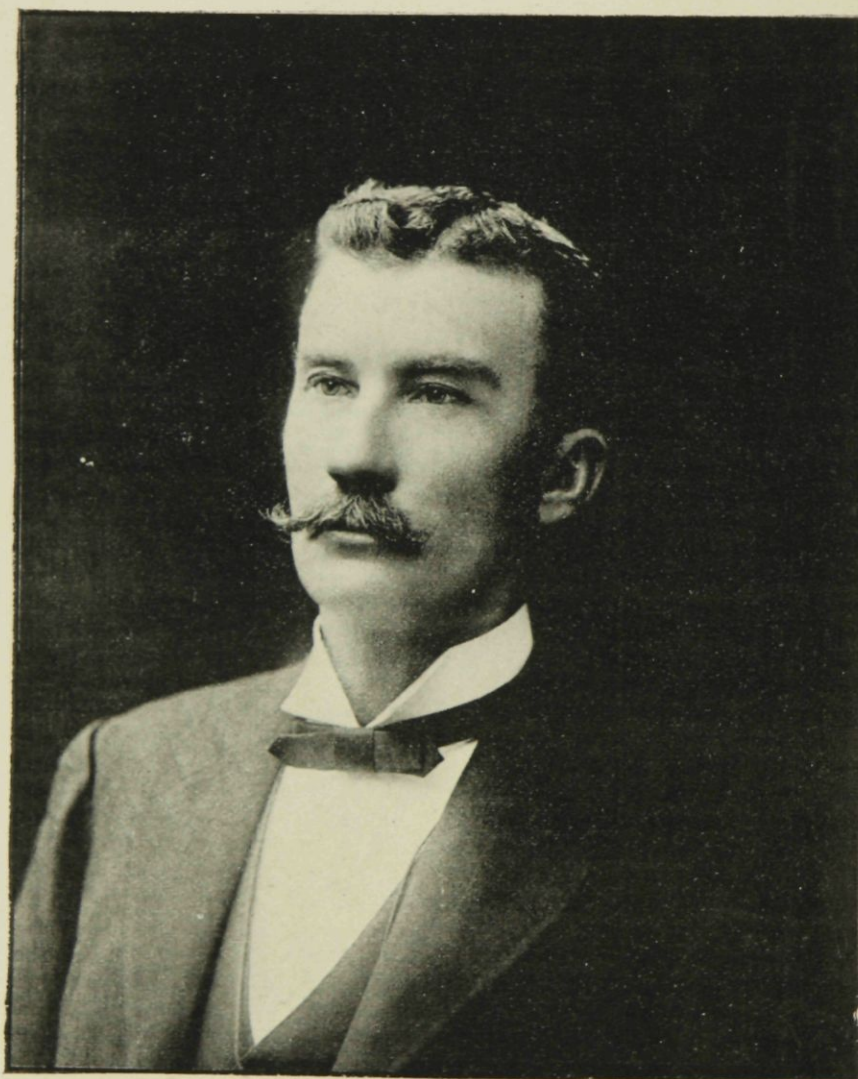
horticulturists in the colony. He takes the utmost pride in his garden, which is a perfect object lesson. Pansies are the predominating plants, and there must be some thousands of these exquisite little flowers of all conceivable tints. Mr. Steindl spends nearly all his spare time in his garden, which is without exception the most beautiful in Bundaberg. He is a constant exhibitor at the horticultural shows held in Bundaberg, Maryborough and Gympie, but he has always made it a rule not to compete for prizes, being quite satisfied if his own fine floral specimens conduce towards a general improvement in the cultivation of flowers. Before leaving his native country for Queensland, Mr. Steindl married an Austrian lady, and has a family of 12 children. He is a man of most genial temperament, which, with his straightforward business principles, has won him general respect in the Bundaberg district.

MR. A. S. MACGILLIVRAY.

THE cattle trade in Queensland has been a most important industry, and although disease and droughts have pursued their fell course, the colony is still dependent upon this industry. With the establishment of meat works in the big centres, additional encouragement has been given to the pastoralist, who has enjoyed the advantage of having a ready market for his stock. The work of developing the rich pastures of Queensland, however, has been anything but easy, and the greatest hardships have had to be endured before the barren acres have been turned into good breeding fields, where the loss of cattle tells of industry and toil. If any man knows what those hardships are, it is Mr. Alexander Sykes MacGillivray, J.P. He is a well-known pastoralist in this colony, and has spent many years in cattle breeding, and in pioneering hundreds of square miles of country, which were hitherto deserted, save by the blacks. Born in Melbourne in 1854, Mr. MacGillivray was educated at Hofwy School, St. Kilda, where he obtained a useful education. Whilst a lad, his father, who had been the manager of a sheep station on the Darling Downs, New South Wales, went up to the Bourke district and took up Eddington Station, on the Flinders. Young MacGillivray joined him, and for 50 years he has followed up pastoral pursuits in Queensland. Eddington Station was about 1400 square miles in area, and with a few thousand head of cattle they did well for a time. In 1884 no less than £55,000 was offered for the property, with about 60,000 or 70,000 head of stock, but so greatly did the value of station properties depreciate, that in 1897 Mr. MacGillivray sold it with 26,000 head to the New Zealand and Australian Loan and Agency Co., for £26,000. In 1896, his father died, and MacGillivray came into possession of the various properties, which before they had held conjointly. In addition to Eddington, they had a station known as Leilavale, 253 square miles in area, which was sold in 1898 with 10,000 head of cattle upon it. Mr. MacGillivray also entered into partnership with Mr. A. K. Carter to take up Oorindimindi Station on the Williams River—a property of 153 square miles, upon which they ran

about 4,000 head of cattle. Mr. Carter died in 1898, and Mr. MacGillivray has since carried on the station by himself. In 1882, Mr. MacGillivray, in addition to his various pastoral enterprises, opened a large business at Cloncurry as a general merchant, which he conducted for about ten years. He has been a leading spirit in the district, having been chairman of the Cloncurry Divisional Board for 6 years, and a member of that body for 9 years. He was president of the Cloncurry Hospital and of the Cloncurry Racing Club. In 1890, he was placed on the Commission of the Peace, and he merits the distinction by reason of the high standing which he holds in the community in which he lives. Mr. MacGillivray has been urgently requisitioned to stand for Parliament, but he has been compelled to decline, much to the regret of the electors of his district, who recognise in him the stamp of man, who, by his knowledge of the country and of its requirements, would be admirably fitted to represent them. Mr. MacGillivray has spent his life mostly in hard work, and whatever profit

he may have reaped from his labors, it is certain that the colony will reap more. He has been a sturdy pioneer, as well as an industrious settler, and he can look back upon a record of usefulness it would be hard to surpass.



MR. A. S. MACGILLIVRAY, J.P.

Photo by Paulsen.

LIEUT.-COL. RICARDO.

LIKE everything else, armies and military operations are subject to the immutable law of evolution. History points to Egypt as the first country in which a regular military organisation was established, special revenue devoted to its sustentation and the warrior class as such distinguished from the rest of the population. Sesostris possesses the distinction of having been the great military organiser of Egypt, and with irresistible arms subdued not only the countries bordering his kingdom, but extended his conquests far and wide to distant states, and, after firmly seating himself upon the historic throne of the great Assyrian Empire, returned after a nine years' campaign, to practice in undisturbed security the arts of peace in his native land. Even now we can in

imagination picture the great Egyptian surveying his well-drilled army of 500,000 men, and how, under his glance,

Ten thousand banners rose into the air,
With Orient colours raising. With them rose
A forest huge of spears and thronging helms,
Appeared and serried shields in thick array.

And now they move

In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood.

And instead of rage,

Deliberate valour breathed, firm and unmoved.

With dread of death to flight or foul retreat,

He through the armed files,

Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse

The whole battalion views, their order due.

And now his heart

Distends with pride.

These achievements in those days, rendered so difficult by the rough and imperfect communication, were the inevitable result of the progress of a comparatively speaking organised body of men, opposed to an organised

rabble, who, possessing no base of operations, no line of communication, and no food supplies beyond those that were afforded by the districts within which their forces were for the time being located, were utterly unable to cope with the persistent and systematic advance of their conquerors. Properly speaking, there is no stable art of war. That science—for to that term it is now entitled—is not susceptible of permanent definition. It is true that a certain proportion of the systems and rules of other days still obtain in modern armies, but they are merely a survival of the numerous fixed principles, which have been discarded as being both useless and dangerous; and these surviving principles themselves, as in fact all principles of warfare, are subject to continual change, modification, or total eradication, in accordance with the inventions of modern science, and their application to new arms and methods of offence or defence. The modern army is in some respects far more decentralised and susceptible of independent and intelligent action of its parts than were ancient bodies of troops, as it is also capable of

greater centralisation in many instances when the occasion demands. The unit or soldier also is no longer an unthinking machine, as he erstwhile was, but is now an intelligent part of one homogeneous whole, still as capable, however, of unisonic movements as ever were the ultra-drilled troops of Frederick the Great. So with the officer. No more bound by the rules or precedents of war, he now finds free scope for the exercise of that intelligence, that courageous promptness, and, lastly, that experience which every civilised country now demands to be found in the commanders of its forces. In the British Empire, particularly in India, may be continually discovered instances of the decentralisation and entirely successful independency of action of officers in Her Majesty's service, and should federation for military purposes be completed in Australasia, we shall have a unique example of military systems capable of entirely independent operations with separate bases, while still able to immediately act as one organised whole from a single base of operations. In the colony of Queensland, the Mounted Infantry are under the command of Colonel Ricardo, the subject of this memoir. This gentleman comes of a good Gloucester county family. Born at Bath in the year 1855, he was educated first at Twyford, near

that famous watering place, and afterwards at Rugby, which celebrated college has furnished to England so many of her empire makers. On leaving this school he went to Canada, with a view to seeing active service on the Red River expedition, and was made a lieutenant, and passed into the Royal Canadian Artillery. No opportunity, however, was afforded the young soldier of smelling powder here, for the rebellion somewhat suddenly collapsed, and Colonel Ricardo, after studying at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, returned to England, and spent two years at the Agricultural College, situated near the quaint old town of Cirencester. Here he obtained his diplomas in agriculture, mechanical engineering and veterinary surgery, his proficiency in which subjects proved of great service to him in after years. Then for a time the subject of our sketch travelled in various parts of the countries of Europe, studying art and generally obtaining those educational advantages which, it is said, travel alone can confer. He visited in turn Austria, Italy, North Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, Algiers, Tangiers, Egypt, India and Ceylon, Batavia and the

United States. Upon completion of these tours he migrated to New South Wales, and in the wild district of the Snowy River in that colony, gained some portion of his colonial experience. He then travelled northward, experiencing all the privations and hardships which at those times attached to a pioneer existence in Australia, and ultimately taking up land on the Gulf of Carpentaria (commonly called the Gulf), achieved some considerable success, and finally entered into partnership with Mr. Mort, of Sydney, in the stations of Redbank, Rose Vale and Franklyn Vale, which latter run was, during Colonel Ricardo's regime, noted for producing some of the finest breed of horses in Queensland. Mounted on these horses of his own breeding, the Colonel frequently won steeplechases all over the colony. However, the old military instinct appears to have been dominant, for, on the suggestion of Colonel French (his old major in Canada), he joined the Queensland Defence Force, and undertook unaided to raise for the Government a company of Mounted Infantry, then, as

indeed it is now, at any event in the British Empire, a somewhat novel body of men. It was a requirement in connection with these soldiers, that every one should be of undeniable physique, should be able to shoot and able to ride. In 1891, when the shearers' strike was raging, and the burning of wool-sheds commenced, Colonel Ricardo took 400 of his men westward, and chiefly owing to their fine riding (in exceptional instances rides having been made of 100 miles in one day) and bush capabilities, quelled the disturbances without the firing of a shot. The Colonel now commands a regiment (probably the largest one of this kind in the world) of these fine fellows, who are so eminently fitted for quick movement, for the bearing of hardships or fatigue, and for fighting in difficult country. Colonel Ricardo is a great-grandson of David Ricardo, the celebrated political economist. Many of his relations are distinguished soldiers. One of his cousins holds a command in the Guards; another is commandant in the Wellington Military School in London, and is the author of several text books in use in the British Army. The Colonel's brother is senior captain in the 17th Lancers, and was specially chosen by the Sirdar to serve in, and did serve through the last Egyptian campaign. The subject of our sketch is the author of "Mounted



LIEUT.-COL. P. R. RICARDO.

Photo. by Poulsen.

Infantry Drill," which embodies all a mounted soldier is required to learn, and which is in present use in this and other colonies. In connection with the Remount Board, of which the Colonel is president, his services to the Government have continually resulted in great economy in the purchase of horses, to which he frequently devotes his personal attention. He is also president of the Central Board of Examiners in accordance with the Defence Acts, which in itself entails considerable work in the preparation and examination of the papers of candidates for military services. One of the most distinguishing characteristics of the Colonel is his indomitable perseverance, and it is this quality which recognises no obstacles as insuperable perhaps more than any trait in his character that enabled him to initiate, raise, and retain in a state of proficiency one of the finest and most practically useful bodies of men in the British Empire. And should the unfortunate occasion ever arise, the public confidently look to the Colonel and his men to play no important part in the defence of our shores. Colonel Ricardo on the 4th day of January, 1899, married Ina,

the eldest daughter of Dr. John Thompson. Towards the close of 1899, the Colonel left for South Africa in charge of the first contingent of Queensland Mounted Infantry.

MR. REES RUTLAND JONES.

THE lawyer is perforce a public man. His profession makes him one. From the laws governing individuals to those governing states is but a short step. We have evidence of this in the great number of members of the legal professions in our colonial parliaments. Not less

important than the political lawyer is he who conserves the interests of the district in which he resides. Occupying leading places in the community, lawyers, as a class, exercise considerable influence on municipal and social actions. In Rockhampton one of the oldest inhabitants is also the leading solicitor, in the person of Mr. Rees R. Jones. Mr. Rees Rutland Jones is the Nestor of Queensland solicitors. He has been practising longer than any one of them. He is also the senior in point of enrolment, having been admitted six months before the Hon. W. H. Wilson, and a year before the Hon. Peter Macpherson—the two who come next in seniority. Born in Sydney in February of 1840, Mr. Jones might still be called a young man, but his outlook (extending for a period of 58 years) over bygone events makes him feel much older than his contemporaries. Mr. Jones was a precocious youngster. Passing from private academies to the Australian College in 1852, he had a year at St. James' Grammar School, and then in 1854 was tutored by Mr. Timothy Cape for his matriculation examination. This he passed with credit to himself when not yet 15 years of age. He then became a university student, and his university career was a brilliant one. He gained a general scholarship in 1855, and the Barker Scholarship for mathematics in 1857. In

1858, he took his degree as Bachelor of Arts, afterwards, in 1872, becoming Master of Arts. With most 'varsity men, studies cease when they are no longer *alumni of Alma Mater*. Mr. Jones only left the 'varsity to become articled to Mr. James Norton, a solicitor of large practice in Sydney. That was in 1861. Thanks to his degree and 'varsity career, he escaped the preliminary examinations, and was finally admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Courts of both New South Wales and Queensland in 1864. Almost immediately Mr. Jones commenced practice in Rockhampton, and here he has remained ever since. In these many years of residence, he has built up a very large and constantly increasing practice. In most professions, as in all businesses, some outward indication may be obtained as to the amount of work performed within. This does not hold good with the solicitor. His business is conducted behind closed doors, and the stream of clients passing in and out is almost the only evidence of the extent of his business. In Rockhampton Mr. Rees R. Jones stands easily first in his profession. Not only for his experience, or for the extent of his

practice, but also for his legal attainments. In his practice extending over thirty years, important cases naturally have been placed in his hands. First amongst these was the Mount Morgan Jumping Cases. Mr. Jones acted for the original company in all these matters, and was successful in gaining the day for his clients, as is of course well-known. A somewhat sensational case was that of Brandon and wife versus Bouel and others, in the early 70's. Here Mr. Jones was for the plaintiffs, and again succeeded in obtaining a verdict in his favour. The atmosphere of romance surrounded the case, and indeed the reports read more like fiction than veritable legal happenings. Numerous other cases might be cited, but they would be uninteresting to the mere layman, however important from a legal point of view. Mr. Jones is a Notary Public, and a Commissioner for the taking of affidavits in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia. Apart altogether from his professional status, Mr. Rees Jones is one of Rockhampton's leading men. He has seen the town grow for 30

years. He has been connected with many of the more or less successful essays for reforms and improvements. And he has lent his energies in the government not only of the town but of the colony. In 1888, he was returned to Parliament as a member for North Rockhampton, and represented that electorate for five years. Then, finding his private affairs needed all his attention, he retired. Mr. Rees Jones was returned as a follower of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, afterwards following Mr. B. D. Morehead, when Sir Thomas retired from the leadership. In purely local matters he has always been prominent. He has been Town solicitor from 1871 till 1896, when he resigned. He has been a trustee of the Boys' Grammar School almost since its inception, and was also chairman. He has also occupied a position, at one time or other, on most of the governing bodies of local and social institutions. That Mr. Rees Jones is popular in Rockhampton goes without saying. His is essentially the optimistic nature. Gifted with excellent conversational and oratorical powers, he is at all times a happy speaker on any subject. He exhibits always that courtesy of manner and speech that generally accompany education and culture.



MR. REES R. JONES.

MR. GEORGE BREID HOPPER,

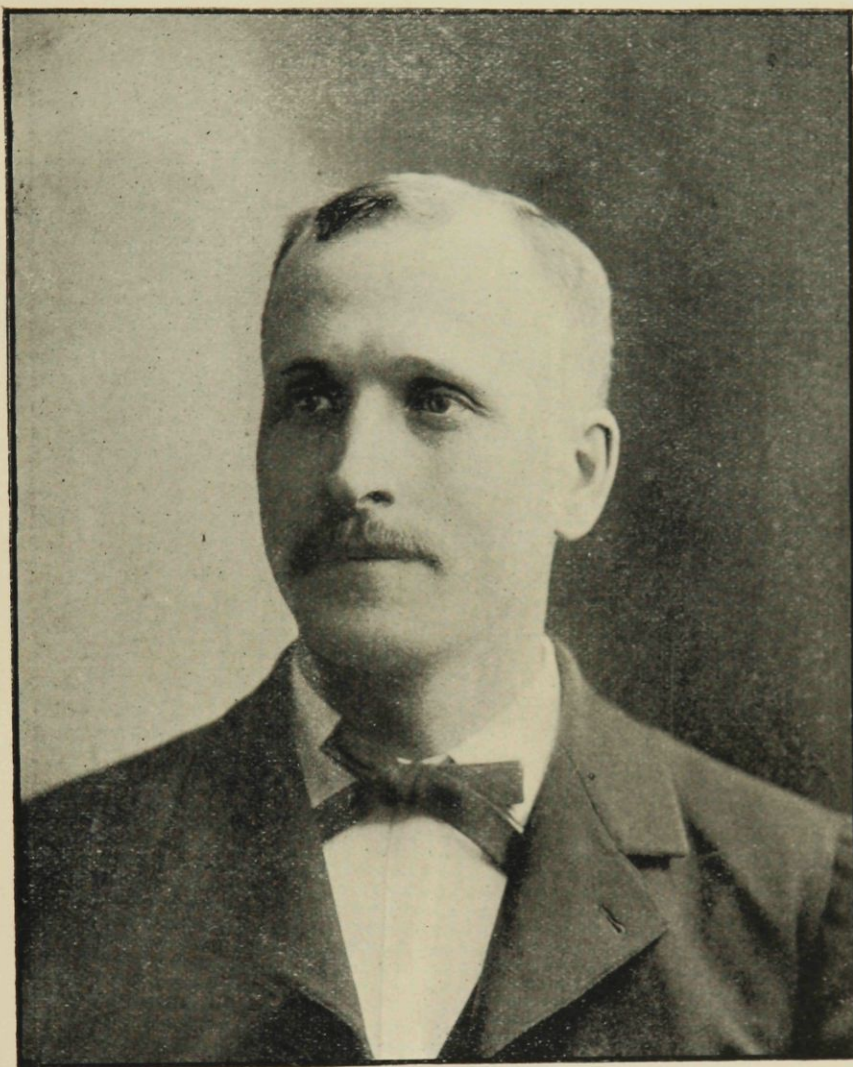
LATE MANAGER QUEENSLAND MEAT EXPORT AND AGENCY CO., EAGLE FARM, PINKENBA.

OWING to her great distance from Europe and America, the lone continent of Australia has in years past been extremely slow in adopting up-to-date machinery and methods in her manufactories. This neglect to keep abreast of the times has not only greatly retarded the value of trade, but it has limited the employment of labour—a very serious drawback to the progress of any young country. During the last decade, however, Australian manufacturers, who have hitherto evinced indifference, awoke to the fact that, if they desired to escape disaster or ruin, they must wholly discard effete methods, and adopt the very latest labour-saving

machinery and appliances. This desirable change has been chiefly effected through the visits of representative Australians to foreign countries, and it is specially applicable to those companies engaged in the export trade in frozen meat. The United States has for a number of years been the country *par excellence* for the development of this trade, and the highly successful manner in which it has been handled, reflects the utmost credit on the inventive genius and indomitable perseverance displayed by those engaged in it. Fortunate, indeed, it is for Australia that a few United States meat experts have been induced to migrate to this country, and give the benefit of their valuable knowledge—acquired after many years of hard work and study—in introducing modern plants and methods, and thus placing concerns which a few years ago were at a very low ebb indeed, on the high road to prosperity. Unquestionably one of the most notable of these American meat experts is Mr. George Breid Hopper, manager of the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, Eagle Farm, Pinkenba, near Brisbane. Shortly after he assumed control in November, 1896, he introduced several new innovations on antiquated methods, which so won the admiration of the directors, that he virtually received *carte blanche* to revolutionise the whole establishment. Born at Newark, in the State of New Jersey, U.S.A., on August 7, 1857, the subject of this sketch was, at the outbreak of the civil war, taken by his parents to Chicago, where he was educated. At the age of 18, he entered a machinery shop, and after serving an apprenticeship, he went to learn the meat trade with the Libby M'Neill and Libby Company, of Chicago. As evidencing the amount of grit which young Hopper possessed, it may be mentioned that he entered the employ of the company as an apprenticed labourer and worked his way up until he took charge of the preserving department. When the Nelson Morris Company commenced operations in Chicago, young Hopper entered their employ. He was first foreman of the various departments, and then received promotion as superintendent of the whole works. He served this company for sixteen years, during which time he invented new processes for preserving and putting up canned and boiled beef and extracts, and also several machines for the manipulation of the same. When he first entered the employ of the company they were handling about 125 head of cattle per day. At the expiration of sixteen years, when Mr. Hopper terminated his connection with these employers, they had a capacity for handling 2509 cattle and 8000 hogs per diem. Mr. Hopper's relations with the company were always of a cordial nature, and his principal reason for accepting an engagement with the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company was to recuperate his health. Before his departure from Chicago the Nelson Morris Company bore testimony to his great ability in the highest possible terms. Mr. Hopper was specially engaged in Chicago by one of the directors of the Queensland Meat Export and Agency Company, for a period of three years, to introduce the most up-to-date methods in canning and extracting beef. He arrived in Brisbane on November 9, 1896, and immediately afterwards took up his new duties. It may be mentioned that six months previous to his arrival the works had been closed, and when he took a preliminary survey of them the outlook was not at all encouraging. A closer inspection revealed the fact that the

works throughout had been run on extremely antiquated lines, and that thousands of pounds had been annually lost to the company, either through indifference or lack of knowledge in treating the by-products. Mr. Hopper was not in the least dismayed by the gigantic revolutionary work he had in front of him, but at once commenced to remodel the works and inaugurate American methods of handling. The old style of killing bullocks by pithing was abolished, and the American knocking system introduced. The beasts are knocked on the head with a hammer, which stuns them and enables the killing to be done in a more expeditious and humane manner than pithing. Under the knocking system the beef bleeds out freer, which gives it better keeping qualities. With pithing the blood that remains in the animal gives the beef a dark colour, and decomposition sets in more rapidly. Mr. Hopper was the first to introduce the knocking system into Australia. The method of freezing, too, has undergone considerable changes for the better. The old idea was

to freeze as quickly as possible. Now it is conveyed to the freezing chamber by easy stages, the cold being allowed to penetrate through the pores into the centre of the beef, thus preventing what is commonly known as "bone stink." Mr. Hopper also introduced an improved method of chilling beef, and allowing it to mature before canning, thereby rendering it more nutritious and palatable. He likewise thoroughly reorganised the canning department, introducing American methods and labour-saving machinery, among the latter being automatic can-making and cleaning machines. A soldering machine used at the works is his own invention, and it is a marvel of ingenuity. He likewise introduced for this company beef extract, fertiliser, beef casing, and glue piece departments. Other important changes have been gradually introduced by Mr. Hopper, and his new methods have already proved highly profitable. That the company under the new régime is fast developing its trade may be gathered from the following figures:—In 1896-7, during Mr. Hopper's first year of management, there were put through 26,000 head of cattle and 21,600 sheep; 14,446,000lbs. of beef were frozen and exported, and 2,844,000lbs. were canned; 540,000lbs. of mutton were frozen and exported, and



MR. G. B. HOPPER.

Photo. by Poulsen.

340,000lbs. were canned. In the season 1897-8 there were killed 41,932 head of cattle, 17,500,000lbs. of beef were frozen, and 9,150,000lbs. canned; 97,000 sheep were killed, 61,200lbs. of mutton were frozen, and 330,000lbs. preserved. The by-products consisted of hides, tallow, fertilisers, glue material, beef casings, &c., and since Mr. Hopper's management they have returned very handsome profits. When Mr. Hopper assumed control of the works the only market the company had was the English. Now they have markets throughout England, and in Glasgow, Edinburgh, France, Hamburg, Sweden and Norway, and Japan and China, and have recently commenced to ship large quantities to the Cape. Mr. Hopper having been identified with the meat trade for so many years, the company decided to adopt his brand, which is GBH in the form of a monogram. In addition to his multifarious and onerous duties at Eagle Farm, Mr. Hopper had control of the preserving and extracting departments at the company's works at Ross River, Townsville. Mr. Hopper was married on December 3, 1878, in the city of Chicago. He has

three sons, one of whom is apprenticed to himself at Eagle Farm, and the other two are finishing their education. A keen typical American, of Scottish descent, which, perhaps accounts for his shrewdness, Mr. Hopper is now in his forty-third year, although he looks considerably younger. Like most of his travelled countrymen, he is courteous, and is thoughtful and well-read. In the course of conversation with him one discerns that he is keenly observant—that his dominant idea has been to perfect himself in the various branches of his business, and that he has laid up a vast store of knowledge which is now of priceless value to him and to his employers. That the directors of the company have been extremely fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman of his exceptional ability goes without saying.

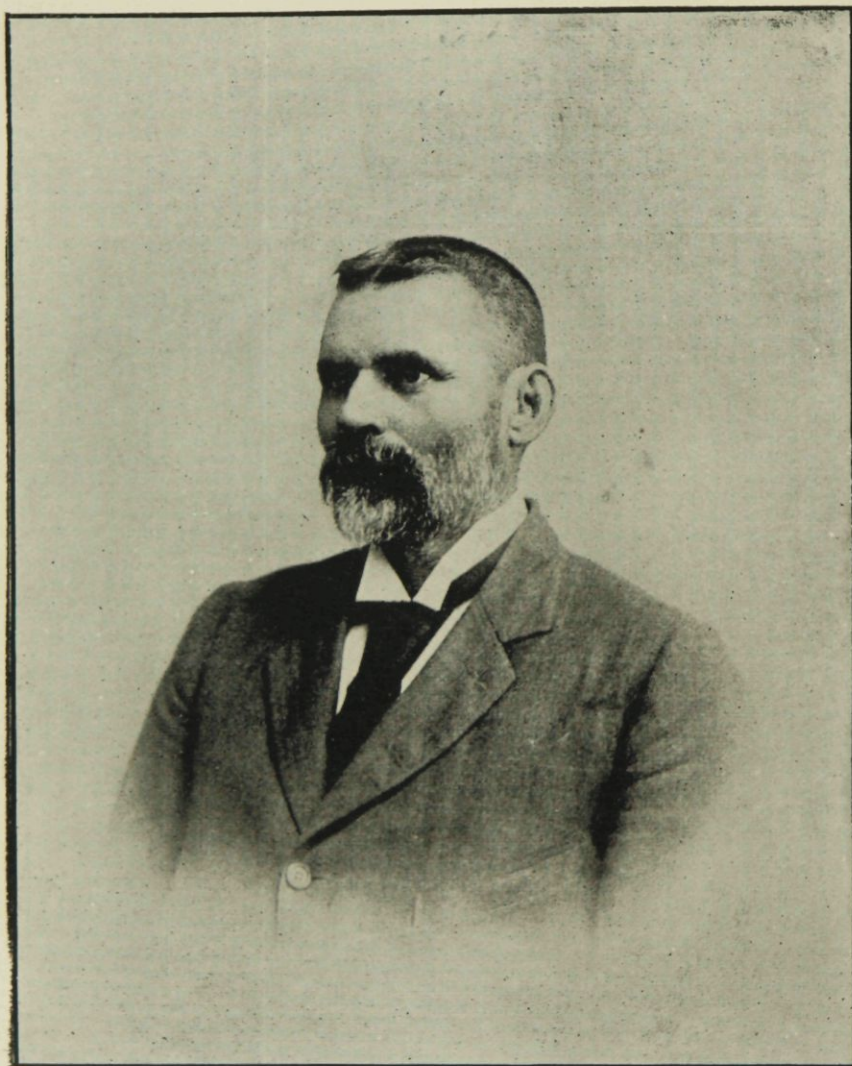
MR. J. McLAUGHLIN, J.P.,

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE
GRAZIERS' BUTCHERING COY.,
MOUNT MORGAN.

THE average native-born Australian is, through his hardihood, and love for the open air and adventure, admirably adapted to encounter all manner of vicissitudes. The intelligent Australian who is born and bred in the bush, so to speak, does not know what laziness is. He is energetic, willing to learn, and can turn his hand to almost anything with consummate ease. Australians, born of European parents, are generally a splendid type of manhood and womanhood, and it is to be hoped that their descendants will prove themselves equally as worthy in their conduct through life. New South Wales, being the mother colony of Australia, has naturally produced the largest number of natives who have attained distinction in various walks of life. Among them must be numbered Mr. Joseph M'Laughlin, J.P., managing director of the Graziers' Butchering Company, a leading townsman of Mt. Morgan, where there is the largest and richest single gold mine in the world. Born on June 10, 1852, at Maitland, New South Wales, whence his family had immigrated from Westmead, Ireland, young M'Laughlin went to a school in Miller's Forest, on the Hunter River, about six miles from his native town. In 1868, he went to Rockhampton, and served his time as a wheelwright in the shop of Mr. William Voysey for four years. He then migrated to Townsville, and worked at his trade for a short while. In 1874 he and his two brothers, P. J. and Daniel, proceeded to the Palmer goldfield, and opened a butchering business, in which they were very successful. They sold their business to advantage in 1877, and removed to the Comet, west of Rockhampton, the then terminus of the Central Railway, and again went in for butchering. The brothers disposed of that business two years afterwards, and made a fresh start in the same line in Derby-street, Rockhampton. In 1880 they took up selections between three and eight miles from Mount Morgan, on the Dee River. Grass there was exceedingly good, and they selected this land for fattening their stock. Mr. Joseph M'Laughlin and his brothers knew the country where the gold mine and town of Mount Morgan now stand, when it was covered with the primeval forest, and when there was not a single habitation. His late brother, Mr. Thomas M'Laughlin,

founded the Fitzroy Brewery, Rockhampton, and his deceased brother's sons are now carrying on the business very successfully. After the discovery of the Mount Morgan Eldorado, in 1884, Mr. Joseph M'Laughlin sold his interest in the butchering business in Rockhampton, and opened a large shop at Mount Morgan. He carried it on with great success until 1895, when he and two butchers in the town amalgamated, and the business is now conducted under the style of the Mount Morgan Graziers' Butchering Company, each partner holding a third interest. Under the able management of Mr. M'Laughlin, the business has materially increased since then, and it is now the largest butchering establishment in the Central District. From the foundation of Mount Morgan he had always evinced a very keen interest in the welfare of the infant community, but when the marvellous richness of the mine had been disclosed, and population gradually increased, he found a good deal of his spare time taken up in devising schemes for the amelioration of the condition of its residents.

But, thanks to Mr. M'Laughlin and other public-spirited men, the streets of the town are being rapidly improved, and there is no doubt that in the near future it will be lit with electric light, and will have a good water supply—two very necessary concomitants of nineteenth century civilisation. When Mt. Morgan was declared a municipality, his services were so appreciated by the Government, that he was one of their nominees for the position of alderman, and he has been since thrice elected to the position. In 1894, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the colony, the appointment giving great satisfaction to his fellow-townsmen and numerous friends elsewhere. Mr. M'Laughlin is chairman of the Mount Morgan Turf Club, is vice-president of the local Thespians (who are said to possess more than ordinary histrionic ability), and he holds similar offices in several football and cricket clubs. He was formerly on the committee of the local hospital, and was most assiduous in furthering the interests of this excellent institution. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of Mt. Morgan, believing that it will yet prove itself, apart from the mine of that name, one of the richest gold and copper-bearing districts in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. M'Laughlin is married, and has seven children. He travelled the greater portion of Northern Queensland, including the



MR. J. M'LAUGHLIN, J.P.

Etheridge, the Palmer, and the Gilbert goldfields, and can recount numerous reminiscences of adventures and hardships. Somewhat retiring in manner, he is at the same time genial and kind-hearted. Having had the benefits of industry inculcated in him during his early youth, he has seized every opportunity for improving his worldly condition. As Shakespeare says—

“There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.”

The result is, he has acquired considerable property at Mount Morgan and Rockhampton. Alderman M'Laughlin is an affectionate husband and father, and his heart is large enough to extend its generosity far beyond the limits of his own family. It is his motto to “be just and fear not.” A man's merits he judges by his acts, not by the prayers he utters. Like Pope, he thinks—

“For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.”

MR. FREDERICK BRYANT, J.P.

EX-MAYOR OF MARYBOROUGH.

THERE are certain men whose quiet deeds, unselfish spirit, and personal sacrifice for the good of the community to which they belong, bring them almost imperceptibly to be esteemed and respected by their fellow men. Unconsciously they become prominent, because they contribute with spontaneity, and without ostentation, services which prove of value to their country. To be always popular means, that one must possess a character of more than ordinary force, for popularity is but the thing of a day, and he is an exceptional man who sustains it always. It may truthfully be said of Mr. Frederick Bryant, J.P., that in the estimation of the people of Maryborough, he has held a high place ever since the earliest days of the district. Five times has he been Mayor of Maryborough, which speaks for itself. Mr. Bryant was born in London in 1841, his father being a merchant in that city. He was educated at the Holbrooke House School, Richmond, in Surrey, and developing a taste for study, he took a first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors, which was equivalent to a matriculation at one of the great universities. After leaving school, he entered a colonial broker's office in Mincing Lane, London, where he received a good training in finance and general business. After serving there for three years, he determined to come to the colonies, and selecting Queensland as the field of his future prospects, he landed in Maryborough in 1862. He made his choice of this infant township, mainly because his uncle, Mr. E. T. Aldridge, had been one of its first pioneers, and he determined to assist in the work of developing the great resources which the district offered. He joined Mr. E. Rudder, another pioneer, and with him took a farm of about 100 acres, growing principally cotton and corn. From a broker's office in Mincing Lane, London, to farming in a primeval district in Queensland, was such a violent transition, that one might easily wonder how Mr. Bryant fared as a farmer. It was not, however, a lack of energy which caused Mr. Bryant to seek other fields of enterprise than those developed by the plough. His property, which was situated at Gonora, was flooded out for two years, and he sustained such severe losses that he abandoned the farm, and in 1864 settled in the town of Maryborough. For a time he occupied the post of wharf clerk, but in 1865, he entered into a partnership with Mr. N. E. N. Tooth, and together they purchased the auctioneering business of Mr. Thomas Hutchins. Subsequently, when the Gympie Gold Field broke out, in addition to this business they both joined Mr. J. Philpott, in a forwarding agency. Mr. Bryant during these years also acted as secretary for the Maryborough Sugar Company, the first company to grow and manufacture sugar for the market in Queensland, the Central Queensland Building Society, and the Wide Bay and Brnnett Building Society. The partnerships into which Mr. Bryant had entered, were afterwards dissolved, and, in 1872, he took Mr. H. Stoward into partnership, and extended the business to the wholesale wine and spirit trade. A year later Mr. Stoward sold out to



MR. F. BRYANT, J.P.

Mr. J. A. Bogild, who remained in the business until 1875, when he retired. Since that time Mr. Bryant has solely conducted the business, confining his operation to auctioneering and commission agency. He has established a very large connection, and by his energy and level-headedness, he has gained a considerable amount of commercial success. He is the oldest auctioneer now carrying on business in the colony of Queensland, and is one of the most prominent. The Maryborough Sugar Company had the good fortune to secure Mr. Bryant's services as secretary, and it is an historical fact that his firm sold the first marketable sugar grown in Queensland. It was put up by auction, and ordinary yellow sugar fetched as much as £38 per ton. It has already been said that Mr. Bryant has rendered valuable services to the district of Maryborough, and that they have covered a period of many years. He was first elected to the Maryborough Council in 1871, and in the following year he filled the responsible office of Mayor for the first time. In 1873, he retired, and did

not again enter municipal life until 1881. He continued in the service of the ratepayers until 1890, being mayor again in 1882, 1884, 1888 and 1899. Mr. Bryant was the prime mover of the first municipal conference held in Queensland. It took place in Brisbane in 1884, when delegates from all municipal bodies assembled to discuss their mutual relations, and generally to improve the condition of local government. Mr. Bryant opened the conference as its inaugurator, and played a prominent part throughout. He was also one of the promoters, and the first chairman of the Maryborough Fire Brigade, and was greatly instrumental in establishing the Western Railway Association, having for its object the extension of the railway communication to Gayndah, of which he was permanent chairman. Among the many other positions of responsibility which were occupied by this gentleman, may be mentioned the following:—Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in 1888, first chairman of the Maryborough waterworks, and School of Arts, a member of the committee of the Maryborough hospital, director of the Maryborough Permanent Building Society, director of the Town and Suburban Building Society, and director of Walkers Ltd. In connection with the last-named position, it may be

mentioned that Mr. Bryant became director of the great foundry as soon as it was formed into a limited company, and he has on frequent occasions assisted Mr. Harrington, the managing director, to develop this important industry. In 1874, Mr. Bryant was gazetted a Justice of the Peace. He married in 1868, his cousin, Miss M. R. Aldridge, daughter of the late Mr. E. T. Aldridge, a sketch of whose remarkable career is given in this work. He has a family of three sons and four daughters. It will be seen in the foregoing, that Mr. Bryant has been one of those useful men who pioneered the country, and who has deservedly taken a high place among its citizens. His keen commercial ability has made itself felt in every institution with which he has been connected, and he deserves to go down to posterity as one of those who had the pluck to face the difficulties of early colonisation, and who has lived a life both honorable to himself, and useful to the country.

MR. FRANCIS WYNNE DE LITTLE,

MANAGER OF THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, IN ROCKHAMPTON.

WHEN reviewing Queensland's position as a pastoral country, we must not lose sight of some of the hidden forces working for her advancement. In a glance at the countless herds and flocks feeding on her pastures, one is too apt to summarily assess them a valuable asset, without inquiring as to the manner in which their value is to be exploited. This obtained mainly by exportation to foreign countries, or by the attraction of foreign capital to Australia. Now the producer is unable to go further than production. There have been formed, therefore, firms and companies of considerable magnitude and financial capital, such firms undertaking the duties of agents between the producer and his market.

Chief among these firms in Australia is the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, and one of its most important branches is at Rockhampton, the port of the Central pastoral district. Naturally the company's manager in Rockhampton is a gentleman on whom considerable responsibility rests. He also occupies a prominent position in Rockhampton's commercial area. The present manager, Mr. Francis Wynne de Little, though but a newcomer has already made his mark. A short sketch of his career, therefore, will be entirely apropos. Mr. F. W. de Little was born at Geelong, Victoria, in 1859. The de Little family is a well-known one in the Western districts of Victoria, having been connected with pastoral pursuits for many years. Mr. de Little's father at one time owned, in partnership with his brother (de Little Bros.), Caramut Station, and there Francis de Little spent part of his early years. When old enough, he became a scholar at the Geelong Grammar School, where he excelled in field sports, in addition to securing an excellent position in the schools. After completing his education, Mr. de Little entered the Geelong branch of the National Bank of Australia. He was afterwards attached to the Prahran branch, finally quitting the bank in 1883 to join the Melbourne office of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited. With this firm he has remained ever since, taking a lively interest in its welfare, which has resulted in his occupancy of the important post which he at present holds. In 1889 Mr. de Little was appointed accountant of the Brisbane office of the company, and on the 12th of August, 1898, he came to Rockhampton as acting-manager of the local branch. In the course of his connection with the company, Mr. de Little's work has practically been confined to the financial, rather than the business, side of the work. Still he has managed to acquire a practical experience which stands him in good stead. His early days on Caramut have given him an intimate knowledge of station life. While in Melbourne there were opportunities, which he eagerly grasped, for acquiring a knowledge of wool-classing; and in Brisbane his holidays were generally spent on some station property within easy distance of the metropolis. The importance of this all-round training can only be gauged by a knowledge of the scope and character of the business

occupied by the company. In the first place they are the only direct indentors or importers of all the requirements of a station. Everything, whether from the English, American, or Indian markets, comes direct to the Rockhampton branch. This means an immense convenience, in addition to saving of freight, &c. Whatever the squatter requires the New Zealand Company is prepared to supply, whether it be stores for the home station, coils of wire for the paddock fencing, or sheep-dip for shearing time. This necessitates on the part of the indentor, in addition to a knowledge of office routine, an acquaintance with the practical working of a station. The company buys stores and sells grain. It undertakes the sale of frozen meat in London, arranges for advances on station security &c. But its most important work, as relative to the welfare of the community, is to find a market for the produce of the station. Wool, hides, tallow, or sheepskins all are handled by the company, and a market found for them either in the colonies or in London. From this brief summary of the

character of the business done by the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, it will be readily understood that the managerial position is no sinecure. It entails not only a comprehensive knowledge of matters pastoral, but a keen commercial ability. Of all the big companies which cater for the pastoralist, the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company takes first place, by reason of its enormous output and the far-reaching number of its branches. The Rockhampton branch has been established since 1884. It was only an agency then, but soon the increasing business demanded the establishment of a branch office and store. With a firm of such representative standing, its officers have need to be men who can acquit themselves of other besides official duties. Mr. de Little has found his metier in the athletic world, where his name figures prominently. He first distinguished himself by carrying off the swimming championship of his school. He was also a winner at the school sports with the Barwon River Club, winning several races there, as well as in Ballarat, and afterwards in Melbourne. For three years he played football in the Geelong team, and on his removal to Melbourne was a member of the renowned Essendon twenty.

As a member of the Melbourne



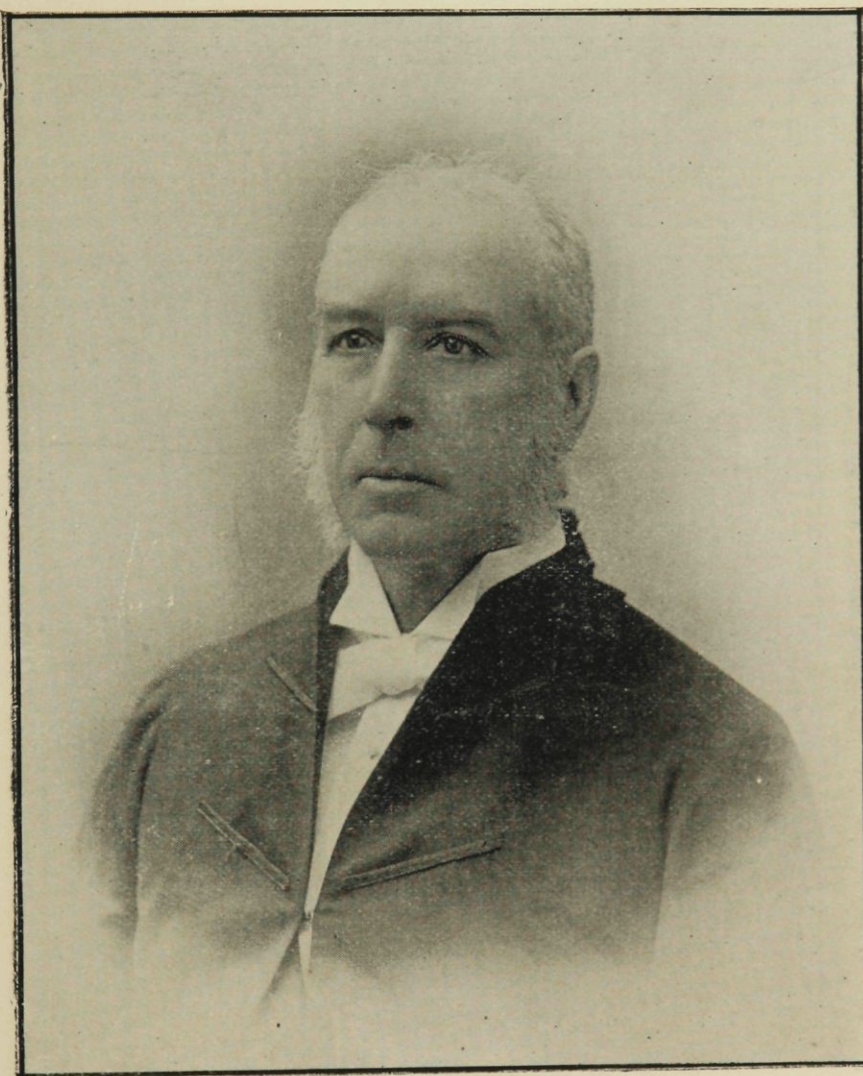
MR. F. W. DE LITTLE.

Rowing Club he had for years an almost interrupted success as an oarsman. In championships, whether of pairs, fours, or eights, his name will be found figuring with the victors in all regattas during the years '80 and '89. In Brisbane he became a member of the Commercial Rowing Club, and in open races was only defeated once, when he took a four to Maryborough. Then in 1892, owing to a severe illness, he retired from active participation in most athletic events. During his Melbourne residence as a member of the National Gymnasium he won the amateur middle-weight championship of Victoria, and was runner up for the wrestling. He has also won many swimming trophies at St. Kilda, Geelong, and other places. Whether in business, social, or athletic circles, Mr. de Little makes his presence felt and his aid valuable by a business-like and practical devotion to the matter in hand. Quiet in manner, he has still a tenacity which is born of knowledge. To be sure of one's self is to command the highway to success, and that seems to be Mr. de Little's lot in life.

MR. HENRY WYAT RADFORD, J.P.,

CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS.

WAS born at Newcastle, New South Wales, on October 19, 1835. He was the son of Dr. Radford, Surgeon of H.M. 62nd Regiment and Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in the Indian Service (formerly a lieutenant in H.M. 45th Regiment), who saw much service as a combatant as well as a medical officer in the Peninsular War and in India. Dr. Radford's father was the Rev. Thomas Wyatt Radford, M.A., ex-Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and A.D. 1780 First Vicar of St. James Church, Sheffield, and rector of Ravensfield and Hardmead's, Buckinghamshire. Mr. Radford was educated by the Rev. Dr. Woolls, of Parramatta, and was among the first to matriculate at the Sydney University. He afterwards for three years was among the earliest medical students at the Sydney Hospital. In 1859, he came to Rockhampton, Queensland, having, in conjunction with his brother purchased "Princhester," Fitzroy River, at that time the furthest outside station in the North. Being nearly ruined through floods and droughts and other disasters in 1862, he was appointed Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, which position he occupied till he was deservedly promoted in 1882 to his present office as Clerk of the Legislative Council and Clerk of the Parliaments. In 1864, he married Lydia, the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Sloan, of Maitland, New South Wales, and there have been issue two daughters and one son. His eldest daughter married Mr. Frank Belbridge, manager of the A.J.S. Bank at Inverell (N.S.W.) His second daughter married Mr. Arthur Morley Thomas (Oldfield), who is a resident of Victoria. His son is in the Queensland National Bank.



MR. H. W. RADFORD, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

MR. HUGH MILES MILMAN,CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF STAMPS FOR THE COLONY OF QUEENSLAND
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

CONTRARY to the generally accepted belief, the Department of Stamps, with which in Queensland are incorporated probate and succession duties, is one of the most important in the colony—in fact, ever since the original establishment of these taxes, their control and administration has been bestowed only on men of the clearest ability and proved experiences. It is not necessary "to grope the dull way on by the dim glittering light of ages gone" to seek the origin of this revenue; and although some writers have contended that collection of money by means of impressed stamps dates back from remote antiquity, they are clearly wrong in that nebulous suggestion, for all the best authorities concur in attributing the origin of stamp duties, as they are known to us now, to

Holland, where duties of this description were first imposed in the year 1624. Nor were the English slow to adopt this unique sort of national income, and we find that in the first year of the reign of George the First, the exchequer of that king was enriched by this method of taxation by no less a sum than £120,000. Since that period this convenient and exact method of raising Governmental funds has had greater and greater vogue, till at the present day stamps and death duties form one of the most considerable items in the revenue accounts of every portion of the British Empire. In the manipulation and regulation of the raising of income under the various Stamp Acts, in organising the distribution of certain stamped documents, and in the estimation of the amount of stamp and death duty payable in various cases, many points of law and public policy continually arise, and no little adroitness and administrative skill are required, in order to obtain the largest sum with the easiest incidence of the burden, thus avoiding friction with the public. Who will forget

that clever manœuvre put into effect by Mr. Goschen, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer? It was brought to his knowledge that thousands of documents throughout Great Britain were either unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and were therefore liable to a penalty of £10 for each document on presentation for stamping purposes. In the ordinary way these documents would never have been stamped at all. However, a proclamation was issued, remitting the penalty on the papers being presented for stamping within a certain time. The whole affair was a great success. All persons in possession of unstamped documents hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity. They themselves were only too pleased to escape the penalties, whilst Mr. Goschen was enabled to place a handsome sum to the credit of the consolidated revenue of the United Kingdom. This is but one instance; but the history of impressed stamps bristles with similar cases of clever taxation. The same practice was followed by the Government on the passage of the Stamp Act of 1890, by which the public received similar advantages for 30 days. In the year 1890, the necessity was strongly felt in the Colony of remodelling and reorganizing the then methods of collecting revenue by means of stamp duties, and under

and by virtue of the Stamp Act of that year, what amounted to practically a new department was constituted for that purpose, of which more will be said later. Hugh Miles Milman, the subject of this biographical notice, was born in London on the 3rd day of August, 1845, and was educated at Marlborough College. He is the son of Sir William Milman, a baronet of the United Kingdom. Originally intended for the navy, he entered this, our foremost service, at the age of 14 years, but after duly and creditably serving five years as a midshipman, was invalided home, and in the year 1865 arrived in the colony of Queensland. Like scores of other younger sons, not being destined to succeed to the family estates, he sought fresh woods and pastures new in what was then the but partially explored hinterland of this colony. In these comparatively-speaking desert districts he entered with enthusiasm into squatting pursuits, and for years was engaged in the arduous and unthankful task of opening up new country on the "Barcoo." The difficulties of these enterprises are well nigh unconquerable by the first

generation, and it only too frequently happens that the less adventurous and more matter-of-fact farmer, who comes on the scene much later in the day, takes the major advantages of the pioneer work which was effected often years before he left the motherland. For many years Mr. Milman wrestled with all the difficulties which surround a half-reclaimed run in Australia, but at length exceptional drought and disease among his stock played such havoc with his squatting enterprises, that he accepted what the colony was only too anxious to bestow, namely, the position of police magistrate at Aramac. This was in 1881, and in 1883 the subject of this notice was removed to Cooktown. Here he remained some four and a half years in all, still holding the Government post of police magistrate. But Mr Douglas receiving the position of Administrator of New Guinea, Mr Milman was appointed to the somewhat unique position of Government Resident of Thursday Island, and, in addition, was made Deputy-Commissioner for the western portion of the possession of New Guinea, and Deputy Commissioner

under the High Commissioner for the West Pacific. Whilst holding these latter appointments, which of course included the control of the "Islands," Mr. Milman saw much of what may be described as active service. He ascended the Fly River, a somewhat hazardous undertaking, for some 100 miles, and pursued various other explorations and expeditions of a similar character. In controlling the natives of the Island he displayed much tact, and was thus able to smooth over those difficulties which so frequently arise between them and the whites as a result of prejudice and race feeling on either side. It was about this time—in 1890—that the Government of the colony found it advisable, as has been before mentioned, to remodel the administration of its stamps and death duties, and it became necessary to choose the man whose judicial and administrative experience and capabilities most fitted him for the position. After some consideration, the Executive unanimously decided to offer the post to Mr. Milman, and he accepting was at once appointed chief Commissioner of Stamps for Queensland under the Stamps Act of 1890. Under his control the whole department (much to the colony's benefit) has been submitted to drastic reform and exact organisation. Much that was old and useless has been swept away

by the Chief Commissioner, whilst much that is new and advantageous has been introduced by him into his department, which now works with all the regularity and absence of friction of a well-oiled machine. Mr. Milman comes of an ancient English family, and his father is a baronet of the United Kingdom as previously stated. We find in "Burke's Peerage" that Francis Milman, the son of the Rev. Francis Milman, by Sarah Dwyer his wife of the old family of Dyer of Levaton in Devonshire, having attained high eminence in the medical profession, was appointed physician to King George III, and was created a baronet by that monarch. The arms of the family are as follows: 3 dexter gauntlets open arg per pale, erm, and erminois attired and unguled, or, charged on the body with two hirsut fesseways; motto: *Deus nobisque quis contra*. The family seat is still where it has been for generations, at Levaton, Woodland, Devonshire, England. The subject of this sketch married in 1871 the youngest daughter of John Jardine, chief gold commissioner for Queensland. This

lady is also nobly descended, and is the grand-daughter of Sir Alexander Jardine, baronet, of Abbelgirth, County Dumfries, whose wife was the sister of the Duke of Queensberry. Mr. Milman has three children the issue of this marriage, all daughters—Helen, Cecil Maude, Edith Mary, and the second of whom in 1899 married Dr. Berry, of Southport, Queensland. On two occasions Mr. Milman has visited England. It is no flattery to say that he well deserves the gratitude of Queensland. He first helped her in breaking down the barriers of the remote bush, thus making an easier path for the innumerable footsteps of those that follow. In her public service, and in the Islands and New Guinea, whilst continually exercising in his official duties a considerable degree of business acumen, his administration was always characterised by dignity, and by that high sense of honour and absolute unswerving devotion to duty which even in these degenerate days calls forth the emulation and honest admiration of every decent Englishman. His private life is

spotless. He has a commanding presence; he is a born administrator, and possesses a simplicity and natural courtesy of manner which, whilst impossible to be learned, is so distinguishing a mark of the English gentleman.



MR. H. M. MILMAN, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

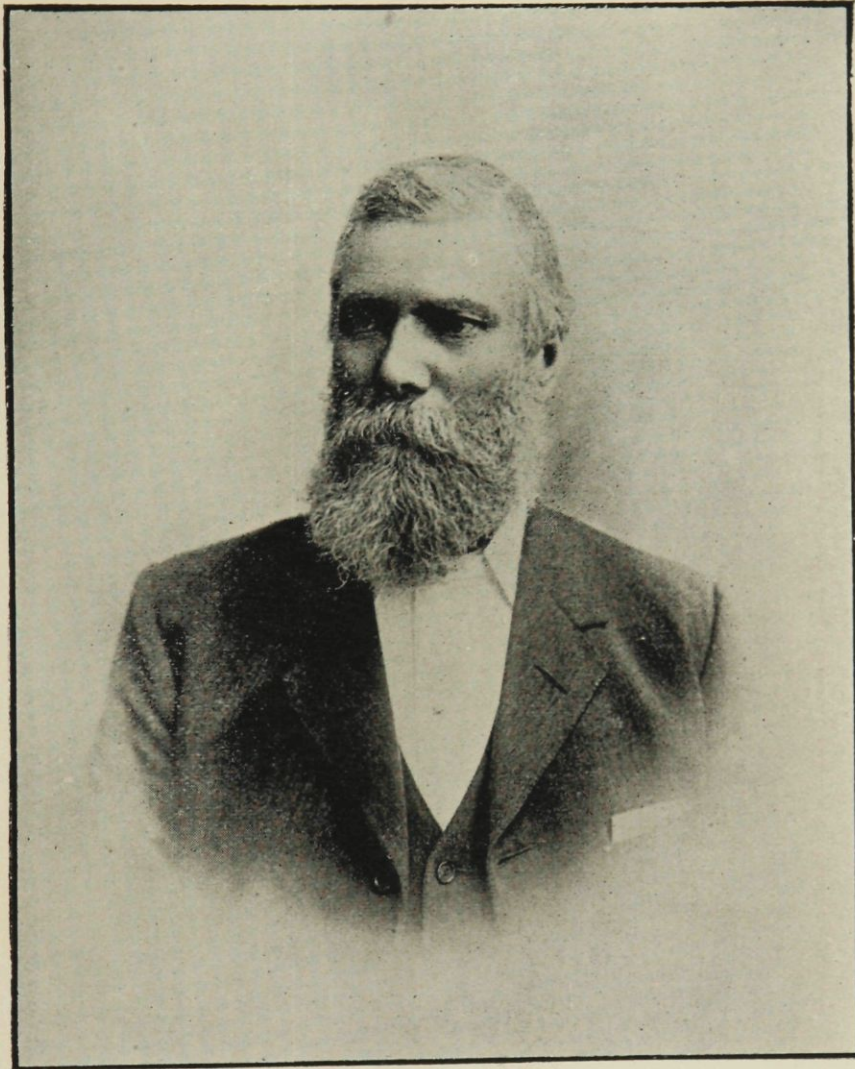
MR. WILLIAM BURNS, J.P.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE ROCKHAMPTON
HARBOUR BOARD.

THERE is often to be found in a public body an individual who may be said to personify its organising skill and directing power—one whose life is so interwoven with its affairs that he becomes an inseparable part of it, and one who, if removed, it would be exceedingly difficult to replace. Such is the relationship of Mr. William Burns, J.P., chairman to the Rockhampton Harbour Board, which institution, though comparatively young in existence, has done a vast amount of good in the direction of making access easier to the city of Central Queensland. The importance of this class of work in connection with any large centre cannot be exaggerated, and in the case of Rockhampton particularly the benefits already derived from the organization to which we refer

are incalculable. As the history of the Harbour Board is part of the biography of Mr. Burns, a sketch of the career of that gentleman will serve to introduce an outline of its work. William Burns was born in Dundee, Scotland, in the year 1852, and leaving school at an early age, he set out to make his own living. After trying various occupations, his natural inclination led him to take up engineering, at which he served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Sharp, of his native place. He worked in various parts of Scotland as a journeyman, and in 1864 came to the colonies, choosing Queensland as offering the best prospects. At first Mr. Burns found some difficulty in finding a suitable opening in this colony, and he was compelled to work for some time in a sawmill in Brisbane, and afterwards to go into the building trade at Ipswich before he could get a chance to follow up his own vocation. At last, however, the opportunity came, for he was taken into the Government employ as a locomotive engineer at the Ipswich yards. It may be mentioned here that, whilst in

the Ipswich district, Mr. Burns was impressed with the idea that cotton-planting would prove a payable industry, and, being full of enterprise and pluck, he determined to give it a trial. He started a small plantation of about 20 acres, but after two years of hard work he found that it would not prove a profitable investment of capital and labour, so he was compelled to abandon the undertaking. Whilst acting as an engineer at Ipswich, Mr. Burns was engaged much upon the construction of the railway to Toowoomba, and the work gave him an opportunity of displaying those talents which he undoubtedly possesses. In 1868 he left Ipswich and went to Rockhampton, where he entered the Government workshops as a fitter and turner. At that time there were only two engines running between Rockhampton and Westwood, which was the extent of the railway in that district. In this position he remained until some December, 1874, when having by economy and thrift accumulated money, he decided to start on his own account. With Mr. E. F. Twigg, he purchased the Rockhampton Foundry, which had previously been run on a small scale by Mr. Peterkin. Of the manner in which they brought this extensive industry to its present state of prosperity, and of its extent and operations, nothing need be said in this sketch, as the subject is of sufficient importance to warrant a separate article in this volume. It must be said, however, that by his marvellous energy and technical skill, Mr. Burns in a few years succeeded in establishing himself as a man with a large stake in Rockhampton, and as one who was looked up to by everybody as being eminently suited to the conduct of public affairs. Mr. Burns, however, like so many of his countrymen, is a "plain, blunt man," who cares not to have his name and deeds trumpeted to an admiring crowd. He prefers rather to do his share for the public good in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, feeling sufficient satisfaction in the knowledge that he is doing beneficial work. In such a way he became connected with nearly all the local institutions of any importance, and in all of them his word was weighty and his influence great. He was elected vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the hospital committee, and president of the school of arts, in which institution he took an active part in pushing ahead the technical classes, believing them to be of the greatest practical good. He speculated largely in mining, and indeed became prominent as an enterprising investor, but never met with any great success. Mr. Burns has made his position and fortune by sheer hard work, patience and perseverance. He was one of those who initiated the Rockhampton Flour Milling Co., and he has been chairman of directors since its inception. The country west of Rockhampton was pronounced so well suited to wheat-growing, that it was believed by Mr. Burns, among others, that the establishment of a flour mill would give an impetus to agriculturists to settle there. A fine mill was accordingly erected, fitted with the best machinery imported from Robinson, of Rochdale, England. At first, however, the operations were solely confined to dealing with imported grain, but it has become evident that the mill will be the means of so developing the agricultural resources of the district, that they will soon be grinding nothing but the local produce. As the representative of an important industry, Mr. Burns was in a position to appreciate the



MR. WILLIAM BURNS, J.P.

necessity for greater shipping facilities at Rockhampton, and being a man who always gives practical expression to his ideas, he strongly advocated and worked hard to obtain the establishment of a Harbour Board. He was regarded as a prime leader in the movement, which at the commencement of 1895 resulted in the appointment by the Government of a Committee of Assistance and Advice, which took the place of a provisional board. In February, 1896, the Harbour Board came into existence upon sound lines, and Mr. Burns, who had been an active member of the committee, was elected chairman. Endowments from the Government in plant, land grants, &c., to the amount of £21,754 were obtained, but the work of the board has been carried out far more by the energy and good management of its members and officials than by any Government aid. When the board came into existence the river was only 4ft. 9in. deep at Central Island; within two or three years the lowest depth was 10ft., and the board had good reason to expect that they would get it to twice this depth

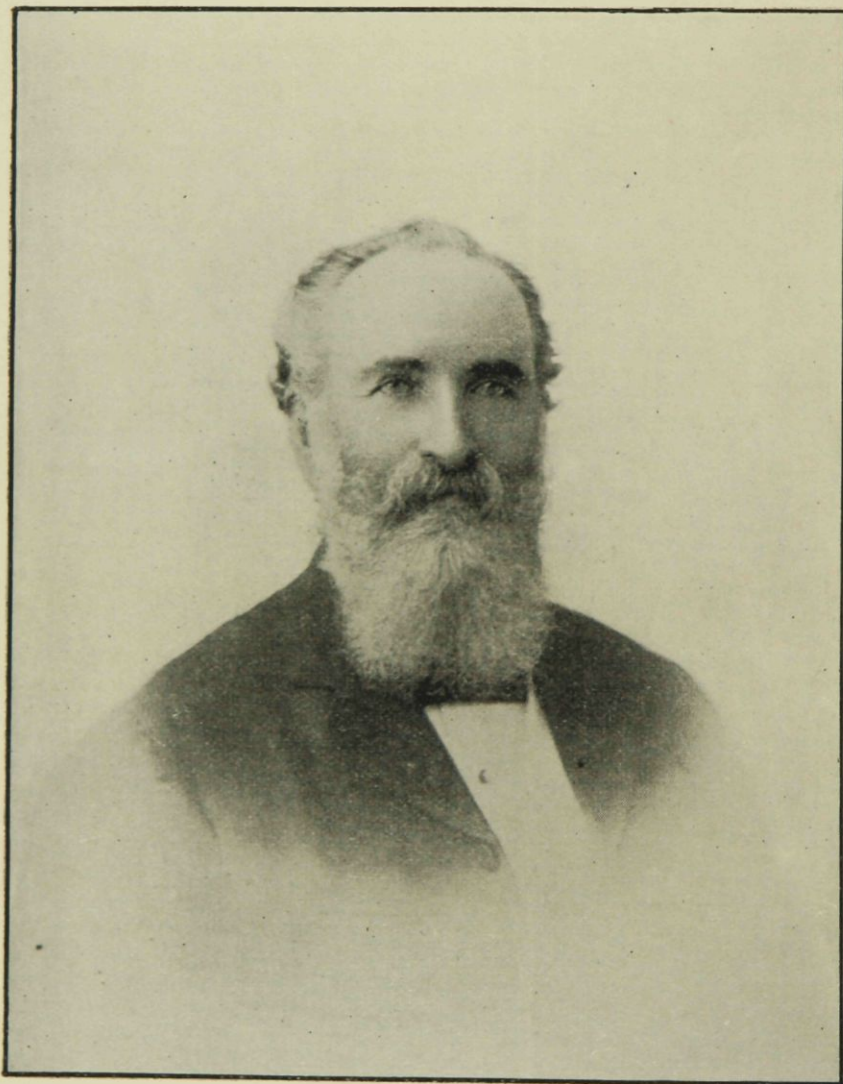
within the following three years. Wharves and improvements in many other directions to the Fitzroy River were made with surprising rapidity, and a comprehensive scheme was prepared under the direction of Mr. Burns for complete dredging operations, with a more extensive plant, and also for the construction of retaining wharves, the whole to cost a quarter of a million pounds. When it is said that in the beginning of 1898 a sailing vessel drawing 21ft. in parts of the river went up to Rockhampton, it will be understood by all who have traded with that centre how considerable the work of the harbour board has been. Among the many responsible duties which have been fulfilled by Mr. Burns in his capacity of chairman, was the rather important one of the purchase of the dredge "Ellwood." The purchase was made by him in Melbourne at a cost of £22,000 (twenty-two thousand pounds), and was fitted with new machinery, which necessitated a further outlay of £2,500. It has a capacity of 600 tons per hour, but being necessary to increase the dredging operations as far as possible, it was intended at the time of writing to put up another plant with a capacity of 1000 tons. The board has erected a handsome building in Quay Street, in which the offices are situated, and they have a large and

efficient staff. In 1897, the harbour and wharfage dues amounted to £18,000, which was expected to increase at the rate of nine per cent per annum. It can be seen in this brief outline of their operations that the board has shown itself to be an institution which, by taking prompt and decisive measures to improve the navigation of the river, has done, and is doing, invaluable work for the advancement of that great district. Mr. Burns has certainly been its mainstay, his wide knowledge of the subject and his keen judgment and stern application to duty making him no nominal official. In many other ways, where the exercise of charity has been demanded, or where any improvement has been needed for the benefit of his fellow men, Mr. Burns has come to the front. He has been asked on several occasions to stand for Parliament, but his responsibilities are already very great, and he prefers to do much good with little honour. In 1866, Mr. Burns was married to Miss Margaret Philp, daughter of Mr. George Philp, of Brisbane, and no more respected or esteemed couple now live in Rockhampton.

MR. MICHAEL MCKIERNAN,

AN ALDERMAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF TOWNSVILLE, QUEENSLAND.

IN the old days of pioneering and early settlement in the colonies, long before the electric telegraph had attained to anything like its present potent influence in the maintenance of peace and order, the officers of the law had many and arduous duties to perform which to-day would perhaps daunt the hearts of many of the present-day patrol men. There was no time in those days for button-polishing, when, perhaps, at a moment's notice a ride of a hundred miles or so was demanded. Those were days when a policeman was called on to perform such duties as are to-day given to the members of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and in still earlier days to the scouts and frontiersmen in America. The only difference is that novelists have glorified mounted rifles and scouts, and passed over our particular men of a similar order, because—well, because they know little or nothing about what they have had to go through. One of the first of three to be appointed to the Queensland police is Mr. Michael McKiernan, who was born in the County of Leitrim (Ireland) in 1832, and came to New South Wales in 1860, where he first saw life seriously at Lambing Flat, and followed the occupation of a digger. He met with but moderate luck, however, and eventually drifted to Queensland, where he spent two years in the Gulf country as stockman, until, as we have stated, he became a member of the force in 1864. This was immediately after Mr. Seymour was appointed Commissioner of Police. With the young officer promotion was rapid, and he was soon appointed in charge at Toowoomba, and subsequently Dalby and Stanthorpe, with the rank of sergeant. Dear old sober, steady Toowoomba of to-day was a different place in those days, and the young sergeant had some thrilling experiences. On one occasion Wagner's Hotel was "stuck up" by a band of ruffians, who took charge of the place and drank themselves mad. On receiving the information the sergeant set out single-handed, leaving word for constables to follow as early as possible. On arriving on the scene the mob assailed the officer, and the inmates of the inn were frightened to open the door to allow of the sergeant taking shelter within. The mob backed up their arguments by pulling palings from a neighbouring fence, and in the melee the officer shot off one man's ear, and another received a bullet through his arm, but in those days revolvers were not self-cocking, and the sergeant was overpowered and left for dead on the verandah of the hotel. On the arrival of assistance, however, he was brought round, and immediately started in pursuit of the band, four of whom were captured and punished, including the gentleman who had lost an ear. At the time of the Palmer rush, Mr. McKiernan was raised to be sub-inspector, and sent up in charge of the Cook district. This was in 1874, and the sub-inspector was the officer who was entrusted with the clearing out of the mob which had taken possession of the steamship "Florence Irving," and ordered the captain to steam South. He and a posse of 14 constables appeared on the scene. The steamer was anchored in deep water right alongside the beach, and as the relieving force boarded the ship they were subjected to a



MR. MICHAEL M'KIERNAN, J.P.

fusillade of stones from the beach. However, prompt and decisive action soon told. Some of the ringleaders were put in irons, and the ship cleared of all who were not possessed of tickets. At the end of 1874 the sub-inspector succeeded Inspector Clohesy in charge of the Townsville, Ravenswood, and Charters Towers district, and as officer in charge of the gold escort—no light work for a young officer, especially when it is known that in four years he had escorted one and a quarter millions' worth of the precious metal. After a short period of duty at Georgetown, he retired on the score of ill-health, and has now made Townsville his home, having built a comfortable and commodious residence in the beautiful North Ward. During the whole course of his career he has been greatly esteemed, and on three occasions he has been banquetted by the citizens where he has been stationed. To-day Mr. McKiernan looks down with pride at a handsome gold chain and pendant, which were presented to him by the people of Dalby over a quarter of a century ago, viz., in 1872, on

the eve of leaving that town. Soon after his retirement into private life, Mr. McKiernan became captain of the volunteer fire brigade, and was appointed to the bench of magistrates. For the past 11 years he has been a town councillor, and was elected mayor in 1897. At all times an ardent separationist, Mr. McKiernan has always advocated a union of forces between the North and Central districts to accomplish the end that both have in view, and he is still confident that if the separationists will again rally, victory will crown their efforts. A member of the Central School Committee, and chairman of the School Committee's Union (the latter body consists of the committee of the five state schools in Townsville), Mr. McKiernan is a busy man, and his opinion on all matters of public interest is always deemed to be worthy of careful consideration. Personally, he is generally liked. Tall and commanding in appearance, with a firm cast of countenance, yet the humorous and kindly eyes show the warm Irish heart beating within his breast. His disposition of character is such that if he can do no good, he will at least do no harm, and all shades of opinion will readily admit that he is an honorable, upright, and God-fearing man, and a sturdy patriot.

MR. CHARLES JOSEPH POUND, F.R.M.S.,

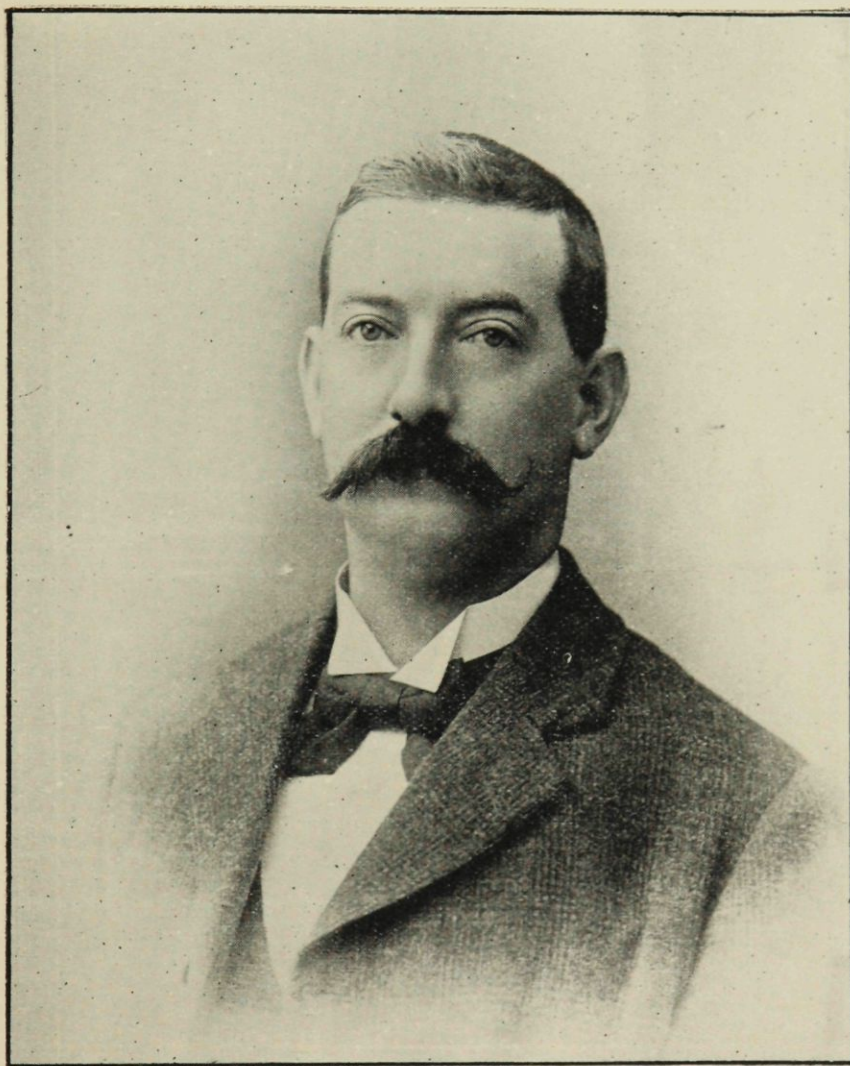
GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST, AND DIRECTOR OF THE QUEENSLAND STOCK INSTITUTE.

AMONG the many great utilitarian achievements which have marked the scientific research of the nineteenth century, few, if any, have been of so much importance to mankind, as the developments that have resulted from experimental bacteriology. Queensland has appreciably contributed to the practical issues so assiduously sought, and for what has been accomplished in this direction, credit is almost solely due to the work of the Stock Institute, and especially to the eminently capable scientific specialist who directs its highly important operations. Charles Joseph Pound was born at Harrow, England, on May 30, 1866. He received his rudimentary education at the Harrow schools, and after gaining some

commercial experience in the employ of his father, he entered King's College, Strand, London, to pursue special courses of technical training. His aptness and promising progress secured for him an appointment in the laboratory as assistant to Professor Yeo, and during a period of several years spent in the institution, he also had close and advantageous association with Professor Ferrier, an eminent specialist on nervous diseases, and Professor Watson Cheyne, whom he assisted in his researches in connection with suppuration and septic diseases, foot and mouth, anthrax and tuberculosis of the bones and joints in men and animals. Professor Grove, who directed the study of botany, and Professors Brooke and Burnett, instructors in experimental physiology, were also engaged in the laboratory, so that Mr. Pound had various opportunities for observance and information on special subjects. In September, 1888, a bacteriological laboratory was founded in connection with the college—being the first laboratory of the kind in Great Britain, on the lines of those instituted by Pasteur and Koch, on the continent. Upon the opening of this laboratory, Mr. Pound was the successful candidate, among a large number of applications, for the position of principal assistant to Professor Crookshank, who endowed the laboratory, and held the chair of bacteriology and comparative pathology. Whilst at the college, Mr. Pound also assisted Sir (now Lord) Lister in his research concerning the effects of antiseptics upon micro-organisms. After his studentship at the college, he accepted an appointment in the research laboratory of the Royal College of Surgeons, under Dr. Sims Woodhead, who directed investigations. At this period a part of Mr. Pound's time was employed in connection with the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, his duties being to carry out (in conjunction with Dr. Armand Ruffer) the necessary microscopical observations, and to make research relative to immunity and phagocytosis. Meanwhile, Mr. Pound spent all the time he could find available at the Pasteur and other institutes in France, in order to keep himself posted up in all the details and methods of protective or preventive inoculation, and of vaccination for various diseases. When the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory at the Sydney University was contemplated, Mr. Pound, in the expectation of an appointment, which was promising, went to Sydney, but the laboratory was not instituted, and he was subsequently engaged by the New South Wales Central Board of Health to carry out bacteriological and other investigations. In conjunction with Mr. Stanley, the New South Wales Government veterinary surgeon, he made further researches concerning contagious pneumonia in pigs. An important result of these investigations was conclusive proof that the disease was due to bacterium, and could be cultivated artificially, and also that inoculation or feeding with cultures would produce the disease in susceptible animals. At the end of 1893, Mr. Pound came to Queensland at the request of the Government, when it had been decided to establish a Stock Institute for the investigation of diseases in cattle, and he has since held the position of director of that institute. As the functions of the Board of Health in this colony are simply of an advisory character, the Stock Institute, in addition to its scientific work, carries out various examinations and experiments, and also aids medical

men in the diagnosis of obscure diseases. Examinations and investigations in connection with pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, and the tick pest, of course, occupy most of the attention and time of the institute, and Mr. Pound has so systematised methods of dealing with cases brought under his notice, and of disseminating advice as to treatment, that risks from these diseases are rapidly diminishing. Lymph for pleuro-pneumonia is supplied by the institute at a nominal cost, and stock owners are privileged to have their own lymph tested free of charge. This lymph, which is guaranteed free from the tubercular taints that have hitherto frequently made the intended preventive worse than the disease, by communicating tuberculosis, is supplied by the institute, not only to applicants within the colony, but to stock owners in New South Wales, Western Australia, New Zealand, and other distant places, and is furnished gratuitously to veterinarians. Tuberculin, for use in the detection of tuberculosis in cattle, is also largely supplied to stock owners by the

institute, and a valuable treatise by Mr. Pound on its history, preparation, and use, is freely circulated. The service rendered by the institute in supplying valuable information on the development, life, history, habits, and geographical distribution of cattle tick (which has also been exhaustively dealt with by Mr. Pound in an instructive treatise of great practical value), dates back to August, 1894, when the director of the Stock Institute was commissioned by the Government to visit the Gulf districts to investigate and report upon the disease (which was then not known as tick fever, but was erroneously designated "red water.") After inquiries and observations during a visit of about four months' duration, Mr. Pound conclusively diagnosed the disease as tick fever, and recommended quarantine, which was carried out. The importance of strict attention to these conditions was, however, not duly apprehended or regarded, and, principally owing to the short period of quarantine, the pest was gradually spread along the eastern coast of Australia. Mr. Pound studiously interested himself in the work of the various tick conferences, which he attended in Sydney and elsewhere, and about two years ago he commenced a series of experiments with blood from animals which had recovered from natural tick fever. In the course of a few



MR. C. J. POUND, F.R.M.S.

Photo. by Poulsen.

months, this work suggested the instruction of a practical method of preventive inoculation for the tick fever. Experiments were first instituted at Indooroopilly, and then at Mundoolun, on the Logan River, the results being highly satisfactory. At present about 500,000 or 600,000 head of cattle are successfully inoculated under the system. To aid in the dissemination of instruction on the treatment of tick fever, Mr. Pound has written a highly serviceable pamphlet on the technique of the method of preventive inoculation, which very clearly presents knowledge for the direction of stock owners. The institute, furthermore, gives every possible attention to such economic work as the cultivation of the chicken cholera germ (for the destruction of rabbits); bacillus of mouse typhoid (for the decimation of mice); and fungus for the destruction of locusts and grass hoppers. These micro-organisms are harmless to human life, each having a scientific power, or physiological effect, to which distinct classes of animals are only susceptible; and the applications for supplies include many from the other colonies. The institute affords instruction

and assistance in various other ways. The specimens brought to the office to illustrate phases of different diseases, have been thoroughly and carefully preserved by the director, and they now form a very valuable educative collection. The Queensland Stock Institute has the creditable distinction of being the first in the Southern Hemisphere to prepare standardised tuberculin on a scale which, practically speaking, is capable of supplying the demands of the whole of Australia. This, however, is but one of many evidences that, in Mr. Pound, the Government have secured the services of an eminently qualified specialist in a branch of science which, while yet but imperfectly understood in many countries, is one which is of national significance in the matter of safeguarding human life, and other animal life, as well as important commercial interests. Mr. Pound is a member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He was President of the Royal Society of Queensland, in 1898, and, during the same year, was President of the Queensland Amateur Photographic Society. In 1887, he married Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. W. E. Leader, of London, and has two children—a son and a daughter.

MR. D. C. DOWLING,

GYMPIE.



MR. D. C. DOWLING, J.P.

AUSTRALIA is essentially a democratic country.

Every day the trend of politics seems to take us nearer a condition of equality in the eyes of the state—a condition by which every man will have, as far as can be afforded, equal opportunities to succeed. In the legislatures of the colonies the labouring classes are gaining stronger representation than ever, and it is to be hoped the result will be to better the conditions of the masses. Such at least is the wish of Alderman Daniel Compton Dowling, of Gympie, who is a thorough democrat. He belongs to that genuine type of reformers who desire the general improvement of their fellow men, and who deign to overstep the bounds of true liberalism to practise anything in the nature of demagoguism. Born in Uralla, New South Wales, in 1867, Mr. Dowling was taken to Gympie when an infant, and was educated at the St. Patrick's school, Carlton Hill. In 1887 he set out for the Croydon goldfield to seek his fortune, and arriving there he sank the Queen Block shaft, near the prospecting claim which afterwards yielded 120z. to the ton. It was not then his luck to make a fortune, however, so he accepted an offer from a Brisbane syndicate to report upon some properties on the Etheridge goldfields, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. This he did very satisfactorily, and he was then engaged to develop a silver lode at Kilkivan for another syndicate. For some time he followed up mining pursuits throughout the goldfields of Queensland, and also carried on business as a sharebroker. At Charters Towers, where he resided for a few years, the chances of making money in the meat line tempted him, and he opened a butchering establishment. Returning to Gympie in 1879, he started a business on that field with considerable success. He was elected to the Gympie Council, upon which he has served very creditably and to the advantage of the district. In 1889, Mr. Dowling was married to Miss Gympie Azubah Taylor, second daughter of Mr.

Luke Benjamin Taylor, of Gympie, who was christened "Gympie" because she was the first female child registered on that goldfield. Mr. Dowling has been a prominent athlete in the country districts of this colony, and has won several trophies and medals. In pedestrianism and football he has particularly distinguished himself, and he has also been a supporter of cricket. He is a strong muscular man, and possesses a disposition which has won him general esteem. Mr. Dowling represents a class of men who love their country for their country's sake, and who apply their best endeavours to aid its prosperity. He takes pride in his patriotism, and advocates federation from a lofty national standpoint.

MR. FREDERICK BUSS, J.P.

IN Australia there are great opportunities afforded for the acquisition of riches. The success which a man achieves, however, is not altogether to be measured by the number of opportunities which come his way, but more by his faculty for grasping them, and making the best use of them. A young colony is in its very nature a factor in discovering the qualities of a man, in developing his talents, and in giving play to his energy. While the place which a man is to take in life may appear determined by an accidental circumstance, yet it is seldom that a single stroke of luck makes a successful career. The resourceful worker does not complain that he can find no standing place; he makes his own footing, takes all the chances he can find, and, by tireless perseverance, gains the position which he looked to in the confidence of his own ability and determination. Looking back upon the life of Mr. Buss, one gets all the profit and pleasure which Carlyle, the great philosopher, indicates as incident to the biographer. Born in Kent in the year 1845, Mr. Buss was educated at the Grove House, Highgate, London, and leaving school at an early age, went as assistant to the drapery business in his native country.

He remained in that position for about three years, when fired by a strong ambition to succeed in the world, he looked for a wider and more profitable field for his endeavours. This Australia seemed to present, and he came out to the colonies with his father, brothers, and sisters, in 1863, being then 18 years of age, and settled first in Brisbane. Mr. Buss has not been one of those to whom opportunities have come in early life. He was compelled to work for five years as a draper's assistant to Messrs. R. A. and J. Kingsford, and afterwards in the same capacity in the establishment of Messrs. William Southerden and Co., Maryborough, where he was engaged for about two years. By honest thrift and sheer determination, Mr. Buss was at length enabled to strike out for himself, and joining Mr. Penny, he started in business in Maryborough as a draper. For about ten years the firm of Buss and Penny carried on operations, and owing to the enterprise and industry of its members, they were very successful. The business was then sold, and Mr. Buss went for a well-deserved holiday to England. He was

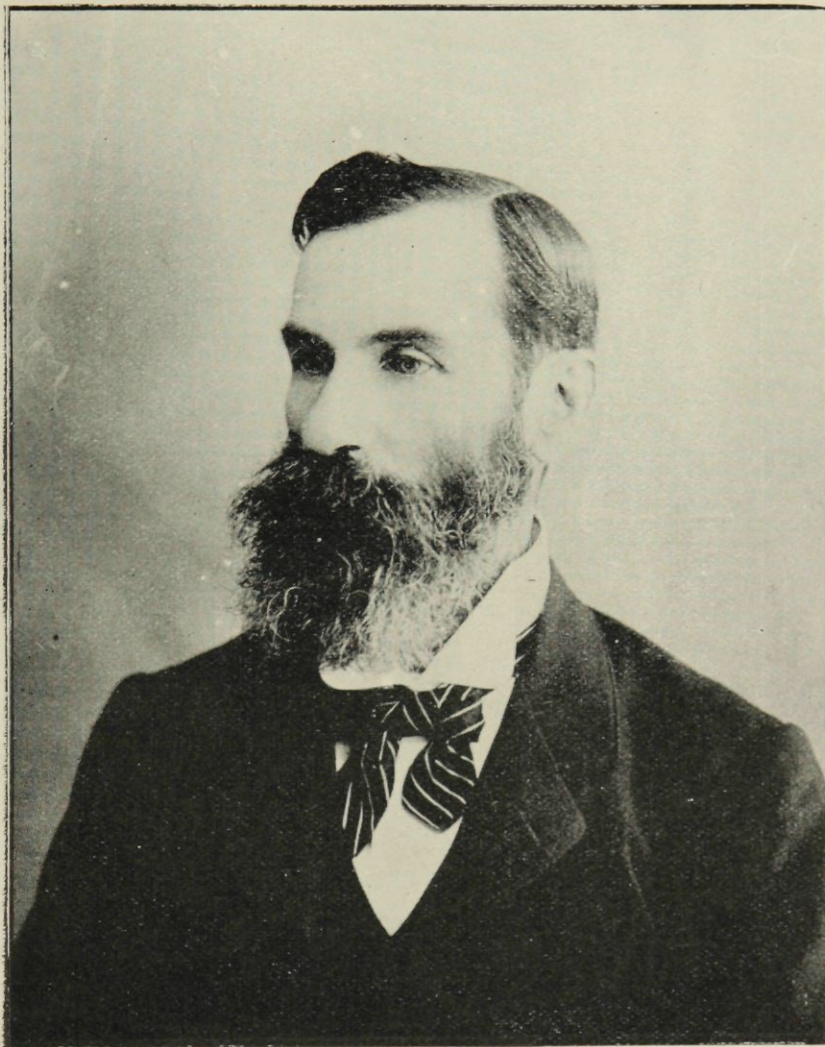
absent about twelve months, and returned greatly benefitted by the trip. Having thus made his footing as a commercial man, Mr. Buss looked for the most promising field of enterprise in the colony, and as he conducted a profitable branch business at Bundaberg, he decided to settle in that rising centre. In 1876, he made his home there, and at that time there was scarce a building in Bourbon-street, the main thoroughfare. Mr. Buss opened a business on the river bank in Quay-street, for the sale of general merchandise, and so well did he succeed, that in two years increasing custom compelled him to remove to the present site in Bourbon-street, and to start on a larger scale. Gradually with the growth of the district, he extended the business, adding new departments, until it became an extremely large emporium, by far the largest in that part of the colony. It is more in connection with the sugar industry, that the name of Mr. Buss stands out as that of one of the most useful men in the colony of Queensland. When the Millaquin refinery was being established he joined Mr. Richard Jones in

partnership to erect the Woodbine juice mill, for the purpose of supplying the refinery. This was practically the commencement of the development of the great sugar industry in the Bundaberg district. In that early stage of the industry, the planters, instead of putting up complete sugar mills, simply erected crushing mills, and the cane having been crushed, the juice was pumped through gin-cast-iron pipes to the refinery. The price paid for the juice was £22 per 2240 gallons, more than twice the present price. Woodbine mill was afterwards sold, and Mr. Buss joined Messrs. Cran Bros. and Co. in putting up the Doncraggan juice plant, the largest in the Wongarra scrub. In those days the sugar industry was growing with great rapidity, and a man with the enterprise, tact, and discretion of Mr. Buss was bound to succeed. Success was not, however, accomplished without a vast amount of labor and anxiety, for as he grew more successful, so did his responsibilities increase. Like Gilead Beck in the Golden Butterfly, he had "struck ile," but the oil was the juice of the luxuriant cane, and from the gold-tinted fields to the world's market, it was sent to enrich the colony and the subject of this sketch. Bundaberg soon sprung into prominence, and with it Mr.

Buss rose to become a giant among the industrial men of Queensland. To give a thorough account of his connection with the industry would be impossible in this sketch—it must suffice to mention a few of the later enterprises upon which he embarked. With Mr. Edward Turner, he entered into partnership to erect a juice mill at Sunnyside, but finding that there was more cane to crush than the mill could operate upon, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Buss put up the more extensive Ashfield sugar mill. In this venture he was assisted by his brother, Mr. Charles Buss. Subsequently he purchased the properties known as the Glenmorris, and Pemberton sugar mills, which were afterwards amalgamated into the complete plant called the Pemberton Grange. In conjunction with Mr. T. Penny, and Mr. W. H. Williams, he bought an estate known as Millbank, where the making of sugar was conducted on a large scale, until the mill was completely destroyed by the flood of 1893. The firm then turned their attention to the Isis district, which looked very promising, and they erected a complete mill there, with two double sets of

rollers, capable of making 7000 tons of sugar in the usual season of six months. In 1894, Mr. Buss erected on his own account a complete sugar mill on the Kolan River, which was capable of turning out 4000 tons. When it is considered that these were only the principal undertakings into which Mr. Buss entered, and that each one made a strong demand upon his energy and capital, it will be seen how vast was the extent of his endeavours. There are few men in the colony from whose individual efforts Queensland has reaped greater benefits, than from those of Mr. Buss. In other branches of industry he has not been idle. He was prominent in the establishment of the Bundaberg distillery, of which he is a director, and with many other big commercial concerns his name has been identified. It is a common mistake to attach no particular credit to the man whose labors have been directed principally to the making of his own fortune. The fact is often overheard that, he who has amassed riches, is a distinct influence for a prosperous condition. Even had the work of Mr.

Buss been confined solely to the commercial arena, he would be entitled to rank in this volume as one of those who have built up the colony. But Mr. Buss's efforts have, in many ways, been purely disinterested, and have been given to the colony merely with the desire to promote its best interests. As a member of the Bundaberg Municipal Council for three years, he did much to improve the condition of the district, and in an unostentatious way he has done much to alleviate the difficulties of his fellow men. The call of charity has never been made without eliciting a response from him, and as a generous, open-hearted man, he has won the respect of all with whom he has had dealings. Among the various positions which Mr. Buss has held, it may be mentioned that he has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Harbour Board, and a Justice of the Peace for many years. He has been urgently requested to stand for Parliament, but owing to his manifold responsibilities he was compelled to decline. As an instance of Mr. Buss's regard for the district in which he has made his home and fortune, it is worthy of record that in 1888 he donated the sum of £500 to the town for the purpose of beautifying the streets by tree planting. As a result, Bundaberg is now one of the



MR. F. BUSS, J.P.

most ornamental cities in the colony, and every visitor to the town instantly remarks the care which has been bestowed upon it by its citizens. In 1888, Mr. Buss again visited England, and was in the proud position of being able to renew old friendships in his native land, as one who had achieved something in the far distant Australia. He was absent for about two years, making a tour of the continent, and travelling also through America. The fine utilitarian principles of Mr. Buss have gained for him the admiration of Queenslanders, and public opinion has adjudged him a benefactor. With a strong will, a happy disposition, and a clear head, Mr. Buss is well fitted to take a leading place. He is a man whose own work speaks most eloquently in his praise, and his broad national spirit admits no narrow ideas.

MR. GEORGE HORSBURGH.

A LARGE proportion of the pioneers of Australia have come from Scotland's shores. It is surprising indeed how strongly the characteristics of that race have been impressed upon colonial affairs, and it is a pleasing fact that Scotch talent and industry have been brought so largely to bear upon the making of our history. In the political arena the Scotsman has always been a brilliant light. The peculiar genius of the race has found a wide field in Australia for the exercise of its powers, and even in the humbler spheres of life the development of the country to no small extent is due to their exceptional energy. They are noted for their perseverance and thrift, and the subject of this biography is no exception to the rule. Among its early settlers—those who have watched and assisted its progress—there are few, if any, in Maryborough who have a better claim to a place in this volume than Mr. George Horsburgh, who, almost since his advent in the town, has evinced a keen interest in all that pertained to its welfare. Born in Edinburgh in 1847, Mr. Horsburgh, while yet an infant, was removed to Greenock, a famous watering resort. Here he spent the days of his boyhood, his father being manager of the gas works at the latter town. Mr. Horsburgh received the greater part of his early education at the Highlander's Academy, Greenock—that education which has assisted him so materially through life. His parents, however, like many others away back in the sixties, attracted by the glowing accounts that were then being circulated about the Australian colonies, and more particularly Queensland, resolved to visit the land said to be "flowing with milk and honey," and accordingly left Greenock in 1863 to join the good ship *Golden Empire* (appropriate title). A voyage of 97 days served to bring the vessel to anchor in Moreton Bay, and Brisbane was chosen by Mr. Horsburgh's father as his first place of abode. Soon the family removed to Maryborough, and there commenced business. From the small beginning then made, has risen the important and conspicuous ironmongery establishments in Kent and Richmond streets, and the name of Horsburgh and Co., Ltd., is now a household word, not only in Maryborough, but throughout the colonies—north, south, east and west. During the early days of Maryborough its inhabitants were called upon to make many sacrifices in their private affairs to attend to public affairs, and in this respect Mr. Horsburgh was in no way exempted. His time has been devoted to the interests of many of its public institutions, and although he is now inclined to step aside and make room for the younger members of the community, he is still an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which, as we write, he is vice-president, with the certainty of being honoured in the near future with the position of president. It would be invidious, where so many have reaped the benefit, to single out any particular institution that has benefitted by Mr. Horsburgh's prudence and forethought; suffice it that his aim has been at all times to help along any establishment that was likely to be for the good of the community. Mr. Horsburgh can also lay claim to having been instrumental in directing attention to that now famed goldfield, Gympie, from which, up to the end of 1897, no less than

2,206,360 ounces of the precious metal has been extracted, and which field to-day gives promise of producing even a much greater quantity. Lured by the glowing accounts published in 1867 of the discovery of a goldfield some sixty miles from Maryborough, Mr. Horsburgh, in conjunction with others, made tracks for the site of the new discovery (no easy task in those days), and was among the first on the ground that now bears the name of Gympie. Prospecting in Nash's Gully was the first operation, with varying success, to be followed by work at Deep Creek, and later on at Yabba. "Many seek, but few find," and Mr. Horsburgh's luck was not of the best. Just, too, when fortune might have been more lavish with her favours towards him than she had been, he met with an accident which prostrated him for some time, having been thrown from his horse. On recovery from this accident he retraced his steps to Maryborough and resumed charge of the business which in the meantime had been carried on successfully by his father. Mr. Horsburgh's investing and speculating nature, however,

were still predominant, and he has been a consistent supporter of Gympie and other mineral fields. As a member of the directory of the Biggenden Bismuth and Gold Mining Co., he has done much to develop that mine, and many other ventures have received the benefit of his experience and money. In recounting his early reminiscences in the colony, Mr. Horsburgh is justly proud in being able to include among them the fact that he was among the first, with others, to travel along the first railway line constructed in Queensland, that between Ipswich and Toowoomba, being the guest of the then Premier, Mr. Macalister. In connection with the various industries, too, Mr. Horsburgh recounts with equal pride the part his firm have taken in the building up of some of these, more particularly the sugar industry—that industry which during the early days of Maryborough brought into existence other industries that hold a prominent position to-day. In the erection of many of the buildings on the plantations, and also machinery, the firm of Horsburgh and Co. have played an important part, and this statement also applies to many of the numerous industries of the town. Like many youths before him, Mr. Horsburgh showed a kindly feeling for a lassie hailing from the "land o' cakes," and set himself the task of wooing and winning her, with



MR. G. HORSBURGH, J.P.

Photo by Poulsten.

what success may be gathered from the fact that he is now the proud possessor of no less than seven sons, some of whom have distinguished themselves in aquatic events, while all are alike a credit to their parents and the town in which they live. Recently, Mr. Horsburgh, accompanied by his good lady and worthy helpmate—who, by the way, was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Bartholomew, at the time of his decease an active member of the firm of Wilson, Hart and Co—took a well-earned and well-deserved holiday, during which they visited England and, as he justly terms it, "bonnie Scotland," where they renewed acquaintance with many of the scenes of their youth. Mr. Horsburgh is a quiet and undemonstrative man, who likes to do good without any display, and whose retiring nature will not allow him to push himself forward prominently. He gains his principal recreation on the bowling green, and may be seen on half holidays holding his own against the best players of the district at the "Doon Villa" club ground, the property of Mr. A. H. Wilson, M.L.C. In the Maryborough district he is looked up to with general esteem and

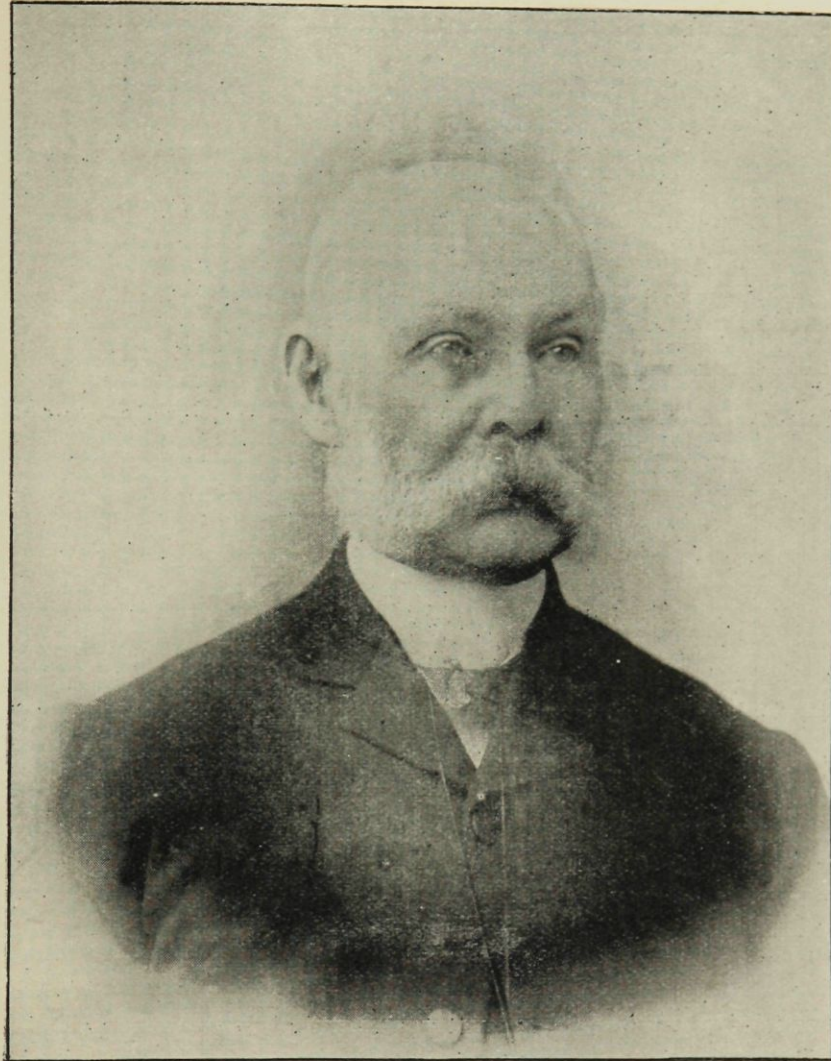
respect, for he is a model citizen and a man whose word is weighty because it is always deliberately and carefully expressed. In short, Mr. Horsburgh belongs to that stamp of colonist of whom Queensland may well be proud.

MR. PHILIP PINNOCK, J.P.,

SHERIFF OF THE COLONY OF QUEENSLAND.

IT is an admittedly correct policy of any country to appoint to its exemplar positions men who, by their birth, early environment and training, are least likely to be swayed by prejudice or feeling. For generations India has owed no little of her splendid probity of administration to the fact that only men of culture, education, and of clean lives may enter her service. In short, for a man to be an Indian civil servant he must first possess those requisites which are usually coupled with the good old English word "gentleman." Philip Pinnock, Sheriff of the Colony of Queensland and its dependencies, Marshall of the Supreme Court, Justice of the Peace, a holder of a commission in Her Majesty's South Devon Militia, and late Stipendiary Magistrate in Brisbane for a period of 34 years, was born in Jamaica in 1822. He wears such honours as a grateful colony can afford him with ease. They are to him in fact almost a natural right, for he is, so to speak, to the manner born. He comes of an ancient and distinguished family. The magnificently rich pasture lands of the dismantled Malvern monasteries were granted by Henry VIII. to his ancestor for signal service. Later on we hear of a Scotch Judge, Lawrence, and a Speaker of the House of Commons under Cromwell's *regime* as exalted members of the family, and, finally, James Pinnock, who was born in 1620, the head of the Pinnock branch of the family, took what was considered in those times a very adventurous step, and in the year 1658 emigrated to Bermudah, and afterwards proceeded to Jamaica. Through all those historic and buccaneering times, when that island was a hot-bed of piracy and the base for all the unauthorised filibustering expeditions that were then so often directed against the "Spanish galleon," the Pinnock family kept their hands untainted with redundant but ill-gained gold which the various successful buccaneering expeditions caused to pour into Kingston. On the other hand the official records of Jamaica show that the family continuously right down to the present generation possessed the full confidence of the British Government, and the Crown always bestowed on its members some of the foremost administrative and judicial positions of the island. Nor does it appear that the home authorities did not act wisely. No instance of a betrayal of their trust has been recorded against a Pinnock, and the race has ever been noted as one that has been singularly successful in resisting those "West Indianising" tendencies which were then so destructive of the method of morals of the Jamaican colonist. The traditions of the duties and the honour of an English gentleman appear to have been handed down in this unique family quite uninterruptedly. Coming right down to modern chronicles, we find that Philip Pinnock, a direct descendant of the original

James Pinnock, who first settled in the Island, was a Chief Justice of Jamaica. The grandfather of the subject of this notice was president of the Council in the Island (a highly important position, Jamaica being a Crown colony). Other important posts in connection with West Indian affairs have often been in the hands of a Pinnock. At the age of seven years the present-day Pinnock, the Sheriff of Queensland, was taken to England, and, being designed for the army, was placed under the care of a private tutor. He received an education at Gloucester College, England, when again the services of a tutor were called into requisition. Suddenly, however, the early arrangements for his advancement as a British officer were cut short by his emigration to New South Wales at the early age of 17. He was soon at work. Within a few months of his arrival in that colony he, with the aid of a few hands, brought 2000 ewes through portions of partially explored country. In fact, starting from Muswellbrook, he was, from Frazer's Creek to Canal Creek, guided solely by Leslie's blazed track. These sheep were of a fine breed, the produce of some Spanish merino sheep imported by Sir Francis Forbes—£1 each was refused for a considerable number of them, which at that time was a heavy price. Their importation ultimately proved of great utility to Queensland, and their passage over what is now the border, under the then conditions, was a distinct achievement. Shortly afterwards Mr. Pinnock, still quite a youth, purchased Ellengower station, and subsequently entered into partnership with his cousins, Frank and David Forbes, sons of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. David Forbes, one of the partners of this youthful trio of squatters, now survives in the person of District Judge Forbes, of New South Wales. Mr. Pinnock's experience of squatting has been varied and extensive. He purchased Pilon run, and managed Glengallan, after which he, with some young friends, made an exploration trip to view the then new country near Gayndah and Port Curtis. In 1855, after renting a station from Mr. George Fairholme, he went to England to tender for service in the Crimean war. Being too old, however, to obtain his commission, he was offered a commission in the South Devon Militia, but resigned, and six months later returned to the colonies. In 1864, Mr. Pinnock accepted the position of Police Magistrate for Queensland, and held this office for a consecutive period of 34 years—the record for the colony. In 1858, Mr. Pinnock married his first wife, the eldest daughter of Mr. Munro, of Druid Stope, Clifton, England, by whom he has issue an only son, now a captain in the Mounted Infantry of Queensland. This lady dying in 1891, he then married Winifred German Gwynne, niece and adopted daughter of Colonel John Marmaduke Gwynne, of Treacastle, Wales, but no children have resulted from this union. To say that the breath of suspicion has never for a moment sullied either his private life or his public administration is for him but scant praise. He has achieved more than this distinction—he has worthily upheld the traditions of an ancient house, and has been that bright example and that pillar of state which makes so much for the morals in a young and growing country. In person he is very erect and soldierly, with the serene and unaffected manners of the old school of courtesy; and if circumstances caused England to lose a good officer, it was unquestionably Queensland's gain.



MR. P. PINNOCK.

Photo. by Poulsen.

MR. PAUL MUHLENBEIN, M.E.

THE name of Mr. Paul Muhlenbein is known in Queensland as that of a man of science, whose work is impressed upon the goldfields development of the colony. Possessed of a great faculty of research, he has been a great factor in bringing the auriferous possibilities of the colony into a substantial reality. Mr. Muhlenbein was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1856. At an early age he displayed the possession of a scientific mind of an unusual character, and he was sent to Hanover to the leading engineering school of Germany. Bent on acquiring a full knowledge of mining, he pursued a sound and systematic course, and after a long period of arduous study he qualified for the position of a mining engineer. At the age of 23 he was entrusted by the authorities in Germany with the machinery exhibits for the Melbourne Exhibition of 1879, where he had the control of a staff of 40 men. Mr. Muhlenbein took the opportunity whilst in Melbourne of giving practical use to his scientific knowledge. Thus he was the first to introduce into the Victorian capital the wire-rope aerial tramways, and at the close of the exhibition, at Long Tunnel, Victoria, he erected some of the largest rock-boring plants in the colonies, being afterwards engaged upon similar work at the Mt. Bischoff tin mines in Tasmania. He then received an appointment from the well-known firm of Walkers Limited, at Maryborough, as chief of the staff of the drawing office, a position which gave him control of the engineering work of this establishment. When the rich gold discoveries at Gympie brought large orders for mining plants, the operations of Walkers Limited grew very extensively, and Mr. Muhlenbein was called upon to exercise his inventive and constructive powers to cope with the demand. The result of his labours may now be seen on Gympie, the mines of which auriferous field are fitted with the most recent mechanism, and boast some of the best plants in Queensland. During his residence in Maryborough, extending over a period of 12 years, Mr. Muhlenbein's accuracy and keenness of judgment, combined with his attention to the smallest details of his work, earned him the confidence of the whole mining field. He received some most important Government contracts, designing gun-boats, bridges, and saw-milling machinery. He also designed and erected the first sugar-works machinery in the colony. After leaving the service of Walkers Limited, Mr. Muhlenbein commenced business as a consulting engineer, and strove hard to amass for himself a practice that would recompense him for his long period of scientific devotion to science, and his strenuous labours in the service of others. He practised for a time in Maryborough, acting there for the Aldershot Smelting Works, Messrs. Wilson, Hart and Co., and a large number of mining companies in the district. After a period of three years in this township he accepted an appointment to take charge at Biggenden of the bismuth mine and works, where there is the most complete dressing plant in the colonies. The mine, however, was not as successful as was expected, and Mr. Muhlenbein gave up the appointment. The mining boom in Western Australia naturally attracted his attention, and being curious to learn the true qualities of the fields, he was urged to sail for that colony. Arrived there,



MR. PAUL MUHLENBEIN, M.E.

he went upon an extensive tour of the fields, and made a thorough examination of their gold-bearing capacities. His exhaustive observations gave him a complete knowledge of the country, and his reports upon mining properties carried great weight. During his stay in the West he controlled the operations of the Queensland Menzies, Lady Sherry, and other large mines, but his general opinion of the colony did not compare favourably with that he had formed of Queensland, and he did not find sufficient inducement to keep him there. He required a rest, and he also desired to come up into the van of scientific progress which his residence in the colonies made difficult. He therefore took a trip to his Fatherland, where he made a close study of all the most recent improvements in mining engineering. Thus equipped, Mr. Muhlenbein returned to Australia, and made his home on Gympie, for the development of which field he had rendered such valuable services in the past. He designed the Gympie gas works, the Smithfield engines, and the first double cylinder engines in Gympie. It would be impossible to deal in the space allotted to this article with all that Mr. Muhlenbein has done for the mining industry of this colony. Many an enterprising miner has had to thank him for the possession of a golden harvest, and he has taken more than his share in the facilitation of the gold production of Queensland.

MR. PHILIP MACMAHON,

CURATOR OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS, QUEENSLAND.

THE term "botany" is derived from the Greek "botāne," meaning an herb or grass. As a science, it includes everything relating to the vegetable kingdom, whether in a living or fossil state. Its object is not, as some have supposed, merely to name and arrange the vegetable productions of the globe. It embraces a consideration of the external forms of plants, of their anatomical structure, however minute, of the functions which they perform, of their arrangement and classification, of their distribution over the globe at the present and in former epochs, and of the uses to which they are subservient. It examines

the plant in its earliest stages of development when it appears as a simple cell, and follows it through all its stages of progress until it attains maturity. It takes a comprehensive view of all the plants which cover the earth, from the minutest lichen or moss, only visible by the aid of the microscope, to the most gigantic productions of the tropics. It notes the relations which subsist between all members of the vegetable world, and traces the mode in which the most despised weeds contribute to the growth of the mighty denizens of the forest. It is a science then which demands careful and minute investigation—requires great powers of observation and research, and is well fitted to train the mental powers to vigorous and prompt action. Our present-day system of botany, however, partakes more of the arbitrary and convenient than of the truly scientific, for it was invented before Darwin had given to the world his origin of species, and before Herbert Spencer had completed any portion of his wonderful elaboration of the synthetic philosophy; and the world is now waiting for a master mind to remodel and rearrange its somewhat incon-

gruous parts, and produce that homogeneous whole which would be of such great advantage to the rising generation of students. Mr. Philip MacMahon, the subject of this biography, is the Curator of the Brisbane Botanical Gardens, and, as his name would perhaps imply, is a son of the Emerald Isle. He was born in Dublin towards the end of the year 1857, and was educated at the Black Rock, near the city, and he obtained his technical education from private tutors, and at the age of 18 years travelled considerably on the continent of Europe. He developed an early taste, amounting to a love, for horticulture, and happening to meet, during one of his excursions in the West of Ireland, with the then Mayor of Chester (Mr. Francis Dickson, head of the great nursery firm of Dickson and Sons), he was invited by that gentleman to visit England, which he soon after did, with the result that he decided to adopt horticulture as a profession. Having spent some time in Messrs. Dickson's nursery, he went to reside in Leicestershire, where he had the good fortune to attract the favourable attention of the Earl of Denbigh, on whose recommendation he was offered by Sir Joseph Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, a studentship, which he accepted. Having served at Kew for about a year, he was offered the Curatorship of the Botanic Gardens, Hull, in Yorkshire, which position he held for over five years, and with respect to this, it may be said that Mr. MacMahon was at this time only 24 years of age, and perhaps the youngest curator ever known, a fact which in itself speaks volumes for his abilities as a curator. During his residence in Hull he delivered many lectures on botanic and horticultural subjects, and then displayed that peculiarly direct and scientific method of thought which ever makes what he says or writes at once logical and easily able to be understood by all. He accepted an appointment in India in connection with tropical agriculture, and gained considerable experience there in tropical cultivation, but his health failing him, he soon retired, and in July, 1888, steered his course for Victoria. For some time now we find him in the ranks of journalism, having received an appointment from Mr. Fitchett, who then edited the *Daily Telegraph*, Melbourne. While on the staff of that paper, Mr. MacMahon wrote a large number of articles on agricultural, economic and scientific subjects, which articles prove quite conclusively that he is an expert in his profession. In April, 1889, he was offered his present position as Curator of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens. It frequently happens that Mr. MacMahon is asked to advise the Government on those matters of horticulture or otherwise that naturally fall within his department. He has often lectured to large audiences, and he also initiated a system of horticultural instruction in state schools, which has been universally admitted to be of great practical benefit, and he is ever ready with his pen to forward the interests of horticulture whenever occasion or opportunity presents itself. When the flood of 1893 destroyed the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, it became Mr. MacMahon's duty to remodel them from their terrible state of devastation. He made the economical and valuable suggestion to the then Government that the unemployed should be utilised in the work of regeneration. Mr. MacMahon having a wide experience, gained in India, of the control of large

bodies of men, was eminently successful in his organisation of this heterogeneous mass of workers, and his administrative ability in this direction was warmly acknowledged by his Minister in Parliament. The result was all that could be desired; no outside labour was employed, the unemployed were diminished, the gardens duly levelled, drained, sloped and renovated, till they reached their present state of perfection, and are now, it is generally admitted, among the most beautiful and best-arranged of any in the world. Mr. MacMahon is at present carrying through the *Government Agricultural Journal* a series of articles descriptive of the Botanic Gardens of Brisbane, and though rigidly scientific in the treatment of his subjects, yet so logical, simple, lucid and charming is the style in which they are written, that they are read with deep interest and without mental effort by all. The literary manner of the articles is classical, and, when complete, the essays will form a book of no little educational value, and should prove of much

practical utility to the Queensland Government. It has ever been Mr. MacMahon's ambition to do for botany that which Professor Owen did for zoology, that is, to popularise it; and there are not wanting signs but that success will at length attend his efforts. Mr. MacMahon has always taken a considerable interest in forestry, and has no little experience in the propagation of timber trees, to the study of which he devoted no little time whilst in India. He is also a practical surveyor and a clever draughtsman. He was asked by the Queensland Government to suggest a scheme for the conservation of the timbers of the colony (which in many places are fast disappearing), and for the natural regeneration of our forests. On this he wrote a paper, and this paper has been printed and was laid on the table of the House in 1890. The subject of this sketch has had in his life some unique experiences, but want of space forbids their recounting. In Assam, where he lived for some time, he gained a rare acquaintance with the history, philosophies, religions and customs of the remarkable inhabitants of that country. In that district of India, too, he frequently hunted big game, for which that part of the world is noted. Mr. MacMahon comes of an ancient



MR. PHILIP MACMAHON.

Photo. by Poulsen.

Irish family, whose habitat has for generations been in County Fermanagh, Ireland. The motto which accompanies the coat of arms of his family is "*Sic nos sic sacra tuemur*," which translated freely is: "Thus we defend ourselves and sacred things." Mr. MacMahon has a most taking personality. His unaffected manner and broad-minded unprejudiced way of thinking and speaking at once appeal to all who are capable of admiring unostentatious culture and unassertive scientific knowledge of no mean order. It may be confidently predicted of him that should he live (for all such work is a life work, as it is a labour of love) he will place botany in that position amongst the ordinary studies of the people to which that science is entitled, not only from its interesting nature, but from its deep and significant importance.

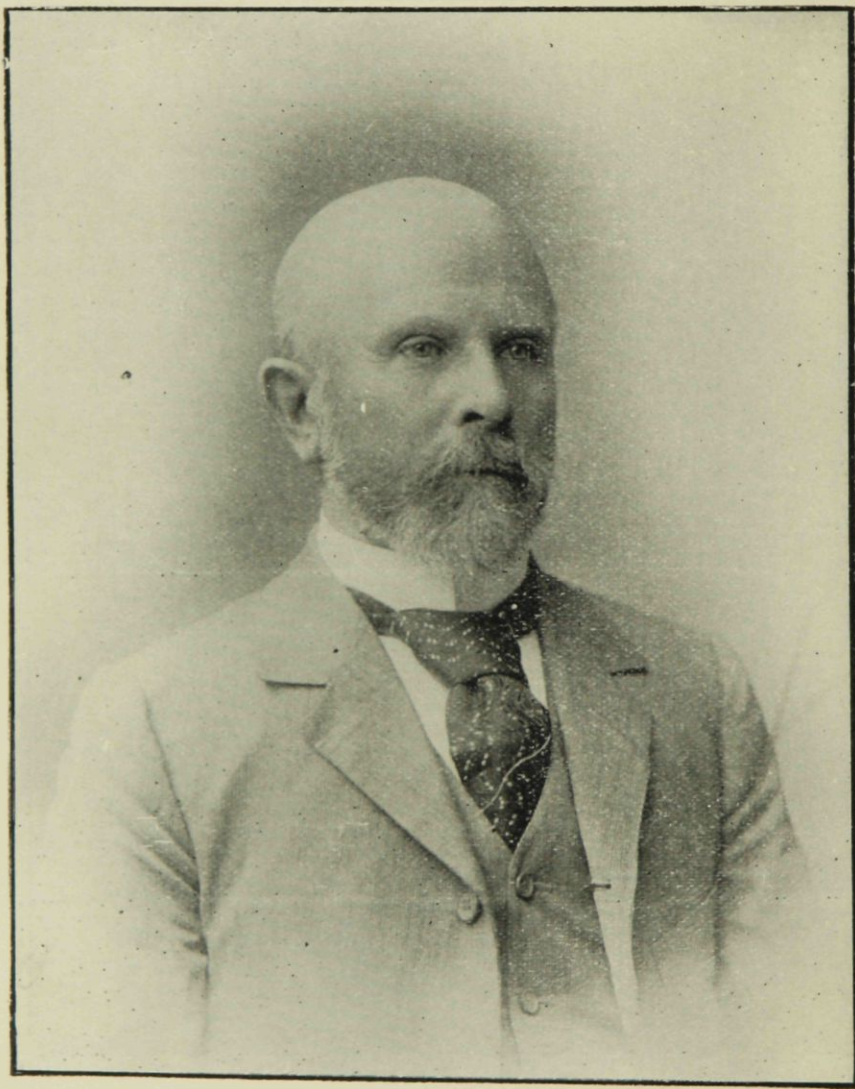
MR. WILLIAM HENRY COULDERY, J.P.

"Beyond the path of the outmost sun, through utter darkness hurled—
Further than ever comet flared or vagrant star-lust swirled—
Live such as fought, and sailed, and ruled, and loved, and made our world."

THUS sung the poet of the British Empire; the man whose "What should they know of England who only England know?" evoked a patriotic pæan from colony after colony. To him is given the wondrous gift of words that reach the heart; and, following his inspiring lead, we are brought to a close inspection of the units which work towards a glorious whole—the British Empire. Queensland has been fortunate in the possession of many such men; among the most prominent of these is Mr. William Henry Couldery. Mr. Couldery is a native of London, England, having been born on the Surrey side in 1839. He was educated at local schools, finishing at a private academy at Clapham. His scholastic studies at an end young Couldery embarked on a commercial career; but shortly after his health demanded a change of life. Lung troubles suggested the need of a climate less rigorous than that of England, and New South Wales was the colony chosen for his new walk in life. Landing in Sydney in 1855, Mr. Couldery almost immediately made for the back country, and here acquired colonial experience in all its different phases. What was more to the point, his health was also benefited, so much so, that in 1862, he was tempted to take a trip to the Old Country. A renewal of old ties, and a visit to the London Exhibition of that year, were among the pleasant results of his sojourn in England. A comparatively short sojourn it was, for Mr. Couldery soon returned to Australia—not to New South Wales this time, but to Queensland. He went North, and out to the back country, resuming the many varied occupations he had already had experience of in the mother colony. An attack of fever and ague, the result of a driving trip, sent Mr. Couldery South. He still, however, maintained his connection with bush life, and it was not until the proclamation of Gympie goldfield, on 16th September, 1867, that he had thought of forsaking this nomadic existence. In January, 1868, Mr. Couldery first arrived in Gympie, and immediately turned his attention to mining, with some initial success. With Mr. Nugent Browne as a mate, he started his first claim, which was afterwards amalgamated with one alongside and known in the early days as Browne and Lord's claim. Thus was commenced his connection with Gympie—a connection that has lasted till the present time with mutual benefit to both man and town. Mr. Couldery had a thorough belief in Gympie's future, and backed his opinion with his money. As a result, his name has become identified with all the enterprise and progress that have distinguished that field. Mr. Couldery adopted an up-to-date style of mining. Windlasses and whims gave way to the latest inventions in machinery and cages. Science was brought into play, and thanks to Mr. Couldery's initiative, the electric light displaced the dripping hollow candle in the big mines. There is no necessity in this notice to enter into details regarding the various mines with which Mr. Couldery has been connected. Suffice it that he has held interests in every mine of any note. With the Phoenix, the Smithfield United, and the No. 2 and 3 Smithfield, he is more

particularly identified. Indeed, his name may be quoted as signifying the mines themselves, so greatly are their successes due to his capital and enterprise. Lately, Mr. Couldery has turned his attentions towards the Kilkivan district. There he has become possessed of a mountain showing a cobalt lode on one side, and a mammoth upheaval of quartz on the other. The mountain will be thoroughly prospected and worked by means of cross tunnels. Meanwhile, until a contour survey, now in progress, is completed, nothing can be done. This new enterprise will mean added life to Kilkivan, and may be the means of directing fresh capital towards exploiting its evident resources. Of matters more particularly affecting the inner life of the town of Gympie, it may safely be said that Mr. Couldery has exercised a guiding hand in everything that tended towards progress. He was one of the first members and the first chairman of the local Divisional Board. When the first election for aldermen occurred, a little local jealousy was the occasion of some

demonstration against him by his opponent; but his popularity was built on too sure a foundation to be thus shaken. When the result of the poll was declared, it was found that he had secured twice as many votes as any other contestant. On every local institution his name inevitably figured as an office-holder. He has several times been pressed to contest a Parliamentary seat, but has each time declined the honor. His time and attention are fully occupied by his many varied interests in the Colony, and he feels that he does his share towards the common weal by the part he plays as a producer of the Colony's wealth. Outside of Gympie, his interests are many and varied. He took up land in the Logan district and planted cane. Then he built a sugar mill, into which vacuum pans were introduced at his instigation for the first time in Southern Queensland. A saw-mill, a distillery, and a brick-mill owed their existence to him. But prosperity's smile was driven away by the severe legislation having for its object the limitation of black labour to the cane fields alone. Then Mr. Couldery gave these industries the go-by, and went in for cattle-breeding. He was the first to introduce pure bred Ayrshires into Queensland, and his stock are well known. The celebrated St. Helena herd sprung from cattle of Mr. Couldery's breeding. To further improve his prize cattle, he has



MR. W. H. COULDERY, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

given large sums for the following champions, and lately secured the champion Ayrshire bull of Victoria, an animal that has received high praise from Southern judges. An attempt to introduce New Zealand farm horses was not so successful. At Cedar Grove, which place Mr. Couldery took over from his father-in-law, a cheese factory was started with gratifying results. This estate is now managed by one of Mr. Couldery's sons. Mr. Couldery is deeply interested in art matters, and has made a trip to Europe to study the subject. He claims the celebrated artist, Mr. T. W. Couldery, as a brother. In the National Art Gallery hang many valuable gifts, the outcome of Mr. Couldery's travels. These include two water colors from his brother's brush, one, "The Legitimate Drama," having received the praise of distinguished critics, not only for the artist's skill and technique, but also on account of its unique size. On national matters Mr. Couldery's opinion is especially valuable. His experience of the colony, his intelligence, and a mind broadened by foreign travel, enable him to grasp in their entirety subjects which perhaps present themselves a

little one-sidedly to the average man. On Federation he broke a lance with the *Courier* in its own columns. Mr Couldery's personality is an extremely engaging one. His conversation is that of the cultured man, while his opinions and ideas on all subjects are alike attractive and valuable. It has already been said that Queensland is fortunate in her prominent men, and it is certain that in her annals a prominent place will be given to the name of Mr. William Henry Couldery.

MR. MOSES WARD, J.P.

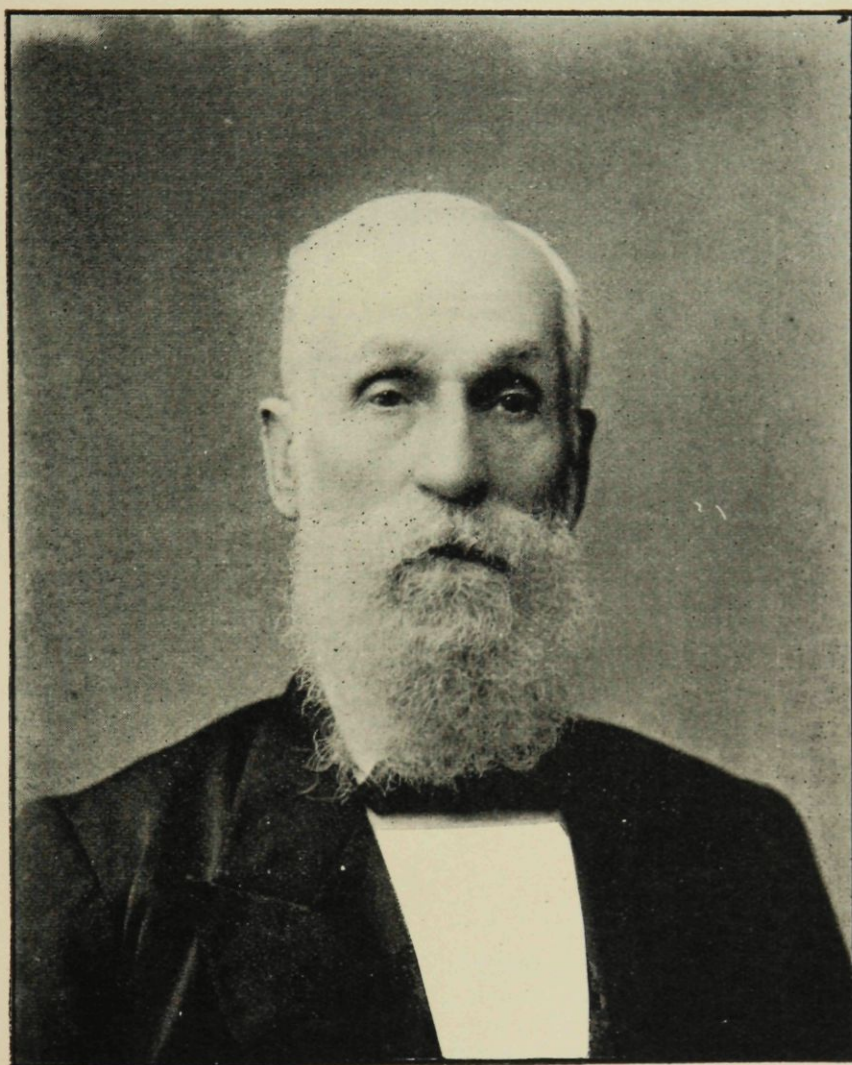
THE word "chemistry" has an Arabian derivation, and chemistry is in itself the most important branch of natural science. History is replete with the names of great men who have made it their favourite study. Many a large fortune and many a valuable life have

been wasted in the endeavours to extract from a combination of the various elements the famous philosopher's stone, which was to turn all metals to gold, or the equally as famous elixir of life, which was to conquer all human ills, and to make life eternal. Although neither of these doubtful consummations has been arrived at, still the laborious research which the desire for their achievement entailed, has been in no wise wasted. We cannot indeed with the aid of chemistry turn baser substances directly into gold; but by the aid of that science, the clever chemist can now carry on a thousand other more valuable operations and manufactures. Although we have been unable to compound an elixir that will ensure eternal life, still therapeutical and analytical chemistry have enabled us to cure diseases, to ensure a pure supply of food, and generally to improve the health, and prolong life of civilized humanity. In this latest branch of chemistry, as indeed in all branches of that science, particularly of therapeutics, the subject of this biographical notice has had a lengthy, varied, and valuable experience. Moses Ward, Esq., Justice of the Peace, was born in Landkey, near Barnstable, Devonshire, England, on the 10th day of January, 1828. He comes of a good English family, who for generations have been residents in that district.

Receiving his primary education in his native village, he was early designed for the profession of a chemist, and with that end in view, so soon as he left school, he was apprenticed at the North Devon Infirmary in Barnstable, as dispenser and dresser. Here he worked industriously, and gained an intimate knowledge, not only of the great and intricate science of chemistry itself, but also of therapeutics, and of practical surgery, which latter was to prove so useful to his fellow colonists in after years. After completing his apprenticeship, such was the confidence reposed in him by the controlling board of the Infirmary, that he was made dispenser and dresser in his own person to that institution, and in the fulfilment of this double office, including the term of his apprenticeship, he remained for a period of 12 years, during which time he performed his duties to the complete satisfaction of all connected with the hospital. So great was the esteem in which he was held, that the patients presented Mr. Ward, at a public meeting in the Town Hall, with 100 guineas as a testimonial and a magnificent timepiece, suitably inscribed, a gift which

Mr. Ward values greatly, and wishes to hand down to his sons. It may be mentioned here as an interesting incident, that in the discovery of chloroform, Mr. Ward pluckily submitted to its influence in the interests of science. The experiment was eminently successful, and fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of the doctors the practicability of the new anaesthetic. Mr. Ward received the thanks of the hospital authorities, and an account of the occurrence which was the first administration of chloroform in that portion of the world, was printed in many of the medical and other newspapers of Great Britain. Mr. Ward, however, did not resign from Barnstable Infirmary without good and sufficient reason. There was an opening for a chemist in Barnstable and he was not slow to take advantage of it, for he shortly commenced business in the square of that town. In 1862, he sold out and came to Brisbane. Here he commenced business in Fortitude Valley. There were but three chemists in Brisbane at the time. Shortly after this

the subject of our sketch engaged in trading as a wholesale merchant, dealing in all that appertains to the chemistry trade. He was the first wholesale chemist in the colony, and under his auspices, and subject to his control, chemists' establishments were initiated and carried on in all the chief towns of Queensland. In 1872, Mr. Ward bought the block of land on which his premises now stand, and in October of 1874, Mr. Ward having built the present commodious building in Queen-street, opened them for business. This concern he carried on till the year 1881, when, in consequence of bad health, he disposed of the business, and went to England, and in the natural order of things, the returned and successful colonist visited his native town, Barnstable. Here he found numerous friends to welcome him, though the march of time had not left things unchanged. During his stay in England he interested himself in the question of emigration to Queensland, and in connection with that, was of great assistance to Mr. Randall, the Government Emigration Agent. As a direct consequence of Mr. Ward's influence, hundreds of people from the County of Devon, where Mr. Ward's name was a household word, came out to Queensland, and a large number of these Devonshire yeomen may now be numbered amongst our best



MR. MOSES WARD, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

colonists. Frequently does Mr Ward receive thanks from these people, as he may chance to meet them, for his advice, and for the friendly interest he took in their future welfare. It also may be stated with safety, that the colony of Queensland at large is indebted to Mr Ward for the introduction of a large number of worthy and sturdy pioneers to add to the wealth and population of the state. Mr. Ward visited, on this occasion, Ireland, Scotland, America, and Canada, returning home after a prolonged absence of over 18 months. He did not, however, this time, make his home in Queensland, but took up his residence and lived privately in Tasmania, in which climate, closely approximating to that of the old country, he remained seven years. At the end of that time, in August, 1892, to be exact, finding his health much restored, he once more came to Queensland, and reopened business in the old premises which meanwhile had been merely let, and which business he still carries on. Mr. Ward's life has not been without incident. He has travelled much in all the colonies of Australasia. In the disastrous bush

fire in Tasmania, he and his family barely escaped with their lives. When he first arrived in the colony, doctors were few, and comparatively speaking unskilful, and Mr. Ward's practical knowledge of surgery and medicine, obtained whilst at the Barnstable Hospital, proved of immense value to his fellow colonists. In fact, he went at that time by the name of Dr. Ward. He has been engaged in some bold speculations, and an attempt to open up the coal resources of the colony at Bundamba cost him the large sum of £25,000 in 12 months, besides losing large sums of money indirectly in the venture. Although never mixing himself up in the turmoil of politics, in a quiet way he has ever extended his wide influence in support of Sir Samuel Griffith and of his political school, and he was of great assistance in obtaining the return of the late Sir Charles Lilley for Fortitude Valley. Twenty-five years ago he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Queensland, and he also possesses the additional distinction of being a Justice of the Peace for Tasmania. When

he had his private residence in Sandgate, he was an alderman for that town. He was the prime mover and initiator of that most important measure which did so much for the improvement of pharmacy in Queensland. We refer to the Pharmacy Act of 1884. He strongly advocated the establishment of the Tramway Co., which was put into existence in 1882, and he was on the first board of directors of that corporation. He has interested himself in many public and philanthropic movements, and was on the board of the hospital, the interests of which institution he furthered in every way in his power. Mr. Ward has been twice married. His first wife was Mary, whom he married in 1854. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. Cutcliffe, whose family is well known in Devon, and by that lady he has issue two sons, C. E. Ward, and J. C. Ward, the former of whom was for some years dispenser in the Brisbane Hospital, and since has carried on business for many years as chemist and dentist in Warwick; the latter was manager of the Laidley branch of the Queensland National Bank for some 10 or 15 years, now being secretary for Thomas's coal mines. His second wife was a niece of, and adopted daughter of Mr. Thorpe Riding, of Bulimba, whom he espoused in 1872, and by this lady he has issue six children. The eldest,

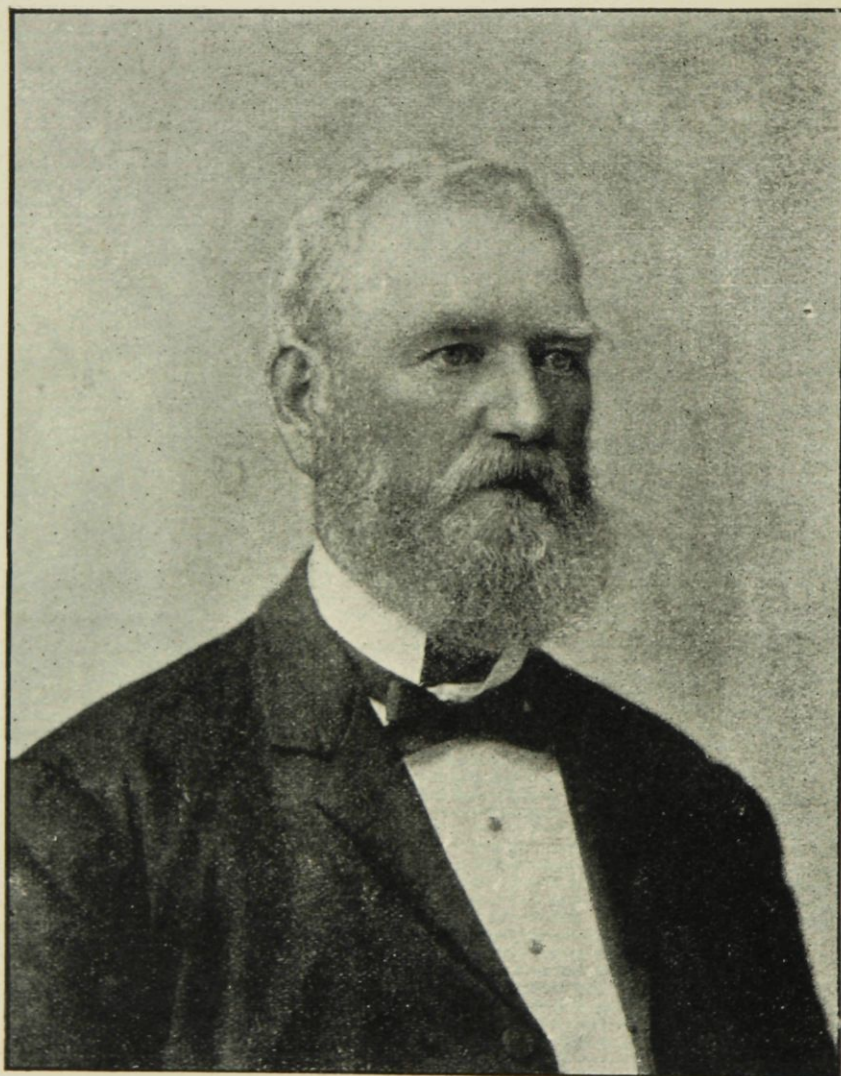
J. W. Ward, most successfully presides over the dentistry department, of which his father has been the pioneer of the business in Brisbane; the second son, C. W. Ward, presiding equally as well over the chemistry and dispensing side. Both of these sons are registered pharmaceutical chemists of Queensland. It is almost unnecessary for the information of Queenslanders to give particulars of Mr. Ward's life in the colony, for he is familiarly known throughout the length and breadth of the land, but we may say that Mr. Ward is one of the original fathers and builders up of the colony of Queensland, in which his power and influence are as extensive as they have been well applied. The many and widely-scattered businesses which he carried on and controlled in years gone by are sufficient proof of his administrative talents and business abilities, and he is still ranked and respected as Queensland's senior and leading chemist. Of courteous and dignified demeanour, personally he is widely popular over the whole of the colony for which he has done so much, and for which he has often sacrificed his personal

conveniences and interests, in the endeavour to obtain for its inhabitants many of those reforms and advantages which Brisbane, and Queensland in general, at present enjoy.

MR. MATTHEW MELLOR, J.P., Ex-M.L.A.

TO speak well of a town is to praise its citizens. Natural advantages are but as clay in the potter's hands. Without man's aid and energy, the riches of the earth would remain hidden, the forests unexplored, and the fields untilld. Thus the prosperous township is a monument to man's enterprise and industry. Too often these monuments are accepted as having grown of their own initiation.

The late-comers on the scene view buildings, roads and citizens, as the inevitable adjuncts of a settlement; they have no thoughts for the heroic efforts or hardships of the pioneers. Thus ungratefulness is born of thoughtlessness. Sometimes, however, it happens that the town is so largely indebted to one man's efforts, that to think of the one is to suggest the other. So it is with Gympie and Mr. Matthew Mellor. He is as much a landmark as the oldest building. And his deeds find witnesses on every side. He was one of the town's foremost pioneers. He assisted in the formation of the town, and took a leading place in the government. Various public institutions owe their existence to his forethought and assistance, and for many years he voiced in Parliament the views and opinions of the Gympie electorate. Matthew Mellor was born in the county of Stafford during the year 1839. After a thorough educational groundwork, such as is afforded by English schools, he commenced the industrial business of life as a farmer. With the example of his own country before him, it was no wonder that Mr. Mellor should see in a new country of boundless area prospective resources equal to those of his own land, and in 1863, then being 24 years of age, he took ship for Australia. After a voyage extending from May to September, he landed in Brisbane, and almost



THE LATE MR. M. MELLOR, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

immediately took up some land in the Logan district. Having been engaged in farming for two years, the timber trade engaged his attention, and pine and cedar took the place of stock and cereals. Some four years thus went by and then came news of the discovery of the Gympie goldfield. The goldfield was proclaimed on the 16th September, 1867, and nine days after Mr. Mellor was on the scene. He began his search for gold in common with the many others whom the yellow metal had attracted. The early days were days of varying fortunes, and Mr. Mellor had his share of ups and downs. Then the faculty of making use of his experience started him in a new line of life. His connection with farming had constituted him a judge of cattle, and his two years on the Logan had given him an idea as to where to look for beasts of the best stamp. He started a butchering business on the field while still maintaining his interest in mining. Of his business successes it is not necessary to speak. A knowledge of the man suffices. He is essentially a man of action—but the action that comes from much thought. There is neither undue impetuous-

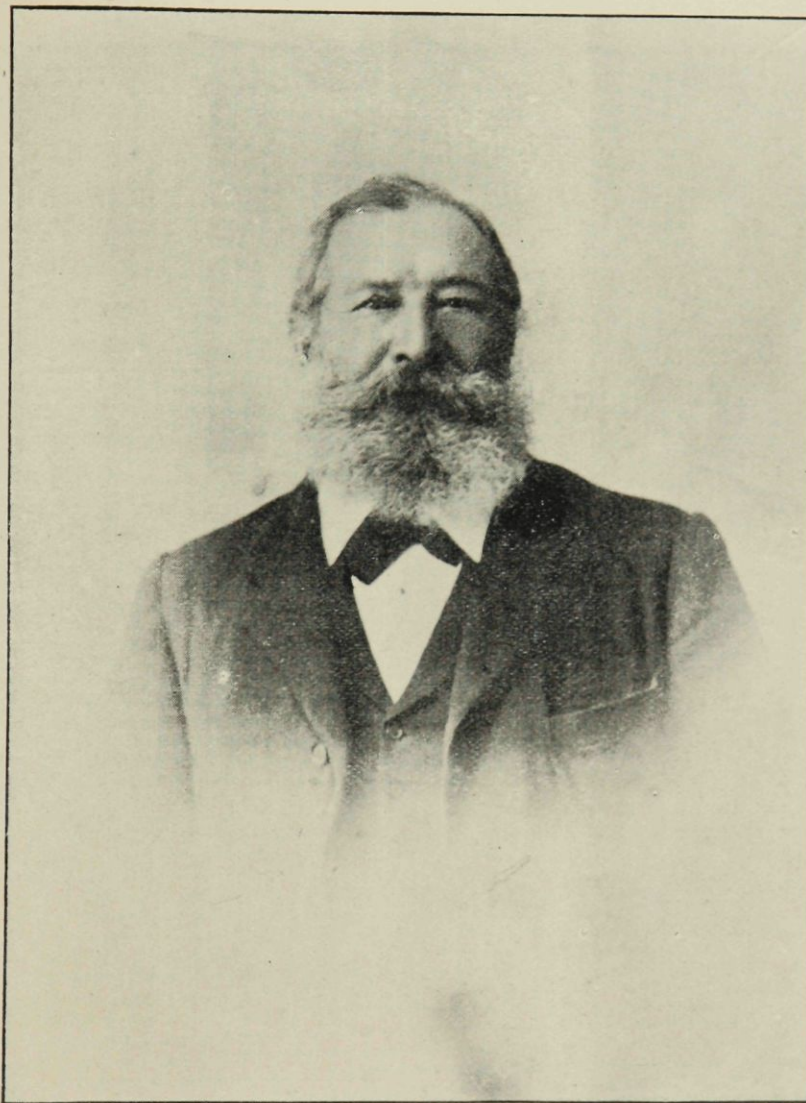
ness, nor any procrastination in his character. His actions and his utterances are alike the outcome of sapient consideration. This, doubtless, weighed with his fellow townsmen in their choice when, on the formation of the municipality of Gympie, Mr. Mellor was elected the first Mayor. This honor has come to him many times since then, and he has had an almost uninterrupted career as alderman. He was the first chairman of the Widgee Divisional Board, and on that body has served his town for years. The hospital was the first public institution of Gympie, and Mr. Mellor was one of the original committee-men. He was one of the founders of the Gas Co., and acted as director for many years. On school committees, his name has constantly figured, and he has been president of the Rifle Club since its formation. In fact, there is not a body having for its objects the public benefit or recreation, that Mr. Mellor has not assisted with his time, advice and money. In 1877 a general request brought him to the platform as a candidate for Parliamentary honours. He was not successful, but his opponent only scored by a very small majority.

At the next election, in 1883, he was returned at the head of the poll for the Wide Bay electorate, and in 1888 for the Gympie electorate, in the Liberal interest. The district benefitted in many ways by his representation. During his tenure of office the drainage of Gympie occupied the attention of the citizens, and Mr. Mellor piloted through the House the measure by which Gympie is safeguarded against the effects of floods. He also sat through the historical stonewall debate—an experience which neither he nor any other member is likely to forget. In 1893 he felt he had done his share in the work of guiding the country's progress, and resolved to devote more of his time to his private affairs. He left behind him a reputation for honesty of purpose and sincerity of argument which is still associated with his name. He was no orator of flowery rhetoric, but a debater of practical common sense, and as such gained an appreciative audience whenever he rose to address the House. His services to district and party are not to be estimated in mere words, and Gympie is fortunate if his place is equally filled by his successors. Mr. Mellor was gazetted a Justice of the Peace in 1874, and still holds that commission. His connection with mining dates uninterruptedly from his first arrival on the field. In nearly every mine on the field he has had an interest, both as shareholder and director. A record of 26 years chairmanship of one company, and such a company as the North Glanmire, speaks eloquently for the confidence in which he is held by investors. Another period of long service is his 20 years' connection with the directorate of the Nicholls. He is a director of many other mines, and is, needless to say, heavily interested in most of the principal mining shows of the district. What he has done for the town has been surpassed by none of his contemporaries, and rarely equalled. To him one points as an indication of the genuine and successful career of the district. Especially is this important where money from other countries is required to advance the industries of the town. Investors seek some guarantee as to the character of the men representative of the place, and to such investors Gympie can cite with confidence the career of Mr. Matthew Mellor.

MR. WILLIAM ELLWORTHY, J.P.

IT is curious how the lives of two men may become irrevocably bound together. Many years ago Mr. Matthew Mellor, a sketch of whose honourable career is given elsewhere, formed the acquaintance of Mr. William Ellworthy, and so interwoven became their lives that it is thought fit to place them side by side in this volume. William Ellworthy was born in Devonshire in 1835, and after he had received an elementary education, he joined his father in agricultural pursuits. His youth was spent on the green fields of Devonshire, and whilst still a young man his father died, leaving him to strike out for himself. Like so many of that good old stock of English farmers, he determined to seek the chances of fortune on the vast untilled areas of Australia; so leaving his home he came to the colonies and landed in Queensland in 1863. He chose the

Logan country as the best field for his native industry, and there, 37 years ago, he met Mr. Mellor, with whom he formed a fast friendship. They took up land together, and entered into a partnership which they have ever since retained. Mr. Ellworthy relates among his adventures in that primeval bush, how he found quarters on his first night in that part of the country with the police, who were camping out with a murderer in their custody. The man was an aboriginal—the notorious "Captain Piper"—and he had just been arrested for taking the life of an unfortunate botanist who had been searching through the wilds of the country for specimens of the palm and fern. Mr. Ellworthy having joined Mr. Mellor, it was decided between them to go in for the timber trade, and the rich growth of cedar in that district was certainly very promising. Unfortunately for them, however, a financial panic arose in the colony about this time, and prices became so low that their work threatened to prove unremunerative. Undaunted in spirit, and full of enterprise, the two friends decided to seek a better market for their cedar, so they chartered steamers at Brisbane, and, loading at Bribie passage, shipped their goods to Melbourne. The exportation of timber paid, and for some years they continued the trade, sending no less than between



MR. WM. ELLWORTHY, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

four and five million feet of timber to the Victorian capital. In 1872 they determined to embark in pastoral pursuits, and purchased a property of nearly 700 acres of leasehold, which is known as Imbil Station. They also acquired additional land about 80 miles from the station called the Dovedale Paddocks, and in a few years they were carrying on grazing operations on a large scale. They have since increased their properties to an aggregate area of some 24,000 acres of freehold, upon which they run 6000 head of cattle. Agriculture has also received their attention, but in a smaller way, and altogether the share which these gentlemen have taken in the development of the country has been very considerable. Mr. Ellworthy has been a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and he was a member of the Widgee Divisional Board for nearly ten years. Unlike his partner, he has never undertaken much in the nature of public duties, but then it is such men as he who by a lifetime of industry, devoted to the work of opening up the country, have done a vast amount of good for Queensland. Mr. Ellworthy and his old friend are

now getting on in years, but they are both hale and hearty, and theirs is perhaps the greatest of all human happiness—to be able to look back upon lives well spent.

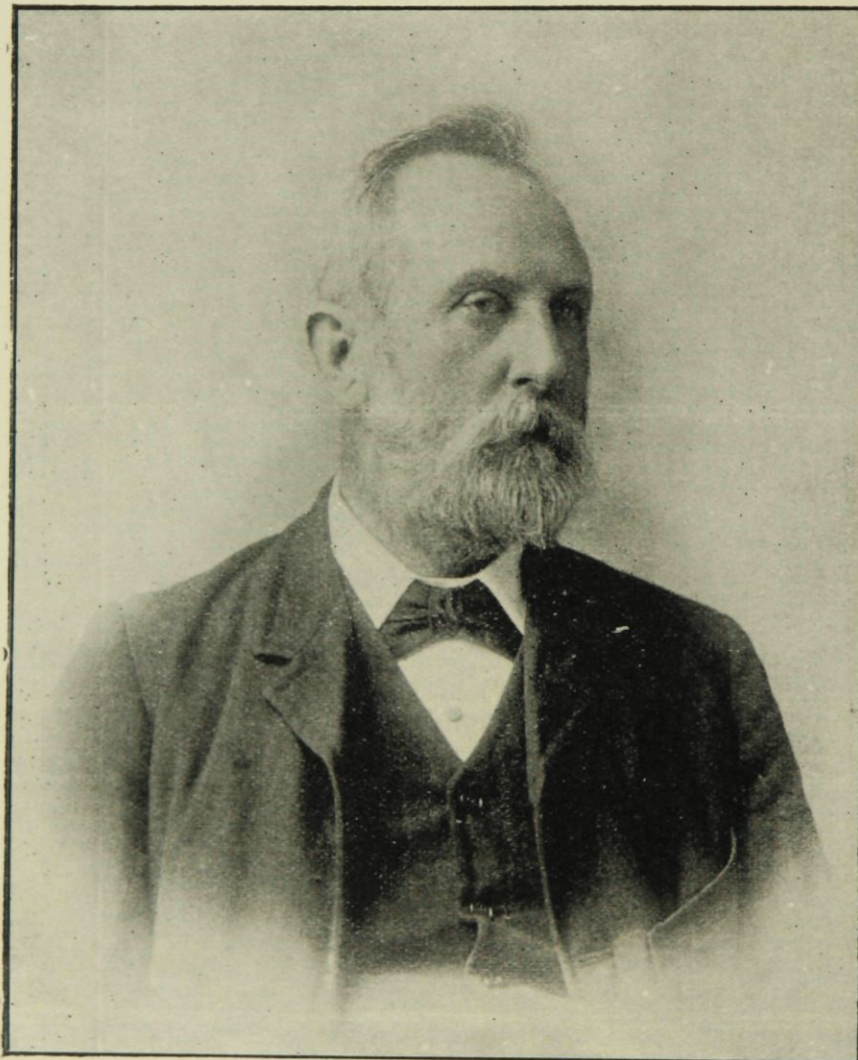
MR. EDWARD BYTHEWAY, J.P.,

EX-MAYOR OF GYMPIE.

TO make a biographical survey of the lives of a country's builders is to map out the means of that country's progress. Thus, biography is in a measure identical with history, and so a country's stability may be reviewed in the characters of its prominent citizens. Let those men pass away unnoticed, and the pioneering work of the land goes with them. There have been greater English monarchs than William I., yet he was the conqueror of England, and it was he who mastered her early difficulties. And as the years roll away in centuries, other kings may win renown, but there will ever remain with Englishmen those feelings of pride when ancestral glory is referred to in the familiar phrase: "He came over with the conqueror." In a smaller way we might thus regard the conquerors of Australian soil. What will posterity say of our pioneers when Australia has taken her place amongst the first nations of the world? They must surely look back upon them with feelings of pride and reverence. A worthy type of pioneer is Mr. Edward Bytheway, of Gympie. He is one of those men, a small though sturdy band, who settled upon Gympie in its infancy, determined to grow with the district. In a small village near Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, Edward Bytheway was born in 1840. He received an elementary education, and leaving school at the age of 12, was employed at a nursery. For some time young Bytheway was engaged in propagating exotic and native plants for sale, but this work did not altogether coincide with his commercial instincts, so in January, 1864, he departed for Australia. The colonies presented a great field for talents such as those possessed by the young Englishman, but he was compelled to start in a humble way. However, a short time after his arrival he set up in Brisbane as a grocer. It was about this time that the world was stirred with reports of the new goldfield at Gympie. Three years later Mr. Bytheway determined to try his fortune on this field of promise, so, retaining his business in the metropolis, he went to Gympie to form a branch there. At this time only eight business licenses had been taken out, the usual thing being to select 66ft. of ground, upon license for which £4 had to be paid per annum. Mr. Bytheway under these conditions took up the site upon which his present extensive premises now stand, and opened up a business for the sale of general merchandise. It may be mentioned incidentally that the land which he purchased so cheaply at that time is now worth at the lowest estimate £10 per foot. Finding the prospects at Gympie such as would require his whole attention to make the best use of them, he gave up his business in Brisbane and determined to settle permanently on the new goldfield. By steady

industry, which is markedly characteristic of the man, Mr. Bytheway gradually extended his business operations until he established himself as a manufacturer and importer on a large scale. When he had secured a firm footing he directed his attention towards mining, and speculating judiciously he prospered. He was a director of the No. 1 North Glanmire in its palmy days, and has acted in the same capacity in connection with the No. 7 Lady Mary, No. 6 North Phoenix, and a host of other mining companies. The excellent work which Mr. Bytheway has rendered to Gympie in connection with the municipality will cause him to be long remembered in that district. He was first elected to the Gympie Council in 1888, and so well did he serve the ratepayers that two years later he was elected to the mayoral chair. For this position he was well adapted by a character of the highest integrity and most genial disposition. At the end of his term as mayor he retired from the council, but was returned again in 1893. Again in 1895 the distinction of the first magistracy was conferred

upon him. The work accomplished by him during his municipal career, which ended with the close of his second term as mayor, has left its impress upon the town and district of Gympie. Amongst many other achievements, he combined with others to keep the scheme for a better water supply constantly before the public, and it was during his term of office as mayor that the erection of the present town hall was commenced. With nearly every movement for the advancement of the district in which he lives, the name of Mr. Bytheway has been associated, and to enumerate all the improvements which have been his special care would be an impossibility in this sketch. He has been a member of the School of Arts and Mines ever since the inception of that institution a quarter of a century ago. He is at present treasurer of the School, and has frequently acted as chairman. He sat on the committee of the Gympie Hospital for over ten years, and was one of those who assisted in the establishment of that worthy institution. With the Gympie Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Society Mr. Bytheway has been prominently identified, and he has served in the capacity of chairman and treasurer of that body. Dairying has also benefitted much by his efforts. If the Gympie district, from an industrial



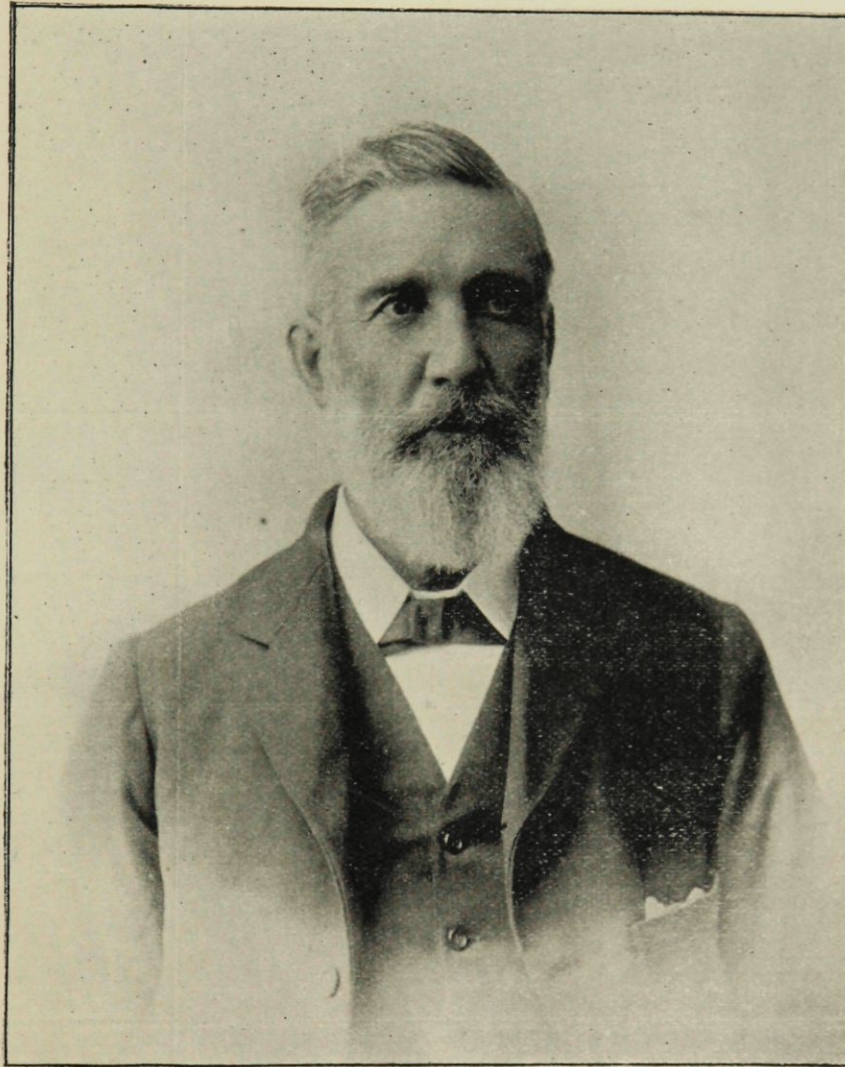
MR. E. BYTHEWAY, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

standpoint, is anything besides mining, it is pastoral. It cannot be called an agricultural centre, because the best land is mostly flooded, although there are some really good patches. Recognising this fact, Mr. Bytheway determined to assist the farming community to make the pastoral industry a more profitable one. With several other prominent gentlemen he therefore inaugurated the movement for the establishment of a butter factory. The project proved highly successful, and he was elected chairman of what is now a prosperous factory. Among many positions of trust, Mr. Bytheway is returning-officer for the Gympie electorate, succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson in that position in 1896, and he is also chairman of the Gympie Gas Co. Like Mr. Matthew Mellor, with whom he has worked hand in hand for many years, Mr. Bytheway has been concerned in every undertaking having for its object the improved condition of the people of Gympie. He is a shrewd man of business, and has a large fund of sound common sense.

MR. WILLIAM TALLOCK CHIPPINDALL, J.P.

THE mother colony of the Australias has given to her offshoots many notable sons, who have made their mark in varied walks of life, but chiefly in pioneering work. Such men inherited from their sires the love of adventure, and being sound in limb and healthy in body, they were admirably adapted for the trying tasks that invariably awaited them. Penetrating the wilds of the primeval forest and scrub, and the solitude of the desert, those men took civilization along with them, and paved the way for generations yet unborn. Bathurst in N.S.W. can claim the honour of having raised many such men, who were no doubt stimulated to action by the heroic and splendid deeds of those noble-minded patriots, Wentworth, Blaxland, and Lawson—deeds that will be for ever enshrined on the Austral scroll of fame. From such a grand stock came William Tallock Chippindall. Born in the "city of the plains," as Bathurst is often called, on September 20, 1846, his father (who was for upwards of 40 years governor of the Bathurst Gaol) placed him at an early age under the tuition of Mr. William Farrant, and he afterwards went to the scholastic establishment of the Rev. H. A. Palmer at Sofala. After quitting his studies, young Chippindall, who had developed a strong taste for agricultural pursuits, succeeded his brother in the management of his father's farm of 800 acres, situated about 2½ miles from Bathurst, remaining there for a period of seven years. Having a fervent desire to carve out a way for himself, and being attracted by the favorable opportunities which were presented for settlement in the infant colony of Queensland, young Chippindall went to Brisbane, and accepted the position of manager of Yandina station, which he successfully filled for six years. He then took up a selection of 640 acres on Bunya Creek, which he named "The Grange," and subsequently increased the area to 4000 acres. There he carried on farming operations, producing large quantities of hay, maize, potatoes, &c. His industry and thoroughness had their rewards, as he was always sure of a good market for his products in Gympie. In fact, up to 1888, he had sent more produce to that centre than was grown by all the rest of the farmers within a radius of twenty-five miles. He also grazed between 500 and 600 head of cattle, and bred a very superior class of draught horses, but this branch of his enterprise demanded a larger area, so he took up 10,000 acres of grazing country on Boonara run, known as the Kinboombi country, about 55 miles from Gympie. During the disastrous floods of 1890 and 1893 he lost about 500 head of cattle and 10,000 bushels of maize. He then sold the Boonara property to Mr. O. C. Flemish. In 1897 he also disposed of "The Grange," after a residence there of 28 years, and removed to Gympie, where he now resides in a handsome and comfortable residence. For a period of 19 years Mr. Chippindall represented No. 3 subdivision of the Widgee Divisional Board, during nine of which he filled the chair. He was only called upon to contest two elections, when on each occasion he gained substantial majorities over his opponents, thus evidencing his popularity. After serving as a member for five years, he was presented with a handsome gold medal. While a member of this body, he was also



MR. W. T. CHIPPINDALL, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

a representative on the Kilkivan Divisional Board for two years, and upon retiring was tendered a champagne supper by his brother members. His departure from "The Grange" was an event that was keenly regretted by his numerous friends and neighbours, to whom he had, by his upright and manly conduct, become greatly endeared. But he was not allowed to sever his connection from the district without some manifestation of esteem. Accordingly, at the annual exhibition of the Gympie Agricultural, Pastoral and Mining Association, he was presented with a handsome address, a purse of sovereigns, and a brooch for his wife. The address, which is beautifully engrossed on white satin, reads as follows:—"To William Tallock Chippindall, Esq., chairman of the Widgee Divisional Board. Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned farmers and residents of Imbil, Bunya Creek, and Lagoon Pocket, and the ratepayers of No. 3 subdivision of Widgee, beg to tender you our highest esteem and our best thanks in appreciation of your valuable services in connection with the Divisional

Board for over 17 years, and also for your untiring labours in support of the provisional schools. Upon your departure we desire to express our sincere regret for the loss of our chief citizen and true friend. We beg to assure you of our best wishes for the future prosperity of yourself and family. We are, dear sir, yours sincerely —M. Mellor, Wm Ellworthy, Isaac Butler, Henry Hutchins, Matthew Bath, R. Stephens, O. Tincknell, Meyers and Sons, W. J. E. North, Denis Hartnett, E. Butler, J. Jorgensen, Thomas Sproules, Thomas Busby, and others." At the time of writing, Mr. Chippindall is still an active member of the Widgee Divisional Board. For several years Mr. Chippindall was a very successful breeder of draught stock, which he exhibited at the annual shows of the Gympie, Maryborough and Wide Bay and Burnett Pastoral and Agricultural Societies. For the excellence of his stock he has been awarded no less than five silver cups, a handsome tea and coffee service, and two gold and 15 silver medals. He was one of the promoters of the Gympie Agricultural, Pastoral and Mining Association, and has been an active member of that body since its inception 20 years ago, during which he has been vice-president for several years. He took an active part in the extension of the railway from Brisbane to Gympie, and has in various other directions

evinced a keen desire to do all in his power to further the interests of the town and district with which he has been so long and honourably connected. Mr. Chippindall was hon. secretary to the Bunya Creek Provisional School for 19 years. He has always taken a deep interest in the education of children, and annually presents a number of prizes to pupils attending the Gympie schools. At the People's Convention held in Bathurst during November, 1896, Mr. Chippindall, together with Mr. John Flood, were appointed delegates from the Gympie district. He had not visited his native city for 31 years, and he then renewed his acquaintance with many friends of his boyhood who are now old men. He has always taken a delight in various kinds of athletic sports, and is a prominent member of the Gympie Turf Club. In 1883 Mr. Chippindall was gazetted a Justice of the Peace for the colony of Queensland. When Sir Horace Tozer resigned his seat for the Wide Bay constituency, upon assuming the post of Agent-General, Mr. Chippindall contested the election and was only defeated by a few votes. Mr. Chippindall, who is

handsome and splendid specimen of Australian manhood, stands 6ft. in height. He has always led an active and abstemious life, and as a result has scarcely known a day's illness. He and his good wife have reared a family of 13—eight boys and five girls, all of whom are living. His eldest son is in business as a chemist at Bundaberg; his second son is in a branch of the Bank of New South Wales in North Queensland; his third son is on a station in the same quarter; and his two other sons are engaged in mining pursuits. He belongs to a class of men who are the salt of the earth, and in a young country like Queensland they are indispensable.

DR. ROBERT THOMPSON,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D.,
M.B., AND B.S.

THE science of optics, if it may be properly so called, is the name given to that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the nature and properties of light, of the changes which it suffers either in its qualities or in its course when transmitted through bodies, when reflected from their surface or when passing near them; of structure of the eye, and of the laws of vision; and of the construction of those instruments in which light is the chief agent. The early history of optics, like that of all the sciences cultivated in ancient times, is involved in much obscurity. At the present day the study of the anatomy of the human eye, and of the diseases and malformations to which it is subject, forms one of the most deeply interesting, as it is also one of the most important branches of the science of modern medicine. Dr. Robt. Thompson, the well-known Queensland ophthalmic surgeon, was born in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, on the 18th day of October, 1863. He received his early education at the Sydney Grammar School, afterwards becoming a student at the Sydney University. Intended as he was for the medical profession, his parents considered that that end would be best served by an attendance at the London hospitals, and in pursuance of this Mr. Thompson was at a comparatively early age despatched to the British Metropolis, and was duly entered as a student at the famous and historic hospital known as "Guys," in the year 1881. His progress in that, England's leading medical school, was so rapid that he easily found time to devote himself to that ophthalmological research and study, the particular opportunity for which was afforded to him by the numerous ophthalmic hospitals, the fine libraries, and the large concentration of population in London. Nor was he slow to avail himself of these favourable chances. Recognising that the ever-widening field of medical knowledge called loudly for specialists, and that in that direction lay the road to success, he threw himself heart and soul into that arduous, delicate, and highly technical branch of his profession, in which he has since so distinguished himself. Notwithstanding this, his general medical studies were in no wise neglected, and he quickly possessed himself of the best and most solid degrees that his colleges could confer

upon him. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and shortly afterwards a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, also of London (two of the most substantial degrees that a doctor may hold), and in addition, he is Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine (the latter title perhaps better known as M.D.), and is also Bachelor of Surgery, of Durham University, England. During the whole of this time, whilst achieving in the London College and hospitals that general knowledge and experience which go to make a first-class general practitioner, he was giving his most persistent attention to his favourite study. Notwithstanding the keen competition which a huge city like London brings forward, he gradually won his way onward till his talents and successes compelled recognition, and before he left England to return to his native colonies, he had conferred upon him, as a distinguished mark of his ability and successes, an honorary membership of the Royal Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, which honour, it may be

properly mentioned here, is possessed by no other doctor in Queensland. After a period of over eight years of unremitting work in the hospitals and medical colleges of the Old Country, the subject of this biographical notice, in the year 1890, arrived in the colony of Queensland, and established himself in practice in Brisbane, purely as a specialist in the treatment of the diseases and malformations of the eye. His modern, painstaking, and scientific methods of treatment soon earned for him success. He received the appointment of Ophthalmic Surgeon for the Ipswich Hospital, Queensland, as also does he hold the post of Ophthalmic Surgeon for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Asylum of the same colony, and is now one of the leading eye specialists of Australasia. Notwithstanding all his studies and the large claims they must have over his leisure time, Dr. Thompson is a great athlete. When at the Sydney Grammar School, for five years he held the highest batting average, and also whilst a student at Guy's he held the highest batting average at that institution for a period of four years. Afterwards, whilst at Durham University, England, he maintained his superiority with the bat, for the records of the college show that for the two years of his stay there, he was the foremost defender of the wickets at that ancient university; and it may be fittingly



DR. ROBERT THOMPSON.

Photo. by Poulsen.

mentioned here that Dr. Thompson has frequently played in county cricket matches in England. He is a member of the Brisbane Golf Club, the principal golf club of Queensland; he is also golf champion of Queensland. In music Dr. Thompson has always taken a considerable interest. He comes of a musical family, his two sisters possessing the rather unique record of both being Associates of the Royal Academy of Music, London, whilst he himself is Honorary Representative and Secretary for Queensland for the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music of London. On the 17th day of July, 1895, Dr. Thompson married Mabel, the second daughter of the Hon. W. O. Hodgkinson, and has issue by his wife one daughter. Dr. Thompson resides at Dalkeith House, Wharf-street, Brisbane, where are also his consulting rooms. He is a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Queensland Club. He is decidedly a popular man, and his unruffled temper, his unvarying courtesy and unaffected manner, have won for him the esteem of all who sufficiently know him. He has already made his mark in the colony professionally, and the peculiar skill and care with

which he conducts those delicate and intricate operations, so often necessary in connection with diseases of the eye, leave little doubt as to the position which he will hold in the near future amongst the ophthalmic surgeons on this side of the equator.

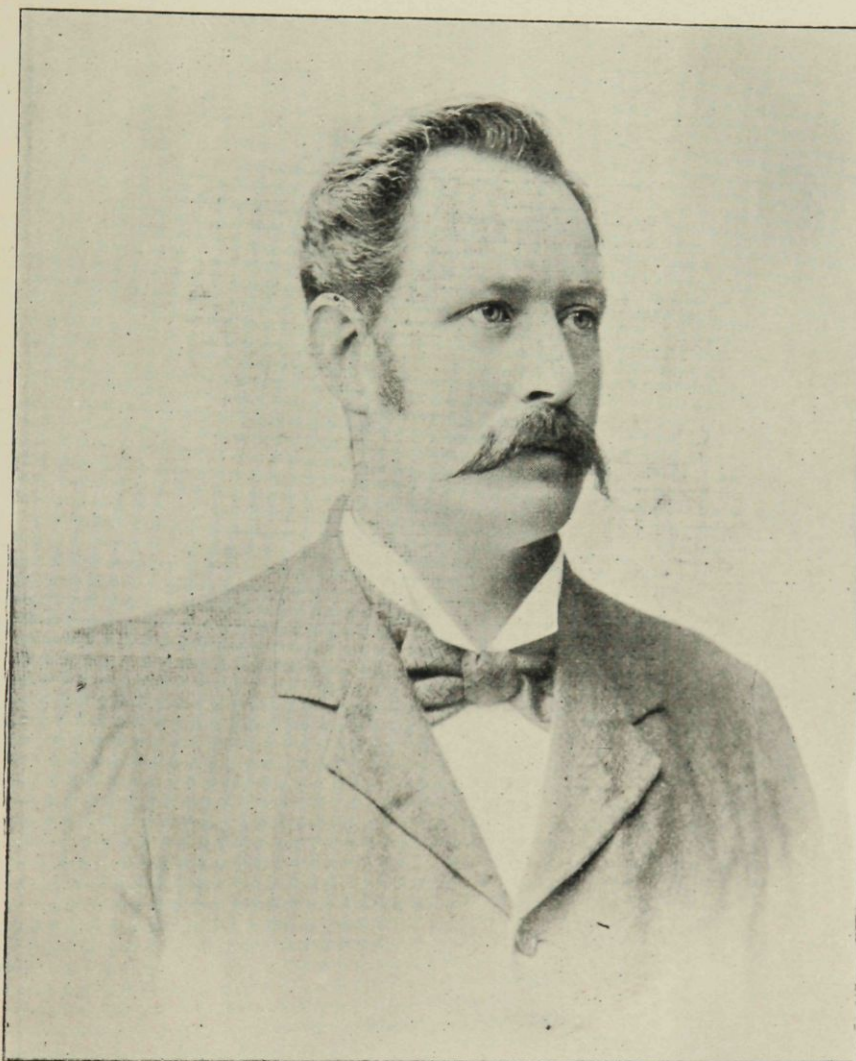
MR. ALFRED ERNEST MCCREEDY, J.P.,

EX-MAYOR OF TOWNSVILLE.

IT is from a practical mind that everything of material good comes, and to the character of no man is this so important an adjunct as to the administrative head of a rising municipality. The reason is obvious. It is to a municipal government that a community looks for all its immediate requirements, and to administer them with promptness and efficiency and sound practical knowledge is indispensable. We often find a municipal body lost in a maze of technicalities, and unable to extricate itself without the assistance of those who possess the knowledge which it lacks. With one in the mayoral chair, however, who is capable of grasping a situation, and directing his councillors through it, municipal body is not only more useful, but it attains a higher prestige. It is safe to say that no centre of Queensland has had for its mayor a man more suitable in the direction we have indicated than Mr. A. E. McCreedy, J.P., whose photograph appears on this page. From the County of Down, in the North of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1863, came Mr. McCreedy. When he had received a useful education at the Model School, Newtownards, he went over to England to obtain a training at engineering and general millwrighting, and then, attracted by the growing prosperity of the colonies, he came out to Australia. Landing in Queensland, he received the appointment of manager of a sawmill belonging to Mr. S. Johnson, of Bundaberg, and he remained there for about four years. Then the Mount Perry copper mines were reopened, and the Eidsvold goldfield broke out, so Mr. McCreedy started a sawmill at Gin Gin, and remained there a number of years. Five years later, there being a good demand in the Southern colonies for cedar and other Northern woods, particularly for railway purposes, Mr. McCreedy commenced operations on the Bloomfield River, close to Cooktown, with the object of opening up a trade in this direction. Finding however that it was not the success which he had anticipated, he eventually sold the business to Messrs. Johnson, Shaw and Co., and in some time about 1891 he went to Townsville, where he opened a timber yard. There he prospered, and was soon able to put up a large plant of machinery for saw-milling purposes, and to increase the business so as to include building and contracting. These are but a few solid facts concerning the business career of Mr. McCreedy, but they do not tell of the wonderful energy and perseverance which he displayed in modelling his fortunes. The man who enters upon the field of his career, and by the power of a mighty arm clears away the difficulties which confront him, so that he might sow deeply into the furrows of fortune, knowledge and experience, deserves to reap a golden harvest. Mr. McCreedy was that man. He sought by

sheer honest endeavour to rise above his fellow-men, and with no other weapons but industry and courage, to achieve a place of power among them. A worthy ambition is generally worthily fulfilled. Mr. McCreedy had not been long in Townsville before he was recognised as one who, by his sound practical knowledge, his keen insight into public affairs, his fine tact and ready judgment, combined with an administrative faculty of no mean order, made him eminently suited to take a place in the local governing body. In 1896 he was elected to the Municipal Council as representative of the west ward of the city, and he beat his opponent so badly that he had to forfeit the deposit money. This display of confidence in Mr. McCreedy's ability was most substantially confirmed at the municipal election of 1898, when he was returned unopposed for the same ward, and was elected mayor by the largest majority on record in the annals of municipal government in Townsville. Of 12 aldermen, only one voted against his election, and the verdict of the other eleven has been

since justified by Mr. McCreedy in a term of useful work. Of the works which have been carried out during his occupancy of the mayoral chair, we may mention a few of the most important. In order to supply sufficient metal for the making and preparation of roads (in which department Mr. McCreedy has been particularly active), a stone crusher with a 10 h.p. portable engine has been permanently fixed at the huge stone quarry in Townsville, and the work of metalling roads can now be done at half the former cost. At the time of the establishment of a Harbour Board, a dispute occurred between that body and the municipal council as to the value of the frontages. The question was taken to arbitration before Mr. Justice Chubb, who decided that the municipal council should receive more than twice the amount offered by the board. In this important case Mr. McCreedy, with two other aldermen, represented the interests of the ratepayers, and he did so in a manner which deserved the utmost credit. When he first took office the affairs of the council showed business which had been standing over since 1896, whilst a great deal had been carried over from 1897. Mr. McCreedy set to work to wipe off all these matters, and no better example of his extraordinary push could be furnished than the fact that he succeeded in doing so within eight months



MR. A. E. MCCREEDY, J.P.

after taking office whilst attending with unswerving regularity to current business. The Municipal Loan Bill, which had been passed the previous year, had not given satisfaction, and the council, under the guidance of Mr. McCreedy, obtained its repeal. They then approached the Government to advance £26,000 for the purpose of erecting a block of buildings on the Market Reserve, which they estimated to return from £50 to £60 a week in rental alone. The buildings were also intended to furnish the council with more handsome and commodious chambers, and to be something of which the town might be proud. The Government advanced £5,000 to put in the foundations, and the remainder was received by the council as the work progressed. With the increasing population of the town the water supply was found inadequate, and Mr. McCreedy submitted a wonderfully ingenious scheme to obtain a supply from Mount Elliott by means of gravitation. By those who could appreciate the scientific ingenuity of his proposals, the scheme was declared a remarkably good one, but, unfortunately, he was not properly backed up, and it fell through.

He thereupon set to work to improve the supply by means of wells and pumping machinery, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Mr. McCreedy is Worshipful Master of the St. Andrew's Lodge, S.C., and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter; he is also chairman of the Fire Brigade Board, vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and a member of the Licensing Bench. On the 29th November, 1887, Mr. McCreedy married Miss Edith Maude Gladwell, the eldest daughter of Mr. W. F. Gladwell, of Mabbro Plantations, Bundaberg. Mr. McCreedy has gained the respect of the whole community in which he lives, and in this his wife fully shares. He well merits the success which he has attained, and as he is just in the prime of life and full of vigour, it is impossible to say what yet lies before him. Certain it is though that his future will be brilliant if favoured by circumstances, for he is a man whose intellectual endowments and shrewd practical mind must win for him a high place in the social, political, and commercial spheres of life.

MR. T. B. BEARUP, J.P.

AMONG Queensland gold-fields, Charters Towers stands clear as by far the most important, whether in output or in modern advancement. For this position both town and colony have to thank a small band of persistent and energetic workers, foremost amongst whom is Mr. T. B. Bearup. Thomas Balmer Bearup is a Scotchman. The rugged vigour of his features, the broad shoulders and brawny muscles, the determined countenance, all speak for "Caledonia stern and wild." He was born near Kelso, in 1844. At local schools, and afterwards at Edinburgh and London, he received the groundwork of his education. In 1863, when 19 years of age, Mr. Bearup set sail for Victoria. On landing in Melbourne, Mr. Bearup immediately proceeded to the diggings, and engaged in mining pursuits. What varied callings he adopted in the four years that followed may be gauged by the practical experience he acquired. To this end he refused no chance which offered of experiencing some new phase of mining life. In September, 1867, the goldfield of Gympie, in Queensland, was proclaimed, and Mr. Bearup was among those who early journeyed thither. At first he was content to try his luck with the others in the search for gold, but soon his natural bent towards engineering caused him to forsake the cradle and the rocker for something much more intricate and complicated. He became intimately connected with the first mining machinery erected on the field, and from then till '73, when he journeyed to Charters Towers, he was occupied directing the erection and working of batteries or managing claims, among them being the Caledonian United Crushing Mills and the Caledonian Prospecting Claim. In 1873, Mr. Bearup accepted an offer to take entire control of the One and All Mill at Charters Towers, and that appointment commenced an intimate connection with the field and its progress that has lasted for 24 years. During these years, the Towers has advanced from a rude mining township to the position of the leading goldfield of the colony, and one of Queensland's most important towns. How much Mr. Bearup has had to do with his advance it would be difficult to compute. His name is indissolubly

bound to that of the town, and the cyanide process owes, and its introduction on the field is due to his persistent advocacy. Batteries have been erected and shafts sunk under his directions that have materially assisted towards the fame of the goldfield. Some details may fitly be given of such a career. His first management, that of the One and All Mill, had 16 stampers, with one large and one small Berdan pan. He also took over the Fairy Rosamond Mill for St. Andrew Warde. The outfit included one Berdan and one Wheeler's pan, and was then considered representative of the best of mining machinery. The marvellous improvement effected since then is evidenced by the fact that one-third of the stone at present crushed is ground to dust at less cost than was entailed by the primitive methods in vogue at the One and All 20 years before. The constant supervision necessary in carrying out his various duties, the worries consequent on the ignorance of the men of modern ideas and inventions introduced by him, the ceaseless changing of the

stampers, and other minor evils induced Mr. Bearup to relinquish mining for a while in search of a quieter and more peaceful occupation. For the ensuing 18 months he was a squatter. He purchased a cattle run in the Kennedy district, and settled down to the management of it himself. The change, however, was too complete. The rest and quiet which had seemed so necessary some months before became irksome and unbearable to his active and inquiring nature, and soon Mr. Bearup was back again on the Towers. He again resumed the management of various mills and claims. The successes which attended his efforts induced further commissions. Mr. Richard Craven placed unreservedly in Mr. Bearup's hands the entire management of the Craven's Caledonia Claim and the Enterprise Mill. Under Mr. Bearup's direction the Enterprise was worked by two systems—by the ordinary crushing plant, and by Huntingdon mills. Mr. Bearup was the first to introduce the Huntingdon system into Queensland fields. Then came the important appointment as general manager of the Brilliant, a claim which under his fostering guidance has paid upwards of £400,000 to shareholders. He was also chairman of the board of directors for many years.

He floated the Brilliant

Extended, and supervised the sinking of the shaft to 2,300 feet. This was the greatest undertaking in the shape of outlay of capital without return that Queensland can boast of. In connection with this claim also Mr. Bearup put up another record. Working at such a depth, with but one shaft, the ventilation was naturally defective. Mr. Bearup studied the subject with a view to its mastery, and finally imported from Scotland an eight-foot Cupell ventilating fan. This importation proved an immense success. The fan was capable of producing a draught of 33,000 cubic feet a minute—amply sufficient for the requirements of the mine. The Brilliant Extended was actually the first gold mine in Australia equipped with such ventilating appliance. Shortly after returning from his squatting experience, Mr. Bearup had, with Mr. E. J. Metcalfe, of Toowoomba, as a partner, erected the Prudence Crushing Mill and the Prudence Foundry. From the foundry afterwards came a large proportion of the machinery used on the field. The Prudence Mill was, when Mr. Bearup sold it, the best equipped mill in Australia. Into the Prudence were introduced the



MR. T. B. BEARUP, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

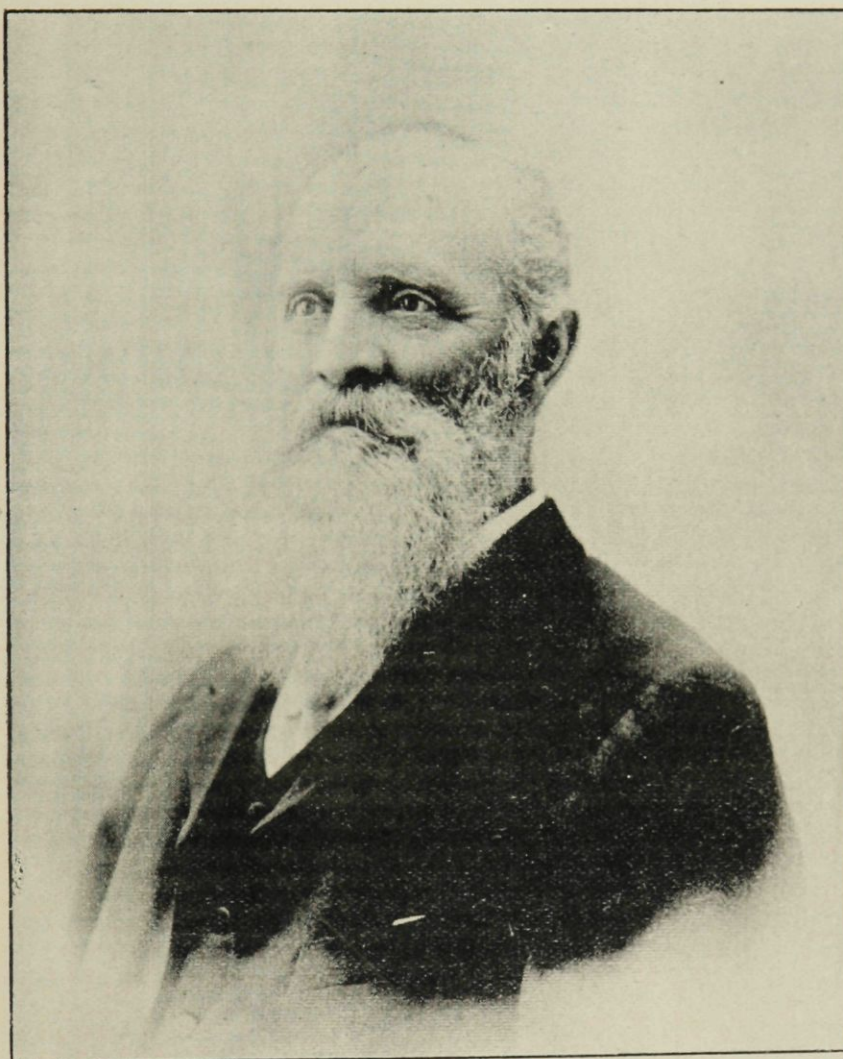
newest inventions and latest labor saving ideas, combined with many improvements emanating from Mr. Bearup's own fertile mind. A detailed description would prove too complicated for the lay mind. This much may be said. Gravity has been harnessed and compelled to assist in the schemes of man. From the moment it enters the feed boxes, to its issue as tailings, the golden quartz works its own way through stamper boxes, over plates, through concentrators, entirely by the action of gravity. The saving effected by this is considerable. There is also another side to the question. It is only by the exercise of ingenuity such as that possessed by Mr. Bearup, that the cost of reduction of gold from quartz can be cheapened, so as to admit of working low-grade ores. Eloquent testimony to the efficiency of the Prudence Mill is borne by the fact that the Brilliant and St. George never once left it. All the stone of the mine was crushed at the Prudence, and eventually the directors of the mine purchased the mill for £20,000. Mr. Bearup's share in the mill's success is, of course, well known on the Towers.

A very pleasing tribute to his efforts on behalf of the town is in his possession in the shape of an illuminated address from all the leading residents, at the top of the address being a photo. of the Prudence Mill—typical of Mr. Bearup's life-work. In the formation of the Brilliant and St. George Co., Mr. Bearup took a prominent part. He had been chairman in three of the original companies forming the George, and a director of the third. Naturally he had a hand in directing the fortunes of the Brilliant and St. George. He still retains immense interests in the district, including two station properties, Thyro and Lauderdale, within 60 miles of the Towers. With Mr. Inch and the late Mr. W. L. Davies, Mr. Bearup formed the Charters Towers Stock Exchange, and was, and still is, a prominent member of that institution. He was an early member of the local Divisional Board, served on the Hospital Committee, and supported the hospital with his purse. Municipal and parliamentary honors he declined, as he had a sufficiency of occupation in his numerous business interests. He was a prominent member of the Jockey Club, serving as steward and committee man. His magpie jacket is as well known as it is popular, for Mr. Bearup is fond of a good horse and races for sport alone.

In 1898, Mr. Bearup found his health giving way under the strain of work. As general manager, he considered it his duty to descend underground for a personal inspection of the mines. The heat of the fumes and noxious gases ultimately affected his lungs and general constitution, so much so that he regretfully determined to resign from active management entirely. To remain idle was contrary to his nature. He has settled in Sydney as a stock and share broker, with a seat on the Sydney Exchange, and an office in the Exchange building. Mr. Bearup's thorough converse with the mining affairs of Queensland render him an authority to would-be investors in that colony. Mr. Bearup's personality is an impressive one. He conveys the idea of strength, decision, and will power. There is a confidence in his every action, and a certainty in his words. In addition, there is the knowledge born of experience. One feels that here is a man who has made his own position in life, and he is essentially a man who commands respect.

MR. WILLIAM SUTHERS, J.P.,

EX-MAYOR OF GYMPIE.



MR. WM. SUTHERS, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

THE mining field presents boundless opportunities to the man of enterprise. Every new discovery of gold means fortune to many, but not necessarily success. There are many instances of lives which, darkened for years by the clouds of misfortune, have suddenly been illuminated by a meteoric ray of prosperity—a transient streak of luck which passes away, because the man has not the qualities to retain it. There are many men born to succeed under any circumstances; there are a greater number who could not be successful even if the opportunities came their way. The individual is common who has seen better days; he is rare who looks back only upon worse. The reason is simply that whereas the chance of fortune may easily come to a man, it does not bring with it the gifts of Nature to enable him to make the best use of it. The biographies of great men usually tell of fine traits of character developed at an early age, which have been applied to a set purpose to succeed upon certain defined lines, and it is seldom that we find men who, lacking a true ambition and careless of the future, have left their names to posterity. Thus even the miner, who works with pick and shovel in search of gold, will be permanently successful if in the first place he takes the tide at the flood, and if, in the second, he follows it along a true and steady course. The residents of Gympie have, in Mr. William Suthers, J.P., an example of what a working miner can achieve. Mr. Suthers has had his trials like every man, and his opportunities have not been exceptional; yet he has lived to be twice Mayor of Gympie, where for a number of years he toiled as an ordinary miner. A native of Yorkshire, where he was born in 1840, Mr. Suthers faced the world at an early age, experiencing all the hardships of the man who sets out to court success with honesty and industry as his only attendants. He followed various occupations, and when still a young man, was attracted to the colonies. Coming to Queensland, he went first into the timber trade, but when Gympie broke out, he joined the rush, and was one of the many thousands who flocked

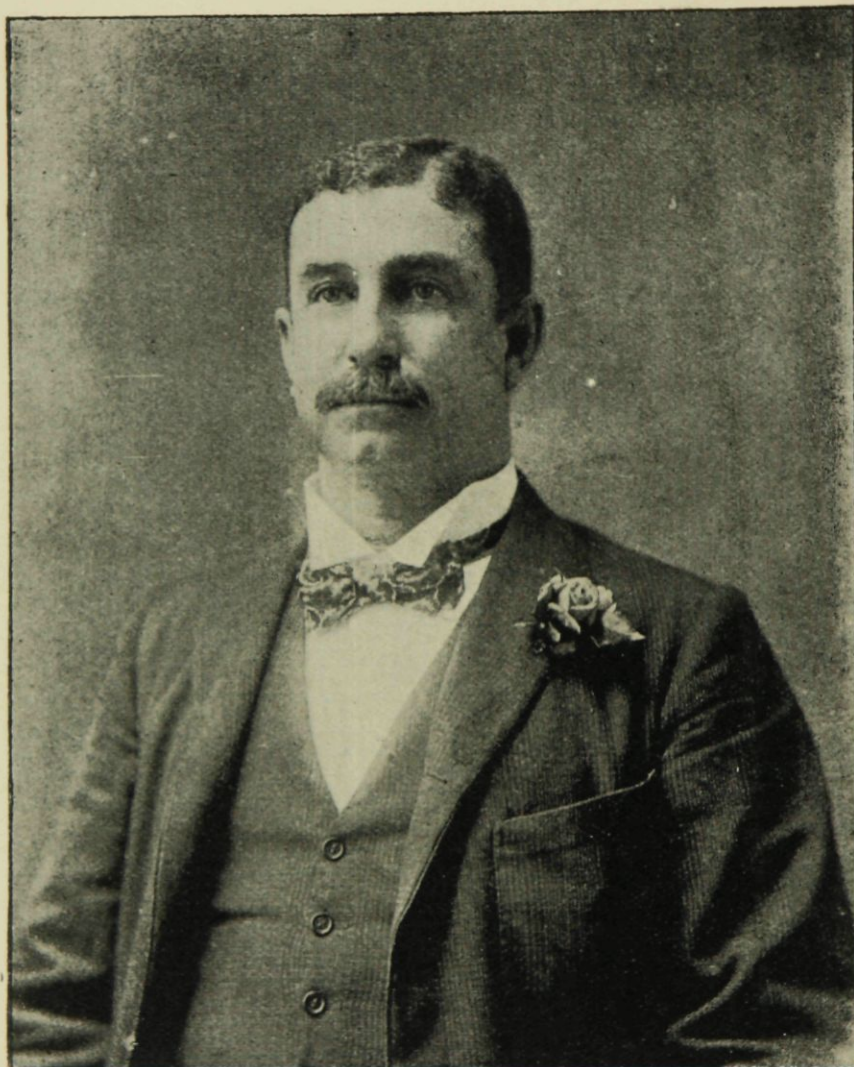
thither, fevered with the thirst for gold. Few of that host of early settlers have lived to become men of position. Mr. Suthers has done so, but only by hard work, perseverance, and integrity of purpose. When he came upon the Gympie field it was but a primitive settlement, a tented township in its infancy. Now it is a large and thriving centre, with a settled population of about 15,000 people. It is possessed of all the advantages of a sound municipality, and ranks as one of the best governed and most prosperous towns in the colony. Mr. Suthers is one of those who have done much to make it such. Having by stern endeavour improved his position in the district, he took the keenest interest in its affairs, and there have been few movements for the benefit of the town in recent years with which he has not been identified. During a residence in the Gympie district, extending over a period of 30 years, the name of Mr. Suthers has been identified with nothing but what has been in the interests of his fellow-townsmen. In 1892, he stood for the Municipal Council, and was elected. The district gained much by his

accession to that body, and the appreciation of his services was shown by his election to the Mayoral chair in 1895, a post which he held for two successive years. As Mayor, Mr. Suthers did honor to the town, and whilst preserving the dignity of the office, he gave, wherever it was deserved, his sympathy and assistance to those in misfortune. He is not a man whom success has spoiled, and has always a kindly smile and sympathetic ear for those less fortunate than himself. Mr. Suthers has considerable interests in many of the leading mines, and is a director of the Oriental and Glanmire Co., the Wilmot Extended Mining Company, the No. 1 South Oriental, the East Oriental and Glanmire, and the No. 1 North Victory, amongst others. For some years, Mr. Suthers has been a Justice of the Peace, for which distinction he has shown himself adapted by a thorough sense of duty and honorable motives in all his undertakings. He was on the committee of the Gympie Hospital, for the advancement of which he has rendered valuable services. Though nearly 60 years of age, Mr. Suthers is hale and hearty. He was never an idle man, and even now, after a career of hard work, he still labors for the good of the district where he has made his home. It is to be hoped by all who know him that he has still many years of life and prosperity before him.

MR. J. N. PARKES, J.P.,

STOCK, STATION, AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT,
TOWNSVILLE.

IT is astonishing, considering the youth of the colony of Queensland, how many of her sons have attained to positions of prominence in numerous professional and commercial walks in life. These men inherit all the best traditions of the race which has peopled Canada, Australia, South Africa, the United States, and other quarters of the globe. By their indomitable energy and ability, they have been singled out as leaders in every movement that makes for social and commercial progress. A notable example in the thorny paths of commerce is Mr. John Newport Parkes, J.P., stock, station, and general commission agent, Flinders street, Townsville, who may be justly regarded as one of the chief pioneers of that growing centre. John Newport Parkes was born at Ipswich, Queensland, on September 19, 1859. He was sent, at an early age, to St. Mary's Roman Catholic school, Ipswich, and, accompanying his parents to Townsville, in 1870, he continued his education there. He commenced the battle of life by entering a merchant's office in Townsville, and after remaining there for about six months, he found employment with a solicitor. In 1877, upon the death of his father, he started business on his own account as stock, station, and general commission agent, which he has carried on ever since with unqualified success. Notwithstanding that the exigencies of his business have demanded a deal of his attention, he has devoted a considerable time to municipal and other local institutions, and has always been foremost in any movement which had for its object the social improvement of the citizens. He was first elected an alderman for the municipality in 1883, and became mayor in 1889. During



MR. J. N. PARKES, J.P.

the term of his mayoralty, the corporation baths were built on the Strand, and £10,000 was borrowed from the Government for the formation of streets, and generally improving the municipality. When Mr. Parkes arrived in Townsville in 1870, a mere lad, the population of Townsville had not reached 1000. Since then the sleepy township has risen to a bustling city of importance, with a population of 15,000 souls, and is the centre of an immense pastoral and mining district. There are few men who have taken such a keen and an active interest in local affairs as Mr. Parkes. In 1881, he assisted to inaugurate the Townsville Pastoral and Agricultural Society, and became its first secretary, a position which he has occupied continuously ever since. He has been secretary to the trustees of the Townsville cemetery for upwards of 20 years. He was secretary to the Townsville hospital for seven years, and upon retiring from the position, on account of pressure of business, he was immediately elected

a member of the committee, and after holding office continuously for five years, he was unanimously elected president, which post he held until 1897, when he retired. His connection with the hospital extended over 20 years, during which he was an indefatigable worker, and his severance from the institution caused very general regret. From his youth he has always taken a lively interest in athletic sports, especially cricket. He was one of the originators of the Townsville Muff Cricket Club, which is mainly composed of the professional and mercantile classes. There are some good players in the club who play a game every Saturday in the off, or cool, season. Soon after his election as an alderman, in 1883, when he was only 24 years of age, he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace of Queensland, being the youngest man in the colony who has ever had this honor conferred upon him. Mr. Parkes has always taken a great interest in educational matters, and is a trustee of the Townsville Grammar School. Mr. Parkes represents the following institutions in Townsville:—Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited; National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand; Mutual Life Association of Australasia; Union Trustee Company of

Australia, Limited (Scottish); Metropolitan Life Assurance Company (accident department); and Australasian Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited. He is also honorary correspondent at Townsville for the Royal Insurance Society. He possesses many social attributes, which make him a most desirable citizen, and he has the reputation for commercial probity, which few men in older communities can lay claim to. There is no citizen of Townsville, who is more respected by his fellows for sterling qualities, than Mr. Parkes, who is just the stamp of a man that is absolutely essential in a young country like Queensland, and it is to be hoped that he may long be spared to devote his great energies and abilities in the further development, and in the service of his native country.

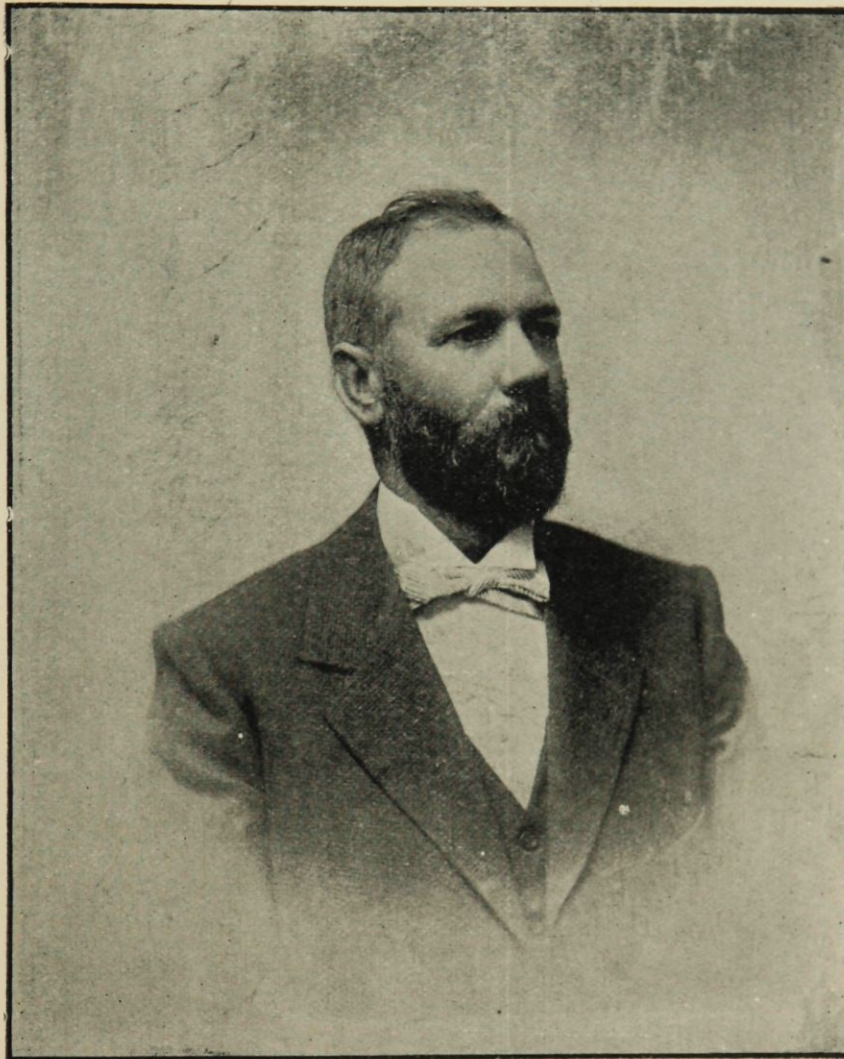
MR. FRANCIS MILLICAN, J.P.,

POLICE MAGISTRATE AND WARDEN, MOUNT MORGAN.

THOUGH Emerson has told us that "knowledge is power," and he is corroborated by Scripture (which might perhaps be regarded as a higher authority), it is doubtful if the aphorism may be accepted in the strictest sense. For knowledge is worthless, if unaccompanied by the energy to act upon it. The Greeks were probably nearer the truth, when they said that right actions were preceded by right thoughts. This has a greater and truer applicability to those in authority over us. As the world grows older we are becoming less and less tied to the niceties of the law, and right and common sense are more and more the guides to justice. Nowhere can this be noticed so distinctly as in our mining communities. The law of the land certainly holds sway, but it is subjugated, to a very great extent, to the common sense of the local administrator. Where mining matters are in dispute, the warden is the supreme judge, and his decision is pontifical—since it is always final. Queensland has been fortunate in the men who have wielded the destinies of the goldfields. They live in the memories of the miners as men of right and justice. Perhaps no other gold mine in the world has excited such general wonder and curiosity as Mount Morgan. To a great extent the mine overshadows the district, which is in itself important. Over this district Mr. Francis Millican at present rules as police magistrate and warden. He has had experience on many important fields, and for three years he has sat in judgment on Mount Morgan's judicial and mining affairs. Mr. Millican is a North Country man, having been born in Northumberland in 1851. There is a deliberateness of speech and sureness of action about him which is characteristic of his birth-place. It seems a product of the soil. And Mr. Millican is a true son of the country. He comes of a family of yeoman farmers, the strong bulwark of the English race. Mr. Millican spent his childhood on the farm, and attended a private school, presided over by the Rev. George Monkhouse. After completing his course of studies, Francis Millican had to apply his energies to work at home. His father having died when Francis was but a youngster, Mrs. Millican had been accustomed to manage the farm affairs, but now her son's help lightened the load on her shoulders. For some years Mr. Millican continued in his direction of the old homestead, and then entered the employ of Messrs. Bulckow, Vaughan and Co., of Durham, iron manufacturers. The succeeding years found Mr. Millican still with the Durham firm, in which he held a responsible position, when, in 1885, he determined to come out to Queensland. His brother, Mr. Joe Millican, was already in the colony, and had achieved signal success on Charters Towers as a mining director and general manager. Mr. Francis Millican, with his wife and child, landed at Townsville, and proceeded to Charters Towers. He was at once impressed with the importance of a practical experience of mining. With this end in view he started mining, and continued this work for about two years. In 1887, Mr. Millican was appointed by the Government as assistant clerk of petty sessions for Charters Towers. He gained a

knowledge of official routine, which was of service to him, when, in 1888, he was transferred to the important Herberton district as mining registrar. The Herberton district is of great area, and the registrar's duties are many and various. Mr. Millican remained there till 1892, when he took up the duties of mining registrar in Gympie, the second largest field of the colony. In Gympie Mr. Millican remained till the year 1895, when he was appointed police magistrate and warden. An idea has gained currency in outside circles that the Mount Morgan gold mine is the only mine in the district. It has been so persistently written of as a mountain of gold, apparently the result of an eruption from the earth's bowels, that few credit the existence of a large gold-bearing area round the great Mount itself. The Mount Morgan district, over which Mr. Millican exercises jurisdiction, has an area of 314½ square miles. In this area are 52 mines, from which the warden has returns. Outside the great parent mine there are many small ones, all intent on picking up one of the lodes which run

through the mountain. Prospecting work in these claims is being carried on with vigour, and a great deal of capital is being spent, both by local men and outside investors, who are confident of proving the existence of payable lodes outside the Mount itself. Mr. Millican has to preserve an even measure of justice towards these prospecting claims. They are to be encouraged as far as possible, but the law must not be broken. It is in these cases, more than in matters connected with mines on an established paying basis, that the judicial mind of the warden has to be exercised. His is an almost autocratic power, since the Minister of Mines acts almost entirely on his suggestions, and rarely, if ever, interferes with his decisions. The warden's word is thus practically final. Some miles away, about seven as the crow flies, is the Crocodile district, now part of Mount Morgan. Here are situated Mount Usher, the Golden Cave, the United Bros., and other claims. Some claims, like the Golden Cave, have proved of great value to their owners, and are already paying dividends; others are in the prospecting stage. At Moomera copper has been found, and large areas of ground have been taken up by syndicates, with the idea of flotation on the London market. When Moomera is in working



MR. F. MILLICAN, J.P.

order, and the Mount Morgan North or Light of Day have proved the existence in their properties of the Mt. Morgan lodes, then Mr. Francis Millican will be warden of the most important mining district in Queensland. Mr. Millican has always taken an active interest in social matters. Thus, he was a member of the committees of the school of arts at Herberton and Gympie, and occupies a similar position in his present district. He is president of the Mount Morgan hospital, and also of the local lawn tennis association. Though not holding any official position, he frequently acts as judge at local race meetings; and his co-operation in social and athletic events is sought by the residents generally. Of even temperament and receptive mind, Mr. Millican seems an ideal administrator. He is not impulsive or emotional, but steady, restrained, and careful in opinion, giving evidence of a strong and self-contained mind. His police-court work is not too extensive, for the town is enviably free from crime. It is however as warden that Mr. Millican is most prominent, not only locally, but generally throughout Queensland.

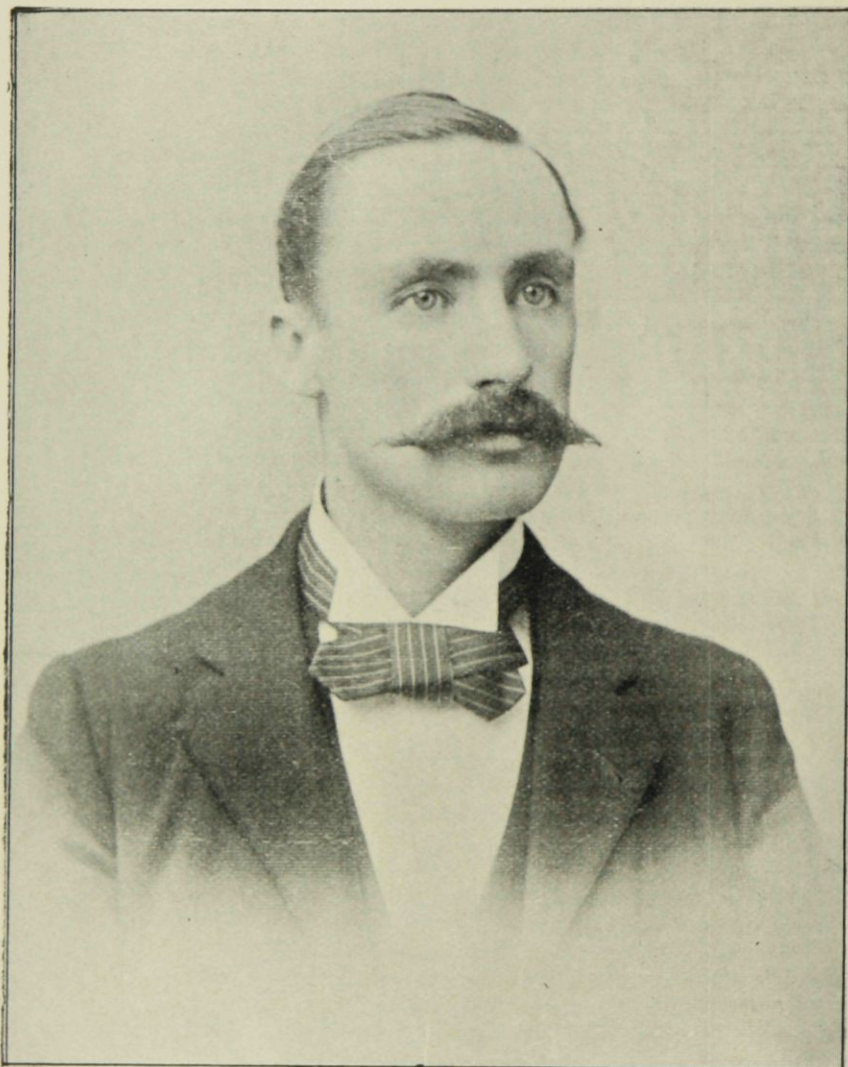
MR. FREDERICK ALEXANDER HUET.

THE art of dentistry is extremely difficult to acquire, and comprehends in itself processes appertaining to several branches of science. It would, however, be more justly termed a science than an art, for its proper study requires a close acquaintance with several branches of medicine, and in addition requires an exact knowledge of many of the physical sciences, not comprised within the curriculum of the ordinary medical practitioner. As so many distressing ailments, and indeed fatal diseases, on analysis are found to originate in an imperfect mastication of food, we cannot over-estimate the importance of the skilful ordination, adjustment, and substitution of the machinery designed by Nature for that purpose. Indeed, the duties of the dental surgeon are at times of serious import, and it is not too much to say that many lives have been saved, and a still greater number prolonged, through the skilful treatment of diseased teeth, and through the instrumentality of the aid afforded by artificial ones. At the present time throughout all the civilised world, the dental surgeon takes rank with the ordinary surgeon, and is looked upon as a specialist who has devoted the whole of his time and attention to that branch of surgical science which appertains to the teeth; in much the same way as the ordinary doctor who has made a special study of the eye is considered a specialist in that direction. As an instance of the importance of a proper care of the teeth, it may be mentioned here that a dental surgeon is appointed to all schools under the control of the London School Board, it being found that such a practice is conducive to the physical as well as to the educational well-being of the scholars. It may however be safely hazarded that a complete knowledge of dental surgery entails upon its votary a lengthier course of study and far more experimental work than is required for the general practitioner of medicine. It may also be stated that in no special-istic branch of that science is such extraordinary headway being made as is there in dentistry. As the months fly on, discovery upon discovery of proved practical utility in dental surgery is announced, and it behoves the dentist to keep himself in complete accord with the practice

in all the large centres of civilisation in Europe and America, so as to be ready to adopt himself and to personally experiment with those inventions and modern methods and appliances which seem of probable advantage to the science in general and to his patients in particular. Mr. Frederick Alexander Huet, the subject of this biographical notice, has been intimately connected with the study and practice of dentistry nearly the whole of his life. He was early initiated into the practical detail of the profession, for his father was a celebrated dentist, holding important honours and appointments, and carrying on an extensive business. His son, of whom we now write, was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, 33 years ago. As a child he received his initial education under a governess, but afterwards was despatched to the educational establishment of Dr. Adams, of Victoria Park, Manchester, and on termination of a portion of his education here, he completed his scholastic training at the Seymour Grove College, Old Trafford, in the same city. He then returned to his native town, and duly served his articles with his father, during which term he took every

advantage that presented itself of perfecting himself in dental surgery and all that appertained thereto. At this time Mr. Huet had some thought of entering the world of commerce, for he spent a period of no less than three years in the office of a London merchant, after which time he struck out in a new direction and migrated to Queensland, and for a time in that colony turned his attention to electrical experiments, which experience was destined to be of no little service to him later on in connection with the manipulation of the electrical apparatus incident to a dental practice. He stayed, however, only 15 months in the colony, when feeling sure that an excellent opportunity presented itself in Queensland for the establishment of an up-to-date dental business, he returned to England and induced his father to come to Queensland and commence business here. This his father did, but Mr. Huet, jun., remained on in London, for the purpose of completing his professional education at the London National Dental Hospital. His career, whilst at this establishment, was one of eminent

success. He studied all the various branches of science likely to be of service to him hereafter in the course of his business. He paid more than ordinary attention to materia medica, comparative anatomy, histology, physiology, anatomy, chemistry, metallurgy, and many other subjects, the enumeration of which space forbids. His talents and industry were soon recognised by the authorities, and he was appointed house surgeon and demonstrator in gold fillings at the before-mentioned London National Dental Hospital. In the latter capacity, as demonstrator in connection with the proper use of gold in dentistry, he inculcated this difficult art amongst hundreds of students, and as may be justly argued, he gained no inconsiderable facility and experience in this particular department of his profession. We next find the subject of our notice in Brisbane in partnership with his father, under the style of Huet and Son. He was fresh from one of the first dental hospitals of the world, and had brought with him all the latest knowledge, methods, and appliances known to science, either for the amelioration of pain in dental surgery, or for the preservation or substitution of teeth. The firm immediately sprang into prominence, and soon established itself as one of the most important in the colony. The next incident in the partnership was the retirement



MR. F. A. HUET.

Photo. by Poulson.

of Mr. Huet, sen., who commenced business in Rockhampton, leaving Mr. Huet, jun., with the business in Brisbane. The practice, however, suffered no loss of clientele. Mr. Huet has worked strenuously for the whole cause of dental surgery, by his efforts to bring into existence an Act of Parliament governing and controlling the profession. In this he has had the able assistance of Mr. Bell, M.L.A., but the obstacles have been many, and there appears but little chance for the introduction of the bill otherwise than a public measure. Mr. Huet is vice-president of the Dental Association of Queensland. He takes especial care to keep his consulting and operating rooms supplied with all that is newest and most useful in dental surgery, and he himself keeps continually in touch with all the modern literature, theories, and experiments in connection with his profession both in England and America. His administration of anæsthetics is characterised by the most novel and improved appliances used in that connection, and his use of electricity in the sub-cutaneous injection of cocaine and eucaine has proved of special advantage. In the work room

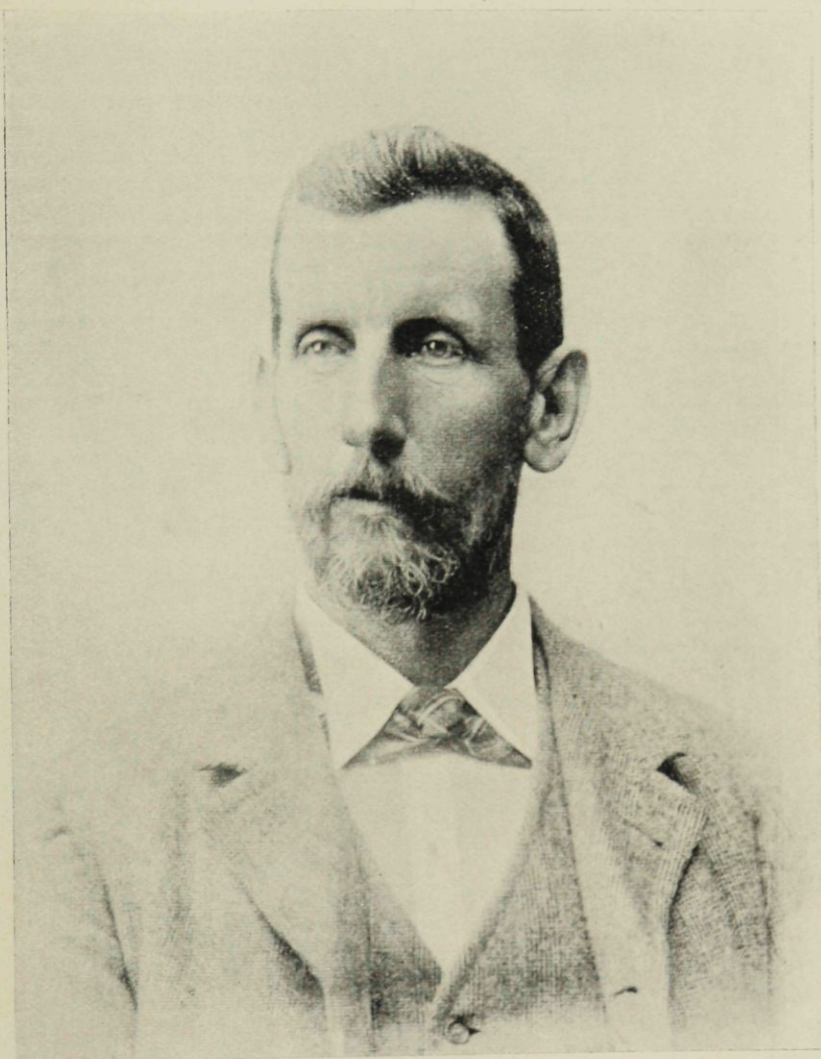
everything is of the most modern and improved type. The gold plate work is done by a hydraulic suager, and the continuous gum work, as it is technically called, is of a very fine order. Mr. Huet possesses also appliances for the manufacture of artificial teeth of any shade or colour, for which purpose he is the introducer and sole possessor of a highly ingenious high fusion furnace. As may be imagined, it having been his business to teach it, he is a specialist in gold filling. Mr. Huet is one of the leading dentists of the colony. He has won his way to this distinction in a very rapid manner. He practises his business as a profession, and not as a mere means of making money. He is still a young man, and is the fortunate possessor of an exceptional presence and address. He is a striking figure in Brisbane society, and is very popular amongst all classes of people who may happen to be brought into connection with him. He creates a favourable impression even upon the casual observer, and is generally esteemed. His private residence is the Hamilton, Riverview Terrace, Brisbane. He married on the 15th day of August, 1894, Lea, the eldest daughter of Wm Nicholson, Esq., of Enoggera, at one time an officer in the celebrated Black Ball line of vessels, and by this lady he has issue two daughters of the ages of 4 years and 9 months respectively.

MR. DAVID WM. LAING.

HERE is no occupation which needs more efficient generalship than the management of a mine. It too frequently happens in Australia that a property with really payable resources fails on account of the incompetency of the man in charge. A well-regulated mine requires the exercise of quite as much discipline as an ocean liner, for there are many shoals to avoid, and to get off the prescribed course will often mean disaster. David William Laing represents the finest type of a mine manager which the gold-fields of Australia possess. His work has been of such importance that it places him as a contributor to the general welfare, and as such he deserves a place in this volume. Born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1847, Mr. Laing was taken to Scotland at the age of seven years, and received a primary education at Fifeshire. He left school when very young, and for a time followed various occupations in the mother country, turning his hand to anything to make the proverbial honest living. He was only a boy when he came to Australia with his parents, it being sometime in the year 1862 when he landed in Brisbane. There was a distinctive character in the lad, however, which marked him out above his fellow-workmen. Obtaining a post in the Roads and Bridges Department of this colony, he soon became recognised as one who was born rather to command than to obey, and it is remarkable as showing the capability of the man, that before he was 17 years of age, he was placed in charge of a large gang who were engaged on the erection of a bridge. In addition to a strong will, Mr. Laing has shown himself a keen student of character, and there are few men who can so correctly judge the stamina and capacity of a labourer as he can. Early in 1868 he went to Gympie, where alluvial mining, usual on an infant field, was being carried on by the large crowd of miners who had formed the rush there. Mr. Laing set earnestly to

work on the new field, and in a few years, observation and study made him well acquainted with the intricacies of gold mining. He was soon regarded as an expert, so exceptional was his faculty for achieving knowledge, and in 1872, before the advent of limited liability companies, he was looked upon by the shareholders as the leader of the No. 1 North California mine, which formed the stepping stone to a successful career. Some of the crushings from this mine were phenomenal, one yielding no less than 100 ozs. to the ton, another 65 ozs., and other results almost as wonderful were achieved. The influential mining companies which were subsequently floated to develop the Gympie field, came to regard Mr. Laing as one of the most reliable managers in the district. During the Ellen Harkins boom in Gympie, a local company was formed to work the ground known as the South Ellen Harkins Leasehold, which was situated on the old bed of the Mary River. In order to sink a shaft to go through the bed of the river, Mr. Laing devised a scheme for the consideration of

his directors, whereby a shaft could be sunk with less expense than by the ordinary methods then in vogue on Gympie, viz., the use of clay to stop the inflow of water while sinking operations were being proceeded with. Mr. Laing proceeded to introduce concrete instead, and the innovation was so startling that it was pronounced by experienced miners to be wholly impracticable. Nevertheless, Mr. Laing proceeded with the work, and happily proved its practicability, to the delight of his directors and the inhabitants of the field generally. The entire cost of the work only amounted to £8 10s. per foot, which included the placing in the shaft, while sinking operations were being proceeded with, of a large Blake pump. The saving thereby effected was considerable. His services were in great demand, and amongst the many properties of which he was given control were the South Glanmire and Monkland mine, the South New Zealand, and the No. 5 North Phoenix, which are well and favourably known to mining speculators. When he took charge of the South Glanmire and Monkland mine, that company was burdened with a large overdraft, but before he was long in charge, the whole amount was paid off. A similar encumbrance was upon the No. 5 North Phoenix when he took control. The company asked him to report on the property, and



MR. D. W. LAING.

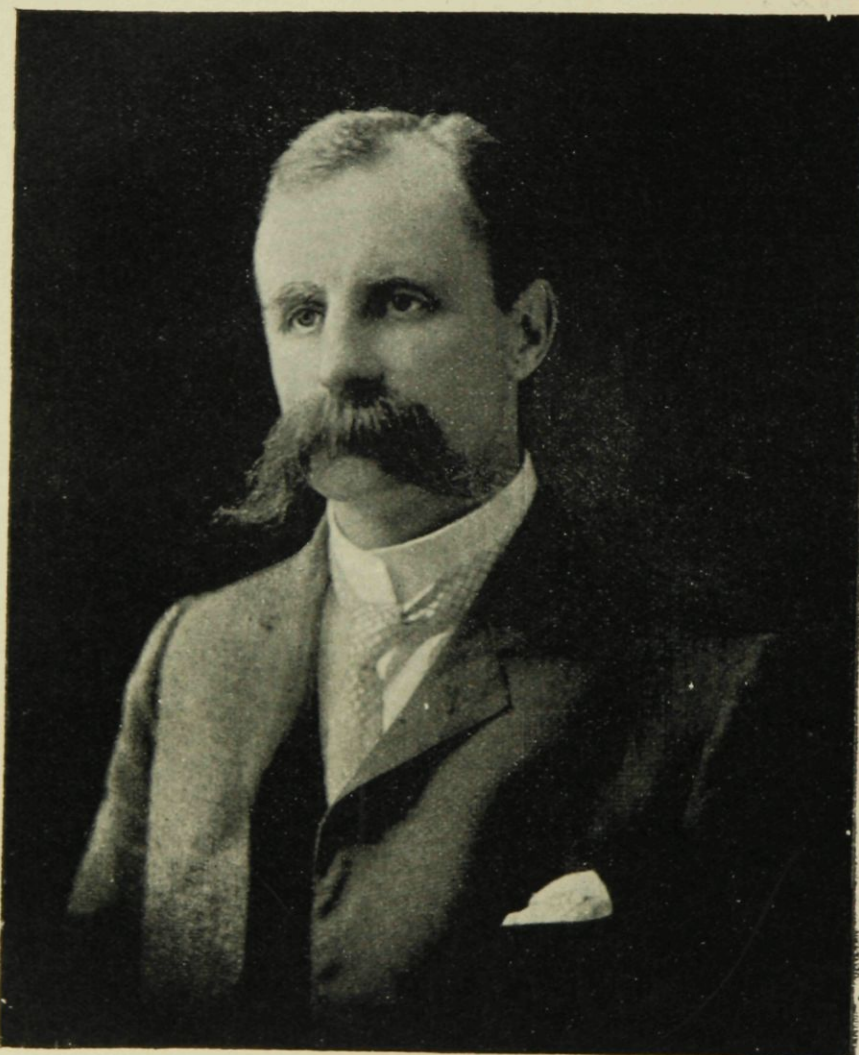
Photo. by Poulsen.

the report that he submitted was adopted with such good results that the overdraft was liquidated, and the company paid dividends. On the 25th March, 1897, Mr. Laing was appointed manager of the Scottish Gympie Gold Mines, Ltd., which had been successfully floated in Scotland by Mr. Matthew Laird. When he took command of this property, the shaft had been sunk to a depth of 1480ft., and a cross-cut was driven West 69ft. He proceeded with the cross-cut, and at 145ft., the first gold-bearing leader was cut. About 45ft. from that leader, a big lode, 16ft. wide, and carrying payable stone, was found, and the company immediately started crushing with twenty head of stampers. The results were astonishing, and experts freely expressed their surprise at the immense amount of work which Mr. Laing had done in such a short space of time. The mine became a notable one, and Mr. Laing was instructed to crush for six weeks for a cake of gold which the Government desired to send to the Paris Exhibition of this year. From one of the early crushings, 1006 tons yielded 881 ozs. 19 dwts. of smelted gold, and the eyes of speculators were naturally turned towards

the mine as an exceptionally promising one. The company determined to make the working plant commensurate with its prospects, and 160 men were placed under Mr. Laing to erect a battery of 70 head, in addition to the underground works, and the erection of an extensive winding plant. Mr. Laing's services have in all these works proved invaluable to the Scottish Gympie Gold Mines, Ltd., and he has himself greatly profited by the extraordinary success of the mine. Mr. Laing has been for many years a prominent Freemason, having occupied many important offices. He is now a past officer of the District Grand Lodge of Queensland, and he has been elected a member of the Board of General Purposes,—a position which no other man working on the field has held. Mr. Laing has always held the confidence of his employers. He is "a plain, blunt man," but is generous and kindly disposed, and his character might be appropriately described by the phrase, "a rough diamond."

DR. F. H. V. VOSS, F.R.C.S.,

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICER
AND HEALTH OFFICER AT
ROCKHAMPTON.



DR. VOSS.

It is extremely fortunate that in the tropical and sub-tropical climates of Queensland, the noble profession of medicine is worthily represented. In each large centre of the colony, there are to be found disciples of Æsculapius who are as skilful and as highly diplomaed as any in the world. In addition to their professional ability, they are invariably gifted with more than the ordinary modicum of common sense, and are thus eminently qualified to take an active part in all matters which make for the welfare of the community. Dr. Francis Henry Vivian Voss, F.R.C.S., England, Government medical officer, and health officer at Rockhampton, is one of the foremost surgeons in Queensland, and is therefore deserving of a place in this work. Born in London on August 9, 1860, he went at an early age to the Church of England Grammar School at Hackney. Afterwards, he was entered at the London Hospital Medical School, taking membership of the College of Surgeons in 1882, and fellowship in 1885. The day after he attained his majority he took the diploma of L.S.A., London. Subsequently, he held the position of house surgeon and house physician to the London Hospital, under Surgeons Hutchinson and Treves, and several other resident appointments. He was then appointed resident medical officer to the Whitechapel Infirmary, which contains the enormous number of 900 beds. After filling that position for about 12 months, he decided to woo Dame Fortune in Queensland, and arrived in Brisbane towards the end of 1885. He had not long been in that city when he was offered and accepted the position of Government medical officer and health officer at Bowen. In the discharge of those onerous duties, he gave complete satisfaction to the public and the Government, and in the beginning of 1887 he was appointed to similar positions at Rockhampton, a more important and more populous centre. Shortly after his appointment to the latter position, Dr. Voss erected a commodious residence and surgery

in Bolsover-street. The surgery is the largest in Southern Queensland, and it is replete with all the latest instruments and appliances known to surgical science. In addition, it contains a comprehensive library of all the best-known medical authorities. Dr. Voss's practice increased so rapidly that in 1893, his friend, Dr. Hawkes, of England, joined him, and in 1897, Dr. Davidson, of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh and Glasgow, formed what is known as the "medical triumvirate" of Rockhampton. Drs. Voss, Hawkes and Davidson have two private hospitals for the careful treatment and nursing of their invalid patients, one of which is situated in West-street and the other on Athelstane Range. They have also a dispensary, where their prescriptions are made up by experienced chemists. Dr. Voss, from the position which he occupies, of course evinces a special interest in the sanitary arrangements of the city, which, in his opinion, are somewhat defective. In 1893, broke out the severest epidemic of measles that had ever been chronicled in the history of

Rockhampton, and, as nearly everyone suffered from the disease, it was only subdued after much difficulty and patience. There is no doubt that the municipality was to an extent responsible for this outbreak, and it is to be hoped there will not be a recurrence of that or any other epidemic. The following quotation from a report of Mr. O. W. Wight to the Common Council of Detroit (U.S.A.), should be pondered over by every alderman, councillor and citizen, not only of Queensland, but Australia:—"The soil where man dwells is sacred, and it is sanitary sacrilege to pollute it. He who fouls the air that he breathes himself, or the water that he drinks, or the food that he eats, is a barbarian who might learn wisdom from the cat, or decency from any swine not demoralised by contact with man. He who fouls the air that another must breathe, or the food that another must eat, or the water that another must drink, is a criminal, to be classed with those who maim and kill." The foregoing contains so much sound wisdom that comment upon it is quite needless. The late Mr. Birnie, an eminent Melbourne assayer, very truthfully observed:—"The average Australian is, without doubt, his own greatest enemy, from a health point of view. If he would only become an

apostle of Hygeia, he would enjoy a very great immunity from disease, and possibly, a long and happy existence. Health has two children—beauty and strength—whose best nurse is cleanliness or purity. In 1892, Dr. Voss was appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the colony, the appointment being an extremely popular one. He is surgeon-captain in the Queensland Defence Force, and is also in command of the Rockhampton branch of the Ambulance Corps. He is also vice-president of the Rockhampton Jockey Club and a member of various athletic clubs, in which he takes as much interest as the exigencies of his profession will allow. He is married and has four children. Dr. Voss is an extremely busy man, but he is very fond of his profession, and therein lies his success. Being of a genial disposition and extremely kind and attentive towards his patients, he is a popular favourite and is greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

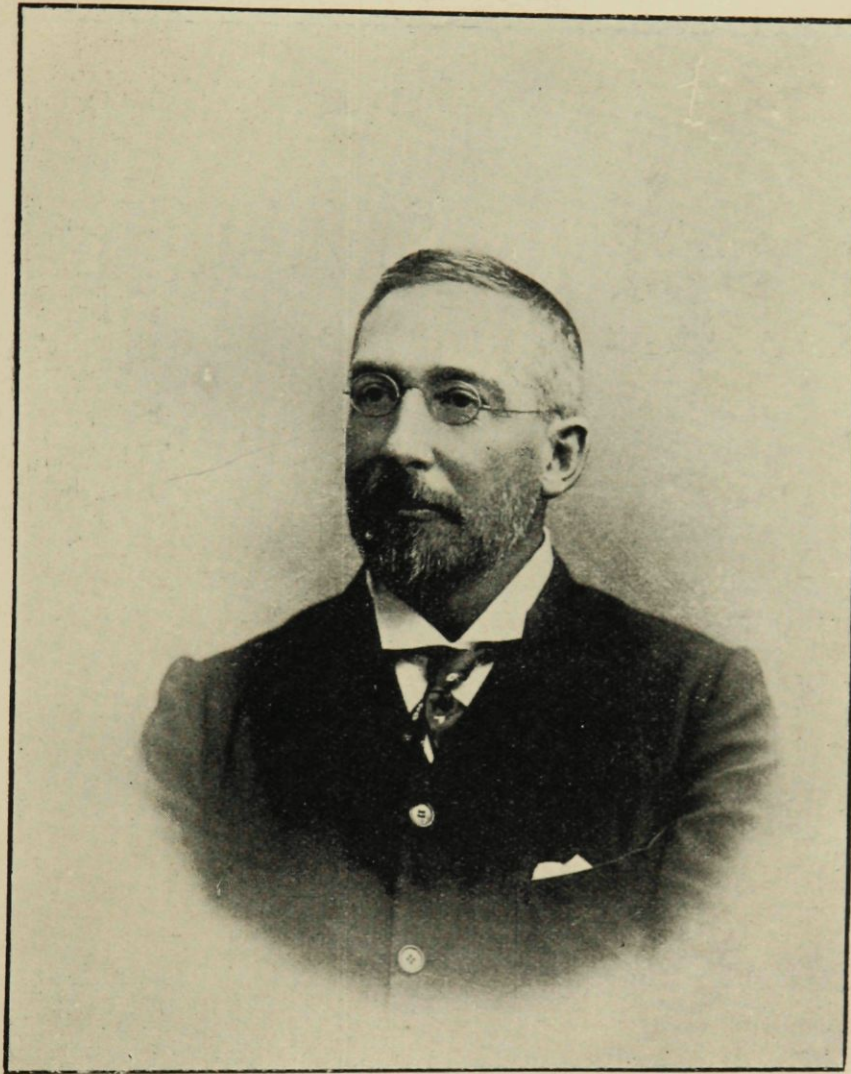
MR. ROBERT STUBBS ARCHER,

MANAGER GRACEMERE STATION, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

THE noble deeds performed by the pastoral pioneers of Australia have never been adequately recognised. For their indomitable perseverance, pluck, and powers of endurance, many of them deserve to rank with the world's naval and military heroes, and their names and deeds should be conspicuously recorded, so that the generation may be inspired to follow their splendid example of heroism. Among those whose names will go down to posterity as discoverers of some of the finest country in the world, are Messrs. Archer Bros., who came out to New South Wales in the thirties, and were for some time with Messrs. Walker Bros., of Wallerawang, on the Blue Mountains. Mr. David Archer, the father of the subject of this sketch (Mr. Robert Stubbs Archer) was the manager of that station. He left there in 1842, and crossed the Darling Downs, with the idea of taking up some of that magnificent country, but he was just a year too late, and there was scarcely an acre left. He then went down the coast and took up Durundur run, near Cressbrook, on the Brisbane River, which was then the most northerly station in Queensland. Sheep did not thrive very well there, so by degrees the brothers pushed on to the Burnett River, and took up Eidsvold and Kanambulla runs. Portion of the former run is now an important gold-mining centre. Mr. David Archer returned to England in 1852, and has remained there ever since. His two brothers, Charles and William, who were his partners on the Burnett, were advised by Leichhardt, who had been out West, and had seen the Comet and Nogoia Rivers, to go towards Rockhampton, which, of course, was not then named. Leichhardt's opinion was that they would find a large river and some good country, which was happily verified. They followed up the Burnett and crossed on to the watershed of the Dee, passed over the country known as Mount Morgan, descended on to the Fitzroy River, and took up about 600 square miles of country. They immediately returned to the Burnett and brought back their stock, forming a station at Gracemere in 1855. They afterwards purchased about 35,000 acres and leased the balance of the country. In 1858 gold was discovered at Goonoon, about 40 miles up the river from Rockhampton. Thousands of people rushed the place, and a great impetus was thereby given to the formation of the city of Rockhampton. The many stations that were being stocked up North at Mackay and Bowen, also gave a great fillip to business. Station owners would invariably come to Rockhampton, purchase their outfits there, and make Gracemere their final starting point. Unlike many other pastoral pioneers, the Messrs. Archer never had the slightest trouble with the blacks. They and their *employés* treated those children of nature with the greatest humanity, and at the same time evinced firmness which won respect and gained obedience. Among the rules and regulations which the brothers made was one prohibiting the blacks from coming on to the station while carrying spears or other arms of any description. They never infringed those rules, and were always kindly disposed towards every white man on the station. Mr. William Archer managed Gracemere for some years, but,

meeting with an accident, he returned to England, and was succeeded by his brother, Mr. James Archer, who is now residing in Norway. Another brother, Mr. Thomas Archer, was formerly Agent-General for Queensland, a post which he filled with great satisfaction to himself and credit to the colony. He is now living at Sydenham London. Mr. Colin Archer, also a brother of Messrs. William and David Archer, came out to Australia in the fifties, and for a time managed Gracemere. In about the year 1866 he returned to England and proceeded to Laurvig Town, in Norway, where he commenced to practice the profession of naval architect. He considerably improved the design, &c., of the Norwegian pilot and fishermen's boats, which were the means of saving thousands of valuable lives. But the work which brought him into greatest prominence and gained for him an immense amount of popularity was the construction of a vessel for those intrepid heroes, Nansen and Jansen, in which to navigate the Arctic regions in quest of the North Pole. Both Nansen and Jansen were highly delighted

with the craft, which was named the "Fram," its lines being quite unique in the range of naval architecture, and most admirably adapted for the object of its difficult work. The scientific world has read all about the voyage of the "Fram" from Nansen's own graphic pen, so there is no need to refer to the matter further in these pages. Mr. Robert Stubbs Archer, the present manager of Gracemere, was born at Norbury, Surrey (Engl.), on May 21, 1858. At an early age he was placed at the Whitgift Grammar School, and remained there until he was 17 years of age. He then went into his father's office in London, and remained there for a period of four years, gaining a good deal of commercial knowledge. In 1880 he came to Australia, and went to Rockhampton as book-keeper on Gracemere, but in a year's time he took over the management of the station. Gracemere was originally stocked with sheep, but they did not thrive very well on the spear-grass, so Messrs. Archer Bros. purchased Minnie Downs run, and sent the sheep out there. Minnie Downs was disposed of in 1882, but in addition to Gracemere, the firm at present own St. Helens, near Emerald, which is stocked with about 7000 or 8000 head of cattle and a stud herd of shorthorns. Gracemere is principally utilised for the breeding of dairy cattle and fattening bullocks, and has a



MR. R. S. ARCHER.

splendid stud of pure Herefords. Dairying operations are also conducted on a very large scale, no less than 300 cows being milked every day. The homestead is delightfully situated on the shores of Lake Gracemere, a beautiful and extensive sheet of water, upon which there are thousands of ducks, pelicans, and wild fowl. This was originally a watering place for stock, but Australians, like Britishers, have a predilection for killing harmless feathered creatures for the mere love of "sport," and they used to slay the birds in thousands. Messrs. Archer Bros. thereupon induced the Government to proclaim the lake a wild-fowl reserve, and the birds now live and multiply without molestation of any kind. Mr. Archer is president of the Rockhampton Agricultural Society, president of the Central Queensland Stockbrokers' Association, and is a member of the Rockhampton Harbour Board. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, genial and kind-hearted, he is esteemed by a wide circle of friends, not only for his own good qualities, but for the noble and heroic deeds of his respected father and uncles—worthy pioneers respectively of Brisbane and Rockhampton.

DR. FRANK A. HUET, L.D.S., R.C.S.I., D.D.S. (U.S.A.)

IN Queensland, while Doctors of Medicine have to qualify by hospital experience, severe examinations, and to obtain certificates from governing bodies, it is competent for anyone to put "dentist" on his door-post, if he can at least show evidence of the possession of a few instruments. It is without the province of this article to inquire into the why or wherefore of this discreditable legislation. What is more important is to emphasise the fact that Dr. Frank Alexander Huet, the subject of this memoir, is the only English diplomatised qualified practising Dental Surgeon in Queensland. His diplomas were gained as the result of examinations by some well recognised body, appointed by the Medical Council of London. Dr. Huet holds the highest degree possibly obtainable in Dental Surgery from the mother country. He is a Dental Licentiate of the Royal College

of Surgeons, Ireland, and a Doctor of Dental Surgery of the United States of America. This by way of preamble. Of his career and attainments, it is not necessary to speak at length. A short resumé of his life will serve to show the character of his qualifications. The Huets are an old Huguenot family hailing from the South of France. Dr. Huet's grandfather, Colonel Francis Alexander Huet, an officer of Napoleon's guards, was taken prisoner during the Peninsula war in 1811, and brought captive to England. There he was placed on his parole in the little town of Oswestry, Shropshire. He fell in love with an English lady, and, after the close of hostilities, when prisoners of war were liberated, he visited France and set his affairs in order and then returned to England, married, and settled down to the life of a country squire in Plymouth, where he died. There was some property on both sides, and though a lawsuit cost the family a large sum, Mr. Frank William Huet, the eldest son, was enabled to maintain the style of an English country gentleman at his mansion, Devonshire House, Berkshire. The grandson of Col. Huet, Dr. Frank A. Huet, was born in Barnstaple, North Devon. After completing his education at the well-known commercial and classical college of Nicaragua Lawa, Barnstaple, in Devon,

Frank Huet was articled at the age of 15 to John Jones, a surgeon and dentist with an extensive practice in Ilfracombe. After completing the term of his indentures, Frank Huet joined Mr. Hubert Dempster, dentist, of Barnstaple, as an improver. Later he became operating assistant to Mr. T. R. English, of Colmore Row, Birmingham. He was with Mr. English for two years, and then, in the year 1859, started practice on his own account in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. Here Dr. Huet remained for many years, and succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. His connection was a wide one, his name and skill well known; so that there were many expressions of regret when he decided in March of 1874 to seek a wider field for his ability and talents. Such was the extent of his Wolverhampton practice that his successor, Dr. Fred Dally, paid two thousand pounds for the goodwill alone, taking everything else at a valuation. Dr. Huet removed to Manchester. Here he was soon recognised as one of the leading dentists, not only of the city, but of England. In the practice of his profession as a surgeon-

dentist, whether as an operator or in the mechanical branch, his skill and abilities excited the admiration of the medical men of Manchester. Dr. Frank Huet was a member of a representative board of the British Dental Association for Manchester. At the great medical conference held in London in 1881 he represented Manchester, and his face can be readily distinguished in the large photo of the members of the Congress, taken in the hall of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was enrolled a member of the College of Dentists of England by examination in April 11th, 1861. And on the 9th September, 1878, he received his diploma as a Dental Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, the highest degree obtainable in dental surgery in Great Britain. In addition to having a large and extensive practice, Dr. Huet was the prime mover in agitating for compulsory registration and education in dental surgery, and it is largely due to his efforts that the Dental Act of '78 was obtained. Dr. Huet acted as representative for Manchester on the Council in London,

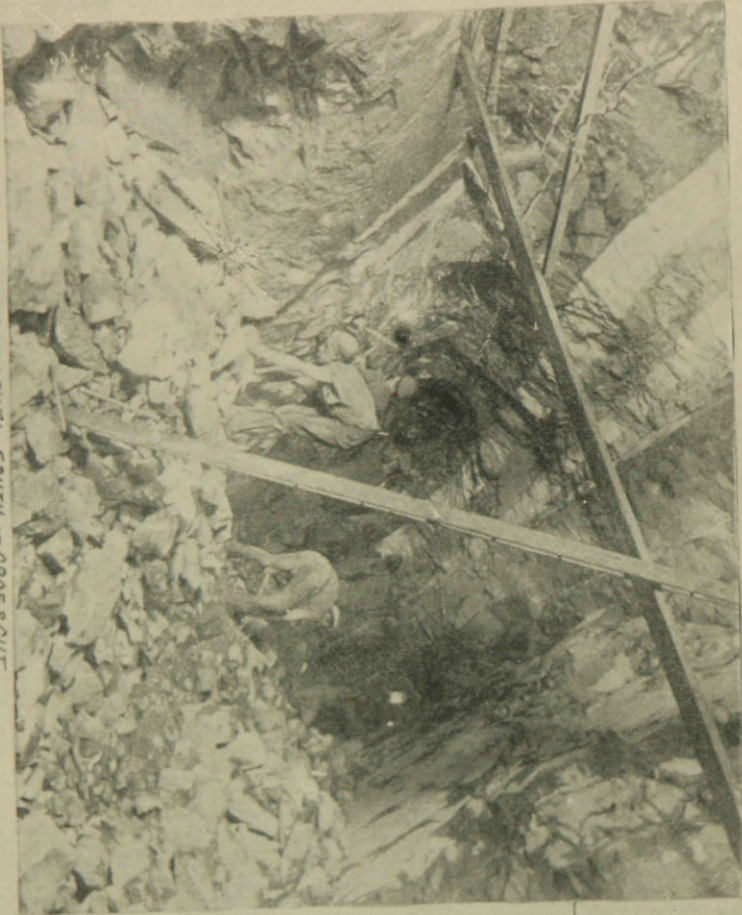
which was convened for the purpose of carrying the measure through. To his enthusiasm and capacity for organisation is due the formation of the Manchester Dental Hospital. This institution is of immense benefit, for it not only relieves the suffering poor, but serves as a school where young dentists may attend and be instructed in their profession. To this dental hospital Dr. Huet was consulting dental surgeon and lecturer on Dental Mechanics. He was hon. dentist to many charitable societies, and his philanthropy and enthusiastic love of his profession were recognised by Manchester generally. The many papers contributed by him generally to scientific and dental journals shew at once the knowledge and the extent of his researches. In 1889, however, Dr. Huet's health, which had for some time been indifferent, became so poor that medical advisers ordered his immediate removal to a less rigorous climate. Either the South of France or Australia was the ultimatum, and Australia was finally decided upon as offering an extended sea voyage and a wide field for Dr. Huet in the practice of his profession. Dr. Huet and family left Manchester amid general regret. Addresses from institutions and hospitals with which the Doctor had been connected were showered upon him; private individuals, friends and acquaintances made open



DR. F. A. HUET.

avowal of their esteem and regard; and the members of the medical profession, no less than the public generally, joined forces to wish Dr. Huet god-speed and a successful career in a new land. The family sailed on December 26, 1889, and arrived in Brisbane on 17th February, 1890. Dr. Huet started practice immediately upon his arrival. He found to his sorrow that the profession was not guarded against the advent of quacks and pretenders in this colony. After residing in Brisbane for four years Dr. Huet left the practice to his son, Mr. Fred Huet, and went to Rockhampton. He settled there in 1894, and has been a resident since then. Dr. Huet takes no part in local affairs; he is content in the privacy of his own household, and content among the members of his family. In literary and scientific pursuits he whiles away his spare time. During his English life he numbered among his friends and associates such men as Charles Dickens, Albert Smith, and Professor Huxley, while he was on intimate terms of friendship with such high professional authorities as Dr. Evans, of Paris, Sir John James, F.R.S., and Sir Edwin Saunders, dentist to Her Majesty.

SCOTTISH GYMPIE GOLDMINES LTD



No 2 REEF AT 1426 FT LEVEL, SOUTH OF CROSSCUT.



THE BREAK AT THE 1334 FT LEVEL



No 2 REEF AT 1426 FT LEVEL, NORTH OF CROSSCUT.

Dr. Huet is a distinguished Mason, holding high office. The Supreme Council of the Red Lion Square, London, conferred on him the 30th prior to his leaving England. He is also a Past Grand Deacon of the Grand Mark Lodge, a life governor of all three Royal Masonic charities, and also of the Mark Benevolent Fund. He is a life governor of the East Lancashire Systematic Benevolent Society, of the National Dental Hospital, London, and the Manchester Dental Hospital. Dr. Huet is a vice-president of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools, Manchester. He was instrumental in the formation of the Dental Manufacturing Co. of Manchester, for supplying dentists throughout the civilised world with instruments and dental sundries. The Doctor was elected the vice chairman of the board of directors. It would be difficult to portray to a nicety the happy courtesy and old-fashioned gallantry of the Doctor's manner towards his intimates. He is in truth a type of the English gentleman; as a host he is hospitality itself; as a friend the personification of friendly qualities. Dr. Frank Huet is an art connoisseur of no mean ability, and his collection of pictures is reputed by judges to be the best in Queensland.

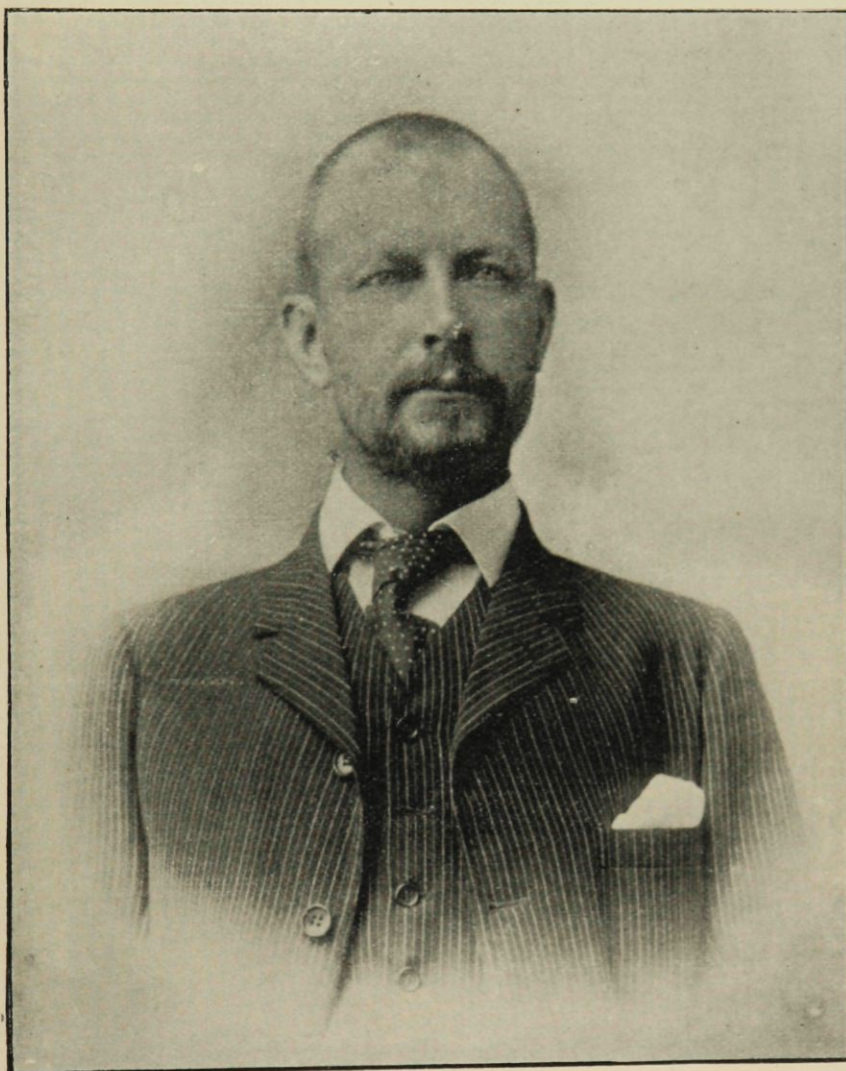
MR. MATTHEW LAIRD,

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE
SCOTTISH GYMPIE GOLD MINES,
LIMITED.

EVERY name which has gained prominence is necessarily associated with some successful work. That of Mr. Matthew Laird must be spoken of in connection with one of the greatest mining ventures in Queensland. The establishment of the Scottish Gympie Gold Mines, Limited, is not an achievement of which every mining *entrepreneur* can boast, and he may lay claim to having accomplished something that will be of lasting good to the colony. Matthew Laird, the eldest son of John Laird, of the firm of John Laird and Sons, timber merchants, shipowners, and manufacturers, was born at Port Glasgow, in Scotland, in 1857. He was educated at the Madras College, St. Andrew's, and leaving school at the age of sixteen, he went into the service of the firm of Messrs. Cunliffe and Dunlop, engineers, of Port Glasgow. For several years he worked at the engineering trade, and then went into his father's business. At this time the firm, of which his father was a member, owned a fleet of twin-screw tugboats, which were the first on the Clyde. To young Laird, who had by this time displayed the possession of exceptional qualities, was entrusted the management of the fleet. A few years later the firm sold the boats to the Clyde Shipping Company of Glasgow, and removed their timber and manufacturing business to Irvine in Ayrshire. Mr. Laird was appointed manager of the business, and was taken into partnership, but a couple of years later his health broke down, and he was ordered abroad. He went to the South of France, where he joined his uncle, Mr. William Birkmyre, of the firm of Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Calcutta, and in his company he travelled for six months on the Continent. Returning to Irvine greatly improved in health, Mr. Laird resumed charge of the business, which he carried on successfully for about three years. He then determined to take a trip to Australia, and, accompanied by a younger

brother, he sailed from Sharpness in August, 1886, in a ship called the "Gretna," arriving in Sydney at the end of October of that year. After a stay of about a month in Sydney, Mr. Laird came to Brisbane on a visit to a cousin, Mr. W. K. Salton, of the firm of James Lang and Co. Such is the working of fate—Mr. Laird having at the time no intention of remaining in Queensland, has become one of its most prominent men. He saw that this colony was one in which enterprise and industry would yield golden rewards, and he determined to settle here. His firm in Scotland had done business with Messrs. R. Martin and Co., shipchangers of Brisbane, and in the course of his personal acquaintance with Mr. Martin he was offered by that gentleman a partnership in the firm. He decided to accept the offer, and returned to Scotland at the end of December, 1886, to make arrangements for leaving the land of his nativity. At the beginning of April, 1887, he again departed for Australia, and on the 23rd May he reached Brisbane, prepared to invest his capital, his energy, and his ability

in Queensland. Mr. Laird experienced a discouraging start, the arrangements he had made with Messrs. Martin and Co. falling through, and leaving him in an awkward position. This was not his only trouble. He joined in business with a hardware firm, but the venture proved unsuccessful, and after three years' work in the colony, one day found himself without any capital. Another man under these circumstances might have left the colony disheartened, but Mr. Laird is a Scotchman, and possesses the inherent tenacity of purpose which is characteristic of the race. Besides, he had the greatest consolation which a man could find under such adverse circumstances. He had married a daughter of the late Mr. James Lang, merchant, and it now pleases him to speak of that partnership as the only successful one of his early days in Queensland. Nothing daunted by his reverses, Mr. Laird commenced business as a broker, but ill-luck followed him, and he was obliged to leave this pursuit to take a position as commercial traveller with Messrs. James Lang and Co. For three years he travelled the country as their representative, and it was during this time that he became acquainted with Gympie, the home of his future fortunes. Before this, however, there came another rude shock to Mr.



MR. MATTHEW LAIRD.

Photo. by Poulsen.

Laird. The building trade, upon which his firm largely depended, became stagnant, and his services being no longer required, he was again in a difficulty. He failed to obtain employment, so determined to make another attempt at brokering, combining mining this time with mercantile business. In this occupation he was naturally interested in the progress of the mining industry of the colony, and business frequently took him to Gympie, which at that time was still young as a mining field. On one of these visits he met Mr. H. Willett, a prominent sharebroker of Gympie, to whom he casually expressed a belief that he could sell a good claim to some strong connections he had in the West of Scotland. Mr. Willett suggested that the Eastern Monkland would be a good property to place on the Scottish market, both of them being shareholders in this mine, which at that time was merely a market show. Several companies had been formed, each sinking the shaft a few feet, and those who bought the shares at a low price made rd. or 2d. per share and then cleared out. Mr. Laird became interested in the mine, and made full enquiries about the ground, with the

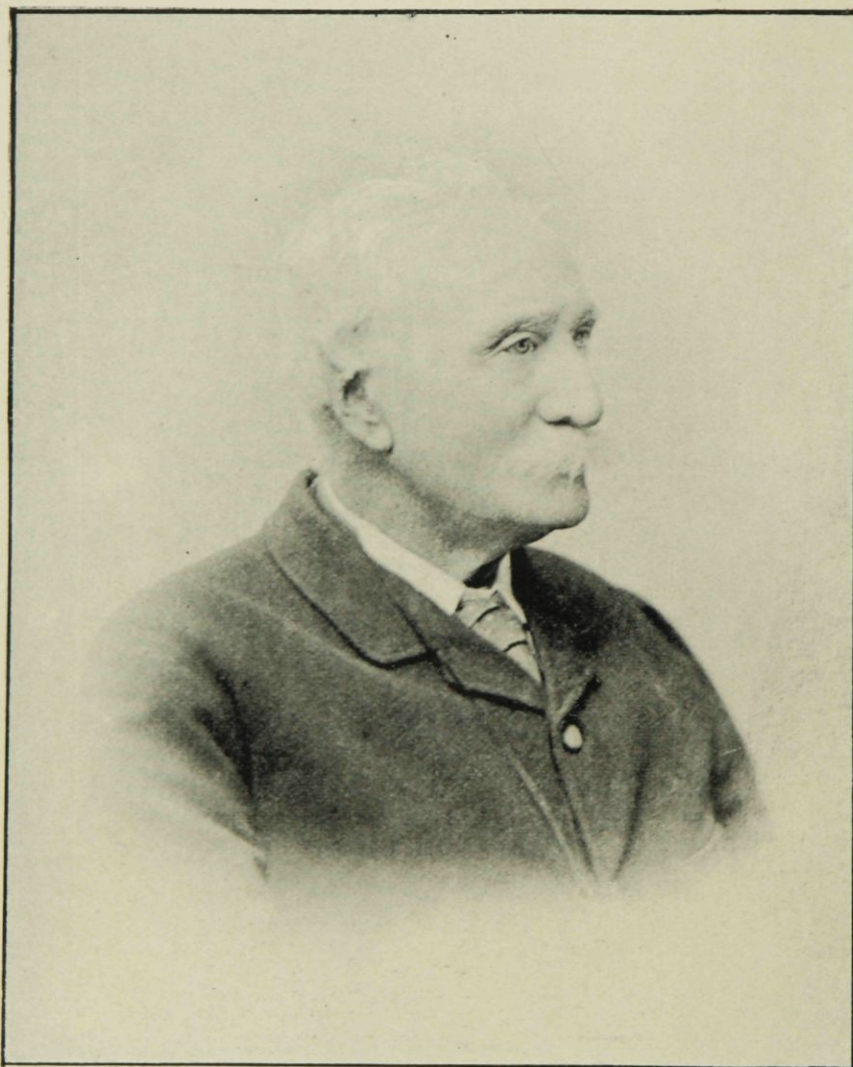
result that he found that nearly all the mining men to whom he spoke of it were not favourably impressed with the show. It is interesting to note how mistaken was this general impression. One day Mr. Laird was visiting the No. 2 Great Eastern mine, which was then managed by Mr. Thomas Smith, now a prominent West Australian manager. With Mr. Smith he made an inspection of the neighbouring claims, when they came upon the Eastern Monkland. In answer to his enquiries upon this property, Mr. Laird was told that its prospects were really much better than was generally believed. Mr. Smith said that it was his firm opinion that there would be found a network of reefs on this ground. Mr. Willett was spoken to on the subject, with the result that it was decided that Mr. Laird should go to Scotland with samples of the quartz and slate from the adjoining mines, and other necessary proofs of the auriferous qualities of the field. Leaving Queensland in June,

1894, he arrived in Adelaide without any misadventure, but there all his plans threatened to be shattered by a sudden illness which seized him and compelled him to leave the boat at Largs Bay. He was carefully tended, however, by his devoted wife, and a few weeks later he was able to proceed on the voyage. He reached Scotland in August, and, after renewing old acquaintances, set to work upon the business of the syndicate for which he acted, which was to sell shares in the Eastern Monkland. He found, however, that this course would not be successful, so upon his advice the Gympie shareholders, who seemed to believe that the claim was a "duffer," placed the whole property under offer for a certain time, for £4,000 cash and 2,000 fully-paid-up shares. Mr. Laird was confronted with a task which few men could have accomplished successfully, for, handicapped by his lack of practical knowledge on mining matters, Mr. Laird had to combat the disbelief of Scottish investors. Furthermore, there was a coal strike on at the time, and as the speculators on whom he had relied were mostly engaged in shipping, the strike affected them very considerably. Still another difficulty presented itself. The eyes of British investors were at that time turned eagerly

in the direction of Western Australia, and whilst the fame of Coolgardie was ringing throughout the world, Gympie was comparatively unknown. Mr. Laird was not the man, however, to be beaten by adverse circumstances. He was convinced that a harvest of gold was waiting to be reaped on the eastern ground of Gympie, and he determined to organise the band of harvesters. By the middle of March, 1895, he had formed the Scottish Gympie Gold Mines Co. Ltd., and at the end of May he returned to Gympie having succeeded in his object by sheer hard work and determination. The majority of the shareholders were delighted to receive the purchase money which he had found for them in Scotland, but what a prize they parted with! During Mr. Laird's absence, the Company had obtained total exemption, the shaft having been sunk to a total depth of 670ft., and this was the point from which the Scottish Gympie started at the beginning of April, 1896. Mr. Arthur Taylor was appointed manager of the mine, the local directors being Reid, Power

and Laird, the latter also acting as secretary. The difficulties which Mr. Laird had to encounter in developing this property were not yet over. Everyone who knows anything of gold mining at Gympie is aware that until slate is reached there is no gold. It was estimated that in this case slate would be obtained at 1,000ft., but this depth had been long passed without getting it. Mining experts grew pessimistic, the surveyor recommended cross-cutting, but Mr. Laird, who was spending sleepless nights in the excitement of the hunt, adopted the Napoleonic line of action—to go on until quite defeated. Again his wisdom asserted itself, when at 1,402ft there came the gratifying news that slate was reached. Then a small vein of quartz was cut, and was found to carry good gold. On the 16th December, 1898, the first dividend of 3s. per share was declared, and so rich have been the yields (a more detailed account of which appears in the article on Mr. D. W. Laing, the present mine manager) that there is

now no doubt of the stability of the mine. Mr. James Dick, the largest shareholder in the Company, paid a visit to Gympie in October, 1897, when, after an inspection of the mine, he came to the conclusion that a powerful winding plant and another 50 head of stampers were required, and, at his own risk, he instructed Mr. Laird to order the plant. Such is, briefly, the history of the Scottish Gympie Gold Mine, to-day one of the wealthiest properties on the Queensland goldfields. Views of the mine ornament another part of this volume. It is needless to dilate upon the immense good which is done to the country by the development of such a source of wealth. To accomplish what Mr. Laird has done requires no little ability, and his perseverance and industry may be held up as an example to those who would seek a fortune from the soil. In March, 1898, he was appointed general manager of the company which he had formed with such fortitude and determination.



MR. PARRY-OKEDEN, SEN.

See Page 55.

DR. EDWARD O'DOHERTY.

TO the statesman and the intelligent layman, the history of medicine, and perhaps more particularly the present day remarkable development of the science, cannot but be a subject of great interest and importance. The careers of great leaders of men, frequently advanced by mere chance beyond their most ambitious dreams, are far more interesting themes than the comparatively silent and frequently unselfish and unobtrusive doings of men who have preserved more lives than ever the most famous conquerors have destroyed. Undoubtedly the time closely approaches when modern civilization will better acknowledge, not only the vast importance, but also the moral grandeur of the science of medicine, and will sweep away in one violent reaction the whole body of unscientific quacks and charlatans and other unqualified practitioners, whose superstitions, ignorances, and frauds do as much serious injury to

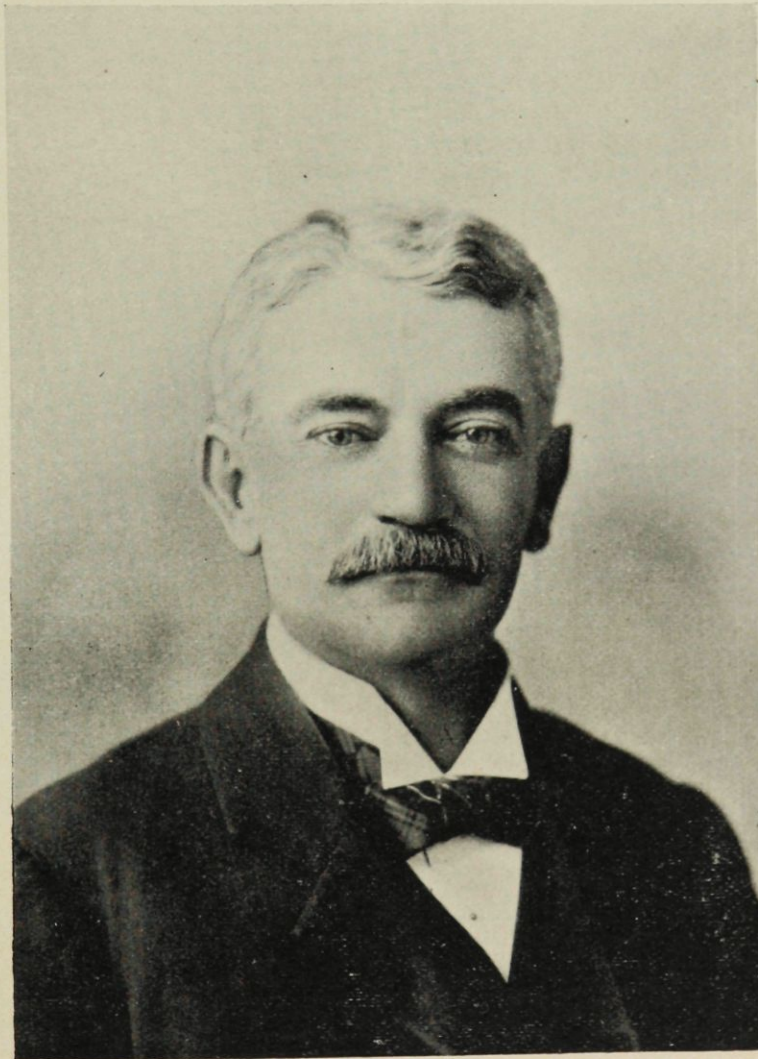
individuals, as they also constitute a continual source of physical and mental demoralisation to the whole population of the state. Before medicine had attained its present scientific exactitude of method and complement of experience, and before it was usually taught in recognised and competent schools, there perhaps was some difficulty in differentiating between the true seeker of knowledge and the quack pretender, whose sole aim was the purse of his only too credulous patient. All this is long since changed, and there are few but the unlettered and the ignorant who would now employ the untaught quack to remedy a physical defect in their own bodies, more than they would employ an agricultural labourer to mend a broken watch. The subject of this sketch is one of the leading general medical practitioners of Queensland. On either side he is the son of distinguished parents, a short account of whose lives and careers (taken from Henniker Heaton's "Men of the Times") forms a proper, if indeed it is not a necessary part, of the biography of their son, Edward O'Doherty.

Kevin Izod O'Doherty, the father, was born of a good family in Dublin in September, 1823. He received a liberal education, by which he profited extensively, showing strong evidence of natural ability and talents of more than average degree. Being intended for the medical profession, he was in the full tide of lectures and hospital attendance when the development of the Irish national sentiment that pervaded the year 1848 drew him into public life, and he became an enthusiastic and hard-working member of the Young Ireland party, and was one of the founders of the Students and Polytechnic Clubs, which were regarded by the leaders in Dublin as the élite of the National force in the capital. When Mitchell was arrested and his paper suppressed, O'Doherty was one of those who resolved that the political guidance which the *United Irishman* was meant to afford should not be wanting to the people. In conjunction with R. D. Williams, otherwise known as "Shamrock" of the *Nation* newspaper, he established the *Irish Tribune*, the first number of which was issued on the 10th day of June, 1848. There could be no mistake about the objects of the *Tribune*, or the motives of its founders in establishing it. Its career was cut short at its fifth number, and on July 10th, 1848, Kevin Izod O'Doherty was an inmate of Newgate Prison. On August 10

he was placed at the bar of Green Street Court House, and arraigned on a charge of treason felony. The jury disagreed, and a new jury was selected to try him. The second jury, like the first, refused to agree to a verdict of guilty, and were discharged without convicting the prisoner. A third time was he arraigned, and on this occasion, fortune deserting him, he was found guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for 10 years, and sailed for Van Dieman's Land in the *Elphinstone*, where, in company with John Martin, he arrived in November, 1850. In the course of time, he, like Martin and O'Brien, was set at liberty on condition of his residing anywhere out of the United Kingdom, so he went to Paris, and there resumed his medical studies. He however paid one secret and hurried visit to Ireland—he went there to wed and bear away with him to share his fortune in other lands a woman in every way worthy of him, the mother of the subject of this notice, of whom something will be said presently. In 1856 the pardon granted to the exile was made unconditional, and in the following year O'Doherty returned to Ireland, where he took out his

degrees with great éclat. He then commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Dublin, and soon came to be ranked among the most distinguished and successful members of his profession. After remaining some years in Ireland, he sailed for Sydney. Landing there, but declining invitations to stay in that city, he proceeded to the then new colony of Queensland, and settled in its capital, Brisbane, where he soon assumed a leading position in his profession. He entered Parliament as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and after sitting for a number of sessions, resigned. In 1877, he was by the Governor, and Executive Council, offered and accepted a seat in the Legislative Council. In 1885, the Honourable Kevin Izod O'Doherty returned to Ireland. The memory of his early sacrifices for his country were not forgotten by the Irish nation, for he was at once requested to stand for Meath in the coming general election for the Parliament of the United Kingdom. This request he complied with, and was elected a member of the British House of Commons, by a large

majority. Previous to his victory he had resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of Queensland. The doctor, however, did not long remain at home, but resigning his membership of the House of Commons, returned once more to Brisbane, when the Ministry of the time again offered him a seat in the Legislative Council, which position he accepted. He was one of the first presidents of the Queensland Medical Society, and is, at the time of the penning of this notice, once more a temporary citizen of the United Kingdom. The mother of the subject of this notice was Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the daughter of a gentleman of County Galway, Ireland, and a well-known poetess. She is better known by her literary nom de plume of "Eva." She was born in 1826, and was little more than a girl when her contributions bearing her pseudonym began to attract attention in the columns of the *Nation* newspaper. A good idea of the young Ireland poetry—at all events of the young Ireland poets—may be gathered from her patriotic poems and songs which have recently been collected and published in one volume. Kevin O'Doherty, the elder, was at this time a young medical student in Dublin. From admiring "Eva's" poetry he took to admiring the authoress. The outbreak of 1849, however, brought a rude interruption to his suit. He was assailing the con-



DR. EDWARD O'DOHERTY.

Photo. by Poulsen.

stituted authorities in prose, and his future wife in verse, and was as before stated, sentenced to ten years transportation. Eva was allowed to see him to say adieu. It can be imagined how terrible a shock it was to her gentle nature to see her patriot lover borne off to England's penal settlement in the far Southern seas. She believed, however, that they would meet again, and neither time nor distance chilled the ardour of their mutual affection. The volumes of the *Nation* newspaper, published during the captivity of her future husband, contain many exquisite lyrics from her pen, mourning for the absent one, with others expressive of unchanging affection and the most intense faith in the truth of her distant lover. Years fled by, and in 1855 the father and mother of the subject of our notice were at length happily married. Young Edward O'Doherty, of whom we are now writing, was born of this union in Dublin on the 3rd day of April in the year 1858, and on his parents coming to Brisbane, accompanied them and was educated in that city. In the year 1876 he was despatched to Dublin to commence his medical studies, where he

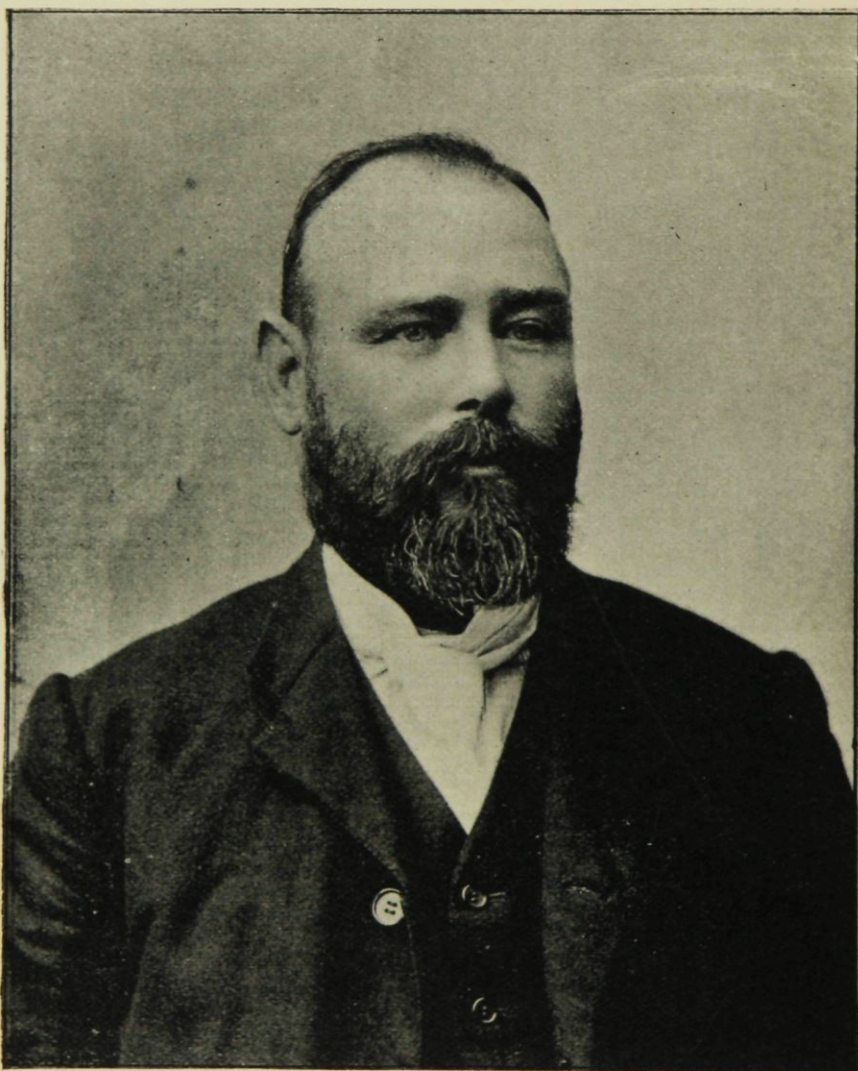
acquitted himself most creditably, and was duly qualified in the year 1881, gaining the diplomas granted by the College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons, Dublin. Dr. O'Doherty then was offered and accepted the position of medical superintendent of the emigrant ship *Samora*, and in that capacity brought 350 emigrants to Brisbane. In his own person he holds the appointments of visiting surgeon to the Nudgee Orphanage Institution and dispensing medical officer to the Brisbane Hospital, which latter appointment he has held for the last 16 years. Acting however for his father, who, as has been before mentioned, is now in Great Britain, he holds the appointments of visiting medical officer at Woogaroo and Sandy Gallop, and medical officer of Quarantine Peel Island, Public Vaccinator, and also medical officer for the Diamantina Orphanage at Sandgate. Dr. O'Doherty, junr., holds a high reputation as a general practitioner in Queensland. Socially he is noted for his bonhomie and affability of temper, and he is as much esteemed as generally liked by both the public and the profession, though perhaps his light (if the expression may be allowed) is somewhat overshadowed by comparison with the very romantic and distinguished career of his father. In 1887 he married Isabella Maud French, the second daughter of General French, Commandant of the New South Wales Military Forces, by whom he has issue two children.

MR. H. W. H. WILLETT.

IN the historical portion of this work the progress of the gold-mining industry in Queensland will be extensively reviewed. It will there be seen that the Gympie field has during recent years become so profitably developed that the gold yields from that district may be regarded as a most important factor in the general prosperity of the colony. Among the men who by industry and enterprise have opened up this rich auriferous country, the name of Mr. Hugh William Henry Willett stands out most prominently. Though not yet a public man, Mr. Willett must be awarded a place in this volume as one who in his private capacity has played a leading part in the development of the gold-mining industry of Queensland. Mr. Willett may be said to be an unseen power in the gold-mining enterprise. He is one of those men who can unostentatiously do an immense amount of good in a mining community by the mere exercise of their business qualities. As an illustration of this remark, it may be stated that a few years ago the Gympie goldfield was languishing simply for the want of enterprise. There were many pessimists who declared that the field was "played out," and comparatively few expected the large increase of operations which has since been experienced. Mr. Willett was not one of these. He had a firm faith in Gympie, which he had made the centre of all his hopes and aspirations. He speculated on ground where others feared to tread; he did not hesitate to take risks in order that his opinions might be confirmed; and the consequence was that he led the way for others, and soon assisted to prove the golden possibilities of the eastern ground of Gympie. It was in a large degree owing to Mr. Willett's enterprise that the Monkland end of the field was brought out so prominently before the view of speculators,

and his investments in the Oriental and Glanmire and Scottish Gympie Gold Mines did much to prove the eastern ground of Gympie. Mr. Willett is a native of New South Wales, where he was born in 1856. Educated at Brisbane, whence he came at an early age, he first entered the employ of the firm of H. Box and Sons, wine and spirit merchants, where he acted as shipping clerk for some time. He left the service of this firm to come to Gympie about twenty years ago, having then a strong belief in the possibilities of the field. He worked as a miner at Gympie, but with little success, and returning to Brisbane he again entered the offices of Messrs. Box and Sons. A few days later he started business on his own account in Brisbane, taking up commercial pursuits at first, but afterwards devoting his attention to stock and share broking. In 1890 he settled in Gympie, and this time succeeded in his efforts in the direction of mining. With Mr. G. Pope he entered into partnership under the style of Pope, Willett Limited, and a business was commenced by the firm in London,

which was managed by Mr. Pope. The firm was afterwards transformed into the Queensland Explorers' Financial Corporation Limited, but was eventually wound up, Mr. Pope taking over the London business and Mr. Willett retaining that in Gympie. Mr. Willett is one of the largest scrip-holders in Gympie, and for the past twelve years has been paying on an average £200 a month on calls. He is a director of the Oriental and Glanmire Co., the East Oriental and Glanmire Co., the No. 1 South Oriental and Glanmire, the No. 3 North Smithfield Co., the No. 6 North Phoenix, the Jones Caledonian Co., and the Smithfield United Tribute. Mr. Willett is one of the best-known figures on the Gympie Stock Exchange, and one of the most popular men on the field.



MR. H. W. H. WILLETT.

Photo. by Poulsen.

MR. JAMES NASH,

THE DISCOVERER OF GYMPIE.

IT is a sad reflection on our boasted civilisation that great inventors, discoverers, and pioneers, are invariably unrequited for their labours. Those who come after them—men who have never, perhaps, borne the brunt of hardship and suffering, and expended their life's blood

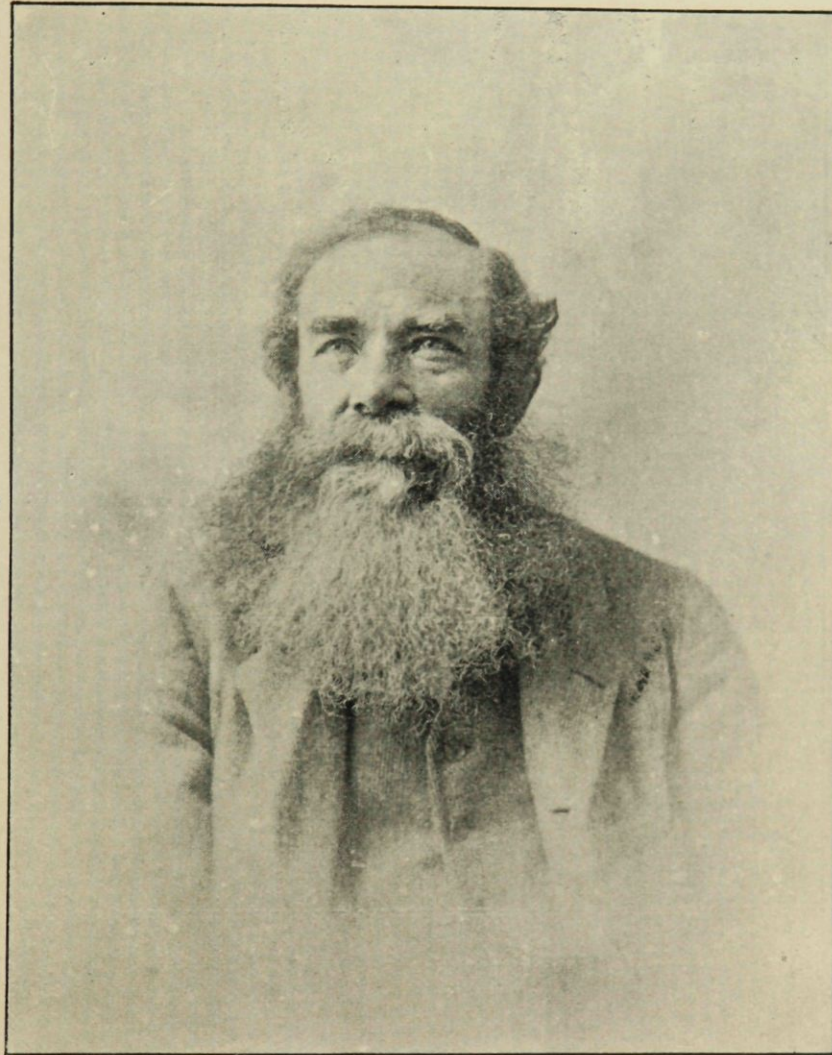
for the benefit of their future—reap all the fruits, and are scarcely, if ever, actuated by a desire to do honour to whom honour is due. Take the case for instance, of the late Lieutenant Wagbone, R.N., the pioneer of the overland route to India and Australia, who also projected the Suez Canal, and initiated the extension of steam navigation from Singapore to Sydney, at a time when there was only a half-yearly mail service between London and the Antipodes. That distinguished man, who is aptly designated the "First Imperial Federationist, and Intercolonial Ambassador of Commerce," spent the best years of his life, and £100,000, comprising his own and his family's fortunes, in the furtherance of those splendid schemes that have enriched Great Britain, India and Australia beyond all conception, and yet he was allowed to take his departure from this world, at the age of 49, without having received a sixpence compensation for the splendid and stupendous services he had rendered to humanity. On this gross injustice, the late George Augustus Sala wrote: "It is impossible to conceive anything meaner or shabbier, than the treatment of Lieutenant

Wagbone by the British Government, and, to some extent, by the British people." In Australia, many a man has spent the best years of his life in discovering gold, and other mineral fields, and opening up vast and hitherto inaccessible tracts of country, only to find that, when he had obtained the very acme of his ambition, he was jostled out of existence by younger and wealthier men. These incidents are appalling, but it is to be hoped that with the march of civilisation, they will become rarer every year. One of the discoverers of a great Queensland goldfield, who has never received his just reward, is James Nash. Born in the village of Beanacre, parish of Melkshaw, county of Wiltshire, England, on September 5, 1834, the future discoverer of Gympie went to his village school until he was nine years of age. His first job was scaring rooks off a beanfield, and he was quite proud to think that he had been chosen with six other boys, while they were indulging in a game of marbles. In 1857, he emigrated to New South Wales in the good ship *Herefordshire*, Captain Champion, and landed in Sydney on May 25, of the following year. He obtained employment as a labourer on North Shore, and at the expiration of six months, he went to the Turon goldfields, remaining there for three years. He then walked all the way to Taloon, a journey of 600 miles, and on reaching that place, found there were no rations, and returned to M'Leod's Creek. He did some sluicing work there, and made a fair amount of money. About Christmas, in 1861, he went down to Sydney, and the rush having just set at Snowy River, he set out to walk to Kiandra. After remaining on the field for about five months, he left, and walking to Mooramboola, Two-fold Bay, he took the steamer for Sydney. After the year 1863, he went to Brisbane, and was engaged in the building of the bridge across Baramba Creek, on Mondure Run. He remained there for eight months, and then went to Gladstone, via Brisbane, and did some digging at the gallops for a while. It was on the 16th October, 1867, that Mr. Nash reported to the Government officials at Maryborough, that he had found gold at Gympie. Many statements have been made from time to time as to how he came to make the discovery, but no full account prepared by himself was published until October 15, 1896, the occasion being the 29th anniversary of the event.

As it has been such an epoch in the industrial history of the colony of Queensland, there is no apology necessary for giving the leading points in Mr. Nash's narrative. About the middle of August, 1867, he left Nanango for Gladstone, with nothing but his dish, pick and dog. He went by Mount Stanley to Yabba, and after getting colors in several places, he went to Brisbane, via Imbil, where he purchased a horse and some rations. He afterwards returned, and tried Yabba Creek in several places, and only got a colour. He then left for Imbil, camped there for a night, and the next morning went to Denman's camp. Denman told him the Six-mile Creek would be a likely place for gold. Next day, Nash had reached the Six-mile Creek, but not liking the look of the place, he did not try it, nor any other place until travelling down what is now Caledonian Hill. Just at the end of where Mr. T. J. Ferguson's garden now is, he tried a dish of dirt, and got a speck in it; that half day and the next day he got an ounce and three dwts. On the second day, he broke the hammer-headed pick he had and could do no

more digging, so he went to Maryborough, where he endeavoured to sell his gold at two banks and several stores, but without success. "Times were so bad," says Nash, "that people hardly knew what gold was like." As a *dernier resort*, he tried Mr. Southerden a second time, who allowed him £3 for it—£1 in money, and the balance in tools and rations. He then went back to try the place again, and started digging in the same spot, washing at the back of what is now the Tattersall's Hotel, but the water getting dirty, he went up the creek, near where the gasworks now stand. While washing the first dish there, he picked up gold in small pieces. He had camped in the vicinity of the present site of Mr. Woodrow's store, but shifted further up the creek, where he was working. He got 75 ounces in six days, then left again for Maryborough, where he took the first steamer to Brisbane. On board he met a young fellow named Malcolm, and they stayed together at the St. Patrick's Hotel in Brisbane. Nash told Malcolm that he would be going into the bush back of Maryborough with a horse,

dray, and rations, and that if he liked he could accompany him and it would cost nothing. He then went to Flavelle Bros., and sold the 75 ounces for £200. Nash bought a horse and dray, and had a cradle made at the old Pimlico shop. He then took steamer to Maryborough, Malcolm accompanying him. They occupied about nine days in getting back to the camp, having to unload several times in order to cross creeks. He started work again, and waited nearly a fortnight for his brother John, for whom he had left directions at the Sydney Hotel. Nash decided not to wait any longer for his brother, but to report the find, so he started at sundown from the camp, and reached Tiara at daylight, missing his brother on the way. However, as soon as he reached Maryborough he knew his brother had gone up, so he reported at once to Mr. Sheridan, P.M., who despatched Sergeant Ware to peg out the claim. Accompanying the Sergeant were Maurice and W. Walsh, Charles Brown (now in Gympie), W. Leishman, and Mr. J. Cartwright. A few days after the report nearly all the people had left Maryborough for the new rush. Mr. Davidson (now surveyor-general) then land commissioner in Maryborough, put the compass on Nash's claim and cut off a claim and a half at the



MR. JAMES NASH.

Photo. by Poulsen

bottom. His brother John had a claim of 40ft. adjoining. Nash took his brother John into partnership with him, and in twelve months they made about £7000 out of Nash's Gully. Previous to the find the Government had offered a reward of £3000 for the discovery of a payable goldfield within 90 miles from Brisbane. Mr. Nash claimed the reward, but as the Government contended that Gympie was more than 90 miles from Brisbane, he was not entitled to the amount; but at the expiration of twelve months he was awarded £1000. The Hon. W. H. Walsh expressed an opinion at the time that if Mr. Nash had put his application in properly he had no doubt whatever that he would have received the full amount of his claim. The young man Malcolm whom Mr. Nash took up with him from Brisbane made £1500 clear out of his claim and returned to Scotland, his native country. Mr. Nash was not destined to enjoy the fruits of his labours for any lengthened period. A portion of the share of the gold won from the prospecting claim and the £1000 awarded to him by the Government he invested in mining stock, which depreciated in value. He

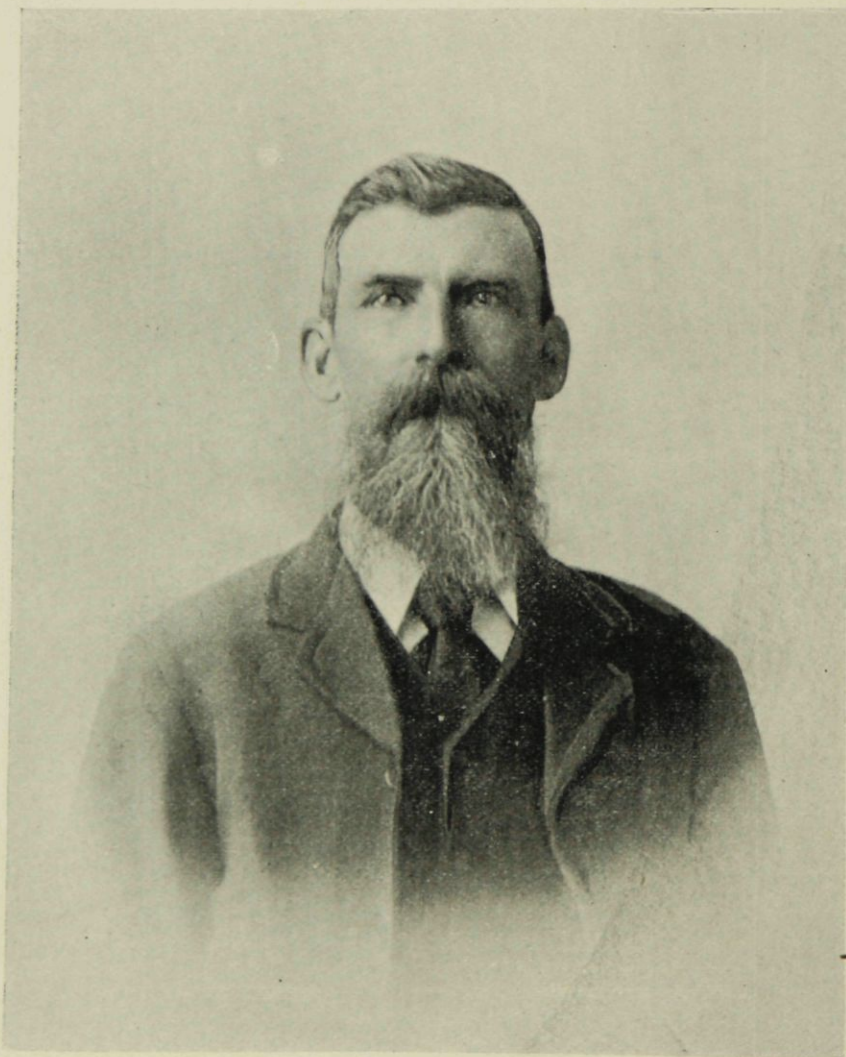
was also induced to open a drapery shop, but as he understood absolutely nothing about the business, especially the most important, viz., buying, he lost all the money that he had made. As a sort of solatium for his misfortunes, the Government, in 1888, appointed him keeper of the powder magazine at Gympie at a salary of £100 a year, and he fills that position at the present time. Mr. Nash is married and has a family of three children—one girl and two boys. During the 29 years that have elapsed since the memorable discovery of Gympie, the gross total output of gold from this field has been 2,085,983 ounces, representing a money value of £7,300,000. Mr. Nash is a quiet unobtrusive man, but he is fond of relating incidents in the early days of his mining career, especially those immediately preceding and after the discovery of Gympie. He evidently keenly feels the loss of his fortune, and, considering the signal services he has rendered to the present and future generations, it does seem regrettable that they were not recognised in a more substantial manner.

MR. A. OGILVIE, J.P.

ANDREW OGILVIE, the owner of Burnside Station, near Gympie, has experienced all the trials of the early settler, and conquered them, and deserves to take a place among those who have fought for Australian nationality. Mr. Ogilvie was born in Shropshire, Scotland, in 1842, and at an early age he entered the employment of his uncle, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits. When 17 years old he came to Australia in the ship "*Annie Wilson*," and landing in Queensland, he was engaged as assistant stock-keeper on Branbah Station, in the Burnett district. For two years he tended the flocks of Branbah, and then went to Widgee as a stockman, and afterwards to Glenbar, where he took charge of the "Glen herd," as it was known, belonging to Messrs. McTaggart and Kelly. In this occupation did the next 16 years of his life pass away, but he had made good use of the time, and was enabled to go to Rungin Creek and select 4000 acres of land, which now forms part of his fine property, Burnside Station. Favoured by a fertile country, Mr. Ogilvie went in for grazing and dairying, running about 700 head of cattle on the land. This was not, however, before he had experienced the bitterest disappointment of the settler. At first he stocked his lands with 400 head of cattle, but in one year, through drought, he lost half his stock. It is almost needless to relate in detail the difficulties against which Mr. Ogilvie had to contend; they had been inseparable from the development of Australian soil, and those who have overcome them by industry and pluck now reap their reward from well-stocked acres. Mr. Ogilvie has by many years of labour succeeded in placing his name among the first pastoralists of the colony. Mr. Ogilvie has many interesting stories to tell of the early days of Queensland settlement. He relates an experience of the blacks which is worthy of record:—A Shoalhaven aboriginal had been murdered by his fellow natives, who had a grudge against him. One of the ring-leaders was pursued by the friends of the murdered man, and was seen to dive into a river, and, coming up on the opposite bank unnoticed, he was

believed to be drowned until he was captured a number of miles away at Kilkivan. The other natives, who saw his disappearance in the water but did not observe the escape, still believe that he dived under the earth, and travelling for miles underground, ascended at Kilkivan, a superstition which can be understood by those who know the manners of the natives. Another black named "Sammy" was the victim of a vendetta in a remarkable manner. The avengers arranged a kangaroo hunt, to which they invited "Sammy" with assumed friendliness. "Sammy" was allowed to gain the advantage in the hunt, and when about to kill the kangaroos, the others surrounded him, and with sardonic fiendishness chopped his head off. Mr. Ogilvie has a fine stock of such stories, which serve to pass away winter evenings beside the fireside glow. Mr. Ogilvie has been a member of the Tiara Divisional Board, and has always evinced a lively interest in the affairs of his district. At Agricultural and Pastoral Shows his name is always very prominent as a prize-taker, and he has for many years been

regarded as a reliable and competent judge at these useful exhibitions. In 1894 he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Ogilvie is one of the sturdiest of our settlers, and is known in the country districts of the colony as a cautious squatter.



MR. A. OGILVIE, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

MR. WILLIAM USHER,

DISCOVERER AND DEVELOPER OF
THE MT. USHER GOLD MINE.

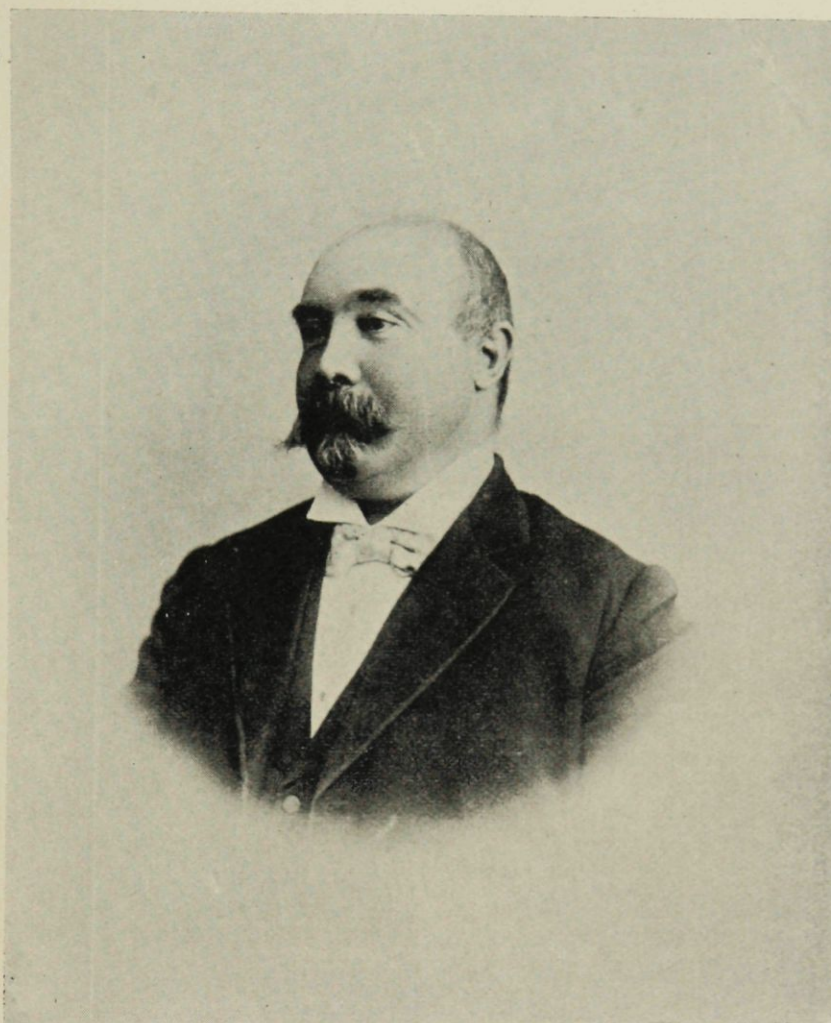
MR. WILLIAM USHER, of Rockhampton, is the discoverer and developer of the Mount Usher Gold Mine. Born at Bristol, England, of which town his parents were residents, on 27th of February, 1851, William Usher received the foundations of his education at local schools. When school-days were over, it was resolved that he should learn a trade, and he was accordingly placed as an apprentice to a bootmaker in Bristol. Mr. Usher learnt his trade, and set up for himself. When he was 20, Mr. Usher married. The young lady was, like himself, a native of Bristol city. Beyond his marriage and the birth of three children, there was little that was eventful in Mr. Usher's life until he had attained the age of 30 years. The intermediate years had

been passed in attention to his business and in his home life. What spare time he had was devoted to field sports and athletics, in which Mr. Usher has ever been prominent. Indeed he was for a time champion of the United Kingdom over all distances up to 440yds. In 1881, he landed in Rockhampton with his wife and three children and a capital of some hundreds of pounds. He wisely resolved to make his trade support him until such time as he should decide to strike out in other ventures. Mr. Usher had already had some experience of coal mining, but it was not till his arrival in Rockhampton that he really seriously applied himself to a search after the hidden riches of the earth. In the first week of his starting business Mr. Usher started mining. His spare time he devoted to prospecting and mining a few miles from Rockhampton, on the north side of the river. These dual occupations he continued for two years, when it became a question of deciding in favour of one calling. But by this time he had found his sphere, and, giving up his trade, he was henceforth a miner, or

rather a prospector. For some time he worked New Zealand Gully, with but poor results. Afterwards he tried Mount Wheeler, but with no better success. Then he deserted that district and made for the Crocodile. The alluvial field on Crocodile Creek had already been extensively worked; indeed, reefing operations had been conducted many years back, as will be seen by the reader who turns to the portion of this work dealing with the resources of the colony. Mr. Usher had before this been over Mount Morgan, getting a little gold at the foot, and finding indications at the Mount itself, though not encouraging to a man with small capital. When therefore Mount Morgan was proved to be the El Dorado of mines, Mr. Usher began to question whether the alluvial in Crocodile Creek had not come from some of the mountains in the vicinity. These had already been prospected by experienced miners, save in one direction where, said the wiseacres, it were futile to look. But William Usher was made of different stuff to these faint-hearts. Accompanied by his son, Mr. William Thomas Usher, he traversed the ranges. On the first spur nothing was found. On the second hill, now famous as Mount Usher, he tapped an outcrop some 3ft. high and 4ft. wide, showing gold freely in four leaders. Thus was Mount Usher discovered, very easily and very simply, so it seems on paper. But who can picture the hardships and privations, the toils and journeys undergone in the search for this reef. Mr. Usher or his son might, but no one else. The reef having been located, the next thing was to get the stone and separate the gold. Mr. Usher and his sons set to work on their mountain. Shafts were sunk and tunnels driven. The stone at first was crushed by dollying, but soon a set of stampers was at work in conjunction with one Berdan pan. And the first crushing resulted in an average return of 1 oz. 11dwts. per ton. It is necessary to explain that with the scanty appliances at his disposal, Mr. Usher would lose as much gold as was retained by the Berdan pan. To those at all versed in mining this goes without saying. The stone was afterwards crushed at the Hit or Miss battery, returning 4oz. to the ton; indeed, after the first crushing Mr. Usher never got less than a 4oz. average. A crushing of some 30 tons bulk returned 6oz. 11dwts. to the ton. In the earlier days Mr. Usher and his sons did all the work, but soon he had to put on men. And all this time Mr. Usher was directing operations, besides doing the lion's share of the work. Many are the stories told of those times. Once, having driven a tunnel 60ft. to cut the reef, having got it in fact, a waterspout smashed the tunnel in, burying not only the tools but also all the tucker of the party. On another occasion Mr. Wm. Usher, junr., was working in the drive when a mass of rock fell, stunning him. Best of all perhaps is Mr. Usher's recital of the incredulity of his friends, and the disbelief and mockery by the townspeople of his golden mountain. The fame of his mine soon spread, till, from Mr. Usher being ridiculed as a fool and a new-chum miner, he became the mining authority of the Crocodile and a man whose name as a practical and experienced miner stood high all over the colony. As the years went by the staff at the mine gradually increased, till 37 hands were employed. Everything was going satisfactorily, the mine was opening out well, the stone crushed maintained its average of 4ozs. to the ton, and Mr. Usher was in a fair way to become the sole owner of one of the biggest gold-producing mines in Queensland.

Circumstances however arose which caused a drastic change. It would be neither wise nor expedient to particularise. Suffice that a change having been made in the personnel of those in charge of the battery, there was noticeable a very considerable falling off in the gold returns. This was attributed by some to a change in the nature of the stone, to the presence in fact of refractory minerals. Mr. Usher knew too much for that. He knew that, despite his watchfulness, human hands were taking his gold. Detection came through a most remarkable dream. In his sleep Mr. Usher saw not only the method of abstraction, but the place where the stolen gold was hidden. This place, an abandoned shaft, he searched when awake, and there discovered some £633 worth of retorted gold. The discovery was a shock to Mr. Usher. If, with all his vigilance, gold could thus be abstracted; if he, knowing all that was to be known of a battery and its working, could be hoodwinked, it was necessary that some effective change should be made. After some consideration Mr. Usher resolved to

yield to the solicitation of some friends and float the mine into a company. He would thus, he felt, relieve himself of the responsibility and its attendant worries. An old friend of Mr. Usher's, Mr. J. C. Colledge, undertook the management of the flotation, and in June, 1896, the Mount Usher Gold Mines Ltd., were successfully floated on the London market. The capital was £140,000, of which 50,000 £1 shares were offered for subscription and quickly taken up. The directorate was composed of well-known Queenslanders, including Mr. Ross Robinson (known on every mining field in the colony, as well as on the London market), Mr. Thomas Archer, C.M.G., ex-Agent-General; Mr. Chas. Sidney of the Royal Bank, Mr. Edward Pope, of Gympie, and Colonel Arthur Wilbraham, a director of Mount Morgan. In addition to the cash paid for the mine, Mr. Usher took 29,000 shares, which he still holds. The position of the mine at the present day can be estimated from the article on the mine itself. The last crushing before Christmas of '98 of some 200 tons returned over 400 ozs. Mr. Usher still takes an active interest in the mine, of which he is a frequent visitor. Although taking no part in the management, his advice and assistance are often sought, and he is ever ready to counsel the directors as to the right course to be pursued.



MR. WM. USHER.

Photo by Poulsen.

In 1897 Mr. Usher took the whole of his family home for the Diamond Jubilee. Mr. Usher visited his birthplace, Bristol, where he was royally received. He participated in all the good things that were going, many mementoes of which hang in his house in Rockhampton. Mr. Usher whilst in London became very intimate with the late Hon. T. J. Byrnes, for whom he conceived a great admiration. Interesting photos now in Mr. Usher's possession are those of a picnic party of Queenslanders, and a contest of veteran pedestrians. Both events owed their being to Mr. Usher. He rallied several Queensland mining men, including Mr. Ross Robinson and Mr. D'Arcy, and these acting as hosts took the Queensland contingent of Mounted Infantry for a holiday jaunt in the country. The pedestrian event was solely Mr. Usher's. He offered prizes amounting to £100 for veterans over 50, and a goodly number turned out and gave him a great contest. Many other sporting events Mr. Usher participated in, but most of his time was spent in the city of London, where he was in great request as an authority on Queensland mining affairs. On his return

to Rockhampton he was tendered a banquet by the citizens, on which occasion the esteem of his fellow-townsmen was abundantly testified. At present Mr. Usher is living that life of rest to which his early labours entitle him. But he is too active a man to remain long idle. He has already large and valuable interests in the district, and in all probability these will be considerably increased in the near future. One of Mr. Usher's latest enterprises was the formation of a gas company at Mount Morgan, which will have a registered capital of £24,000. His sons have been started in mining ventures on their own account. Mr. Usher is a man of essentially English character. He hangs to his opinions with tenacity. He is a man of large heart; his courage is at best in times of difficulty and discouragement; these are the times to see the man as he really is. Success has made but little difference in him. William Usher is still the same great-hearted, clear-headed hospitable English gentleman that he was while searching the ranges round Crocodile Creek. The influence of such men on our future will be great. They have built up the prosperity of the colony, and remain as worthy examples of our best residents.

HON. A. HERON WILSON,

MARYBOROUGH.

ON the banks of the Mary River, as the stream curves round to the town of Maryborough, there is a delightful residence of Elizabethan architecture which at once arrests the attention of visitors. A long avenue of English type which forms a path between a luxuriance of cultivation, in which natural beauties stretch forth on either side, leads to the front garden, facing the river, and there for a moment one will stand perplexed to know in which of two pretty villas he will find his host. Whilst he hesitates and looks around the garden which, if it be spring-time, may completely rivet his attention, a cheery voice hails him, and from an adjacent bush, there emerges an imposing figure of a man in the prime of life with white bushy whiskers, and a countenance upon which geniality is so well defined that he feels immediately at home.

This is the Honorable Andrew Heron Wilson in the retirement of his beautiful home, "Doon Villa," the prettiest in all Queensland. Mr. Wilson will probably explain that he has been devoting the morning to his favourite occupation, floriculture, and will invite his guest to join him in his inspection of the gardens. He will conduct him along the terraces which slope down towards the river bank, and will tell him with pardonable pride of the difficulties which he surmounted in developing the arborescent jewels which shed their lustre over the place. The soil was very poor in quality, and in places the bed-rock came to the surface, so he had to lay new earth before he could commence to plant. Glowing with enthusiasm, for the subject is nearest his heart, Mr. Wilson will picture the Arcadia which his imagination had formed, and glancing around, one cannot but marvel how near his ideal is this beautiful reality. There is a soulful genius in the man of flowers just as there is in the musician or the poet. A vivid imagination had revealed to Mr. Wilson a home upon which Nature would lay her hand with velvet touch; a home where there would

be the charm of simplicity and the extravagance of natural adornment. He saw a quiet repose in rusticity, with yet all the comforts of existence, and he set to work to build this bower of peace. One, therefore, looks with no little admiration upon this man as he escorts him over the property to view the results of his labors. Adjoining one of the conservatories and intensifying the beauty of the picture is an aviary, which is quite a little palace for a rare collection of birds from many countries chirping in tones of simple music the life-long day. A visit to the stables will be a treat for a lover of horses, as Mr. Wilson possesses a fine stud, and the animals live as though they were princes of their genus. Mr. Wilson has many pet animals, and to see him caressing his favourite ponies, or his fine St. Bernard dogs, and playing with his friendly emu, is to know him as a true lover of Nature and of Nature's children. A beautiful fernery serves as an entrance to Mr. Wilson's residence, the interior decorations of which are artistic in the highest degree, and there

is an atmosphere of peace and comfort about it which leads one to contemplate how much the character of a man may be judged by his home. A visit to "Doon Villa" suggests the refined nature of its owner and the cultured tastes of his lady. Andrew Heron Wilson was born in Ayr, Scotland, on August 24th, 1844, and after receiving a good education at the Ayr Academy he commenced to study for the bar. Whilst pursuing his legal course, however, he fell ill, and it being necessary for him to leave the place of his nativity in order that he might preserve his health, he decided to sail for the sunny skies of Australia. It was in Queensland that he determined to invest his energy, and on the 2nd April, 1864, being then in his twentieth year, Mr. Wilson landed in Maryborough. For some time he remained in this district without finding a field for his endeavours, but in health he became greatly improved, and felt both anxious and able to push himself forward in this promising country. It was whilst looking around for an opening which might turn his capital to good account that he met with Mr. Robert Hart and the late Mr. James Bartholomew, who were both men of experience in the saw-milling trade, and as the wealth of timber in the Wide Bay and Maryborough districts promised



HON. A. HERON WILSON.

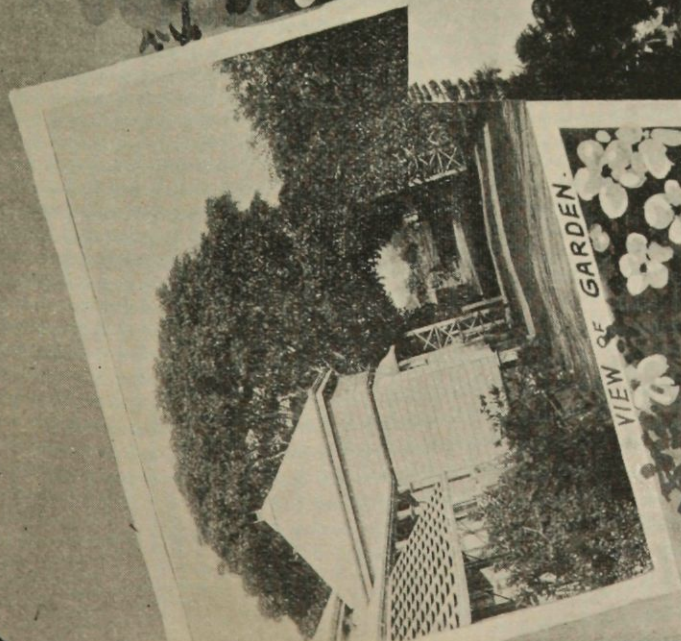
Photo. by Poulson.

to be a remunerative source of enterprise, he accepted overtures from these gentlemen to enter into partnership. Thus was the firm of Wilson, Hart and Bartholomew formed, and in order to carry on their operations upon a complete scale, Mr. Wilson went with Mr. Hart to England and purchased a saw-milling plant replete with all the latest appliances. The saw-mills were erected in 1866 on the bank of the river, close to Maryborough, and every year saw a distinct improvement in the business, which, by dint of enterprise and thrift, gradually assumed large proportions. In 1881, however, a great misfortune was experienced by the firm, the whole of the mills being destroyed by fire, and leaving them to view in the ashes the result of their great labours. They were fortunately able to replace the works, and very soon the business was again flourishing with more extensive mills, which they had put up near the Botanical Gardens in Maryborough. It is wonderful what perseverance and industry will do. In a few years Messrs. Wilson, Hart and Co. (Mr. Bartholomew having died in 1875) had established the largest mills in Queensland, and indeed

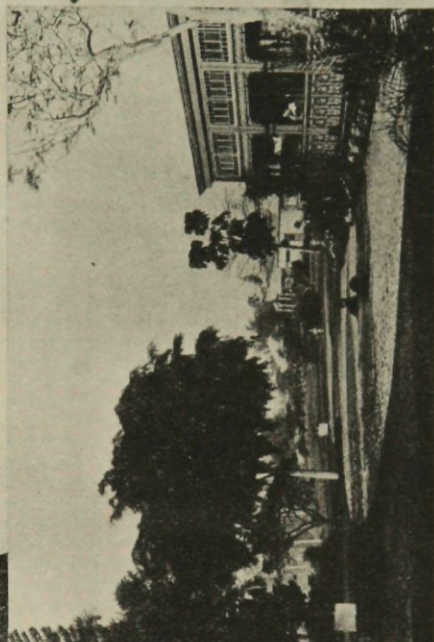
ONE OF QUEENSLANDS BEAUTIFUL HOMES

DOON VILLA
RESIDENCE OF THE HON. A. HERON-WILSON M.L.C.

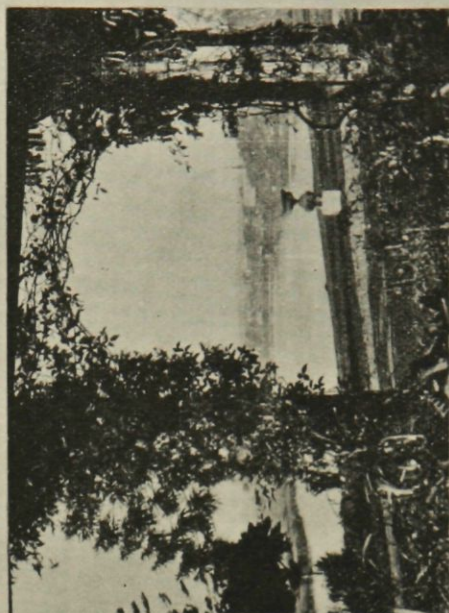
MARYBOROUGH.



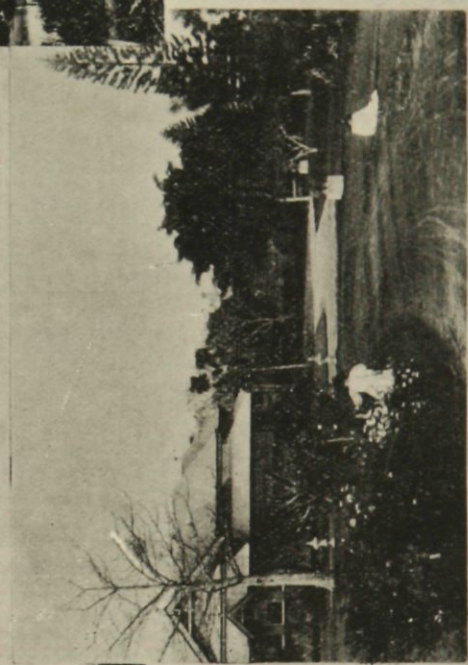
VIEW OF GARDEN.



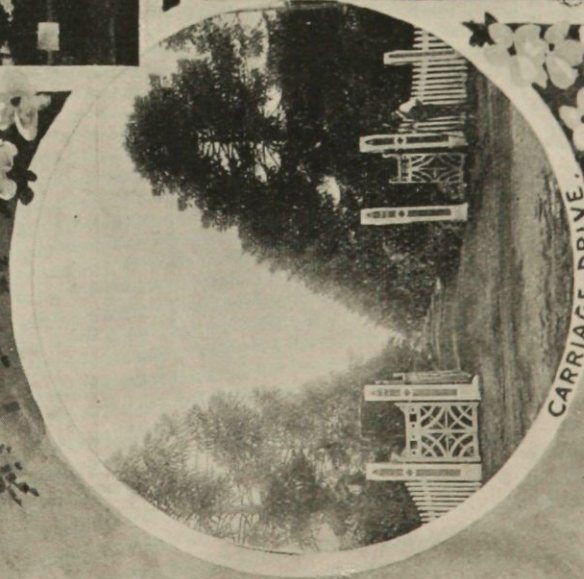
MAIN ENTRANCE.



TERRACE FACING THE MARY RIVER.



VIEW OF LAWN.



CARRIAGE DRIVE.

they became known throughout all Australia for the extent of their operations. A branch railway siding was attached to the works, and the firm's timber has for a number of years been shipped along the coast in their own vessels (both sailing and steam) to all the ports of the colony. It is not, however, with the actual business of the firm that we have to deal, but these facts will show how prominent a part Mr. Wilson has played in developing one of the important industries of the colony. In September, 1883, Mr. Wilson having on two previous occasions declined to accept the distinction, was nominated to the Legislative Council, in which body he has since served. He has not been prominent in politics but he has been distinctly useful, and in an unostentatious way he has done an immense amount of good for the country. He is a Conservative, with broad-minded views and a strong regard for the welfare of the people. He was a follower of Sir Thomas McIlwraith in political beliefs generally, and as one who has done much in fostering a great industry, he naturally advocates a protective policy. When not called upon to attend Parliament, Mr. Wilson employs his time in his gardens, having retired some time from active business. In his sylvan retreat he is happy, and after his many years of unceasing labour, he deserves his pleasant retirement. Sir Henry and Lady Norman have enjoyed the hospitality of the host and hostess of "Doon Villa," and his Excellency Lord Lamington also paid a pleasurable visit to their home. There is a well-stocked library, a billiard-room, a bowling green, a golf link, and croquet and lawn tennis courts. A large verandah is built for a ball-room to suit the climate, and, indeed, there is every provision made for amusement, exercise, and comfort. It is almost needless to say that Mr. Wilson is identified with the principal institutions in Maryborough. Among the many offices he has held it may be mentioned that he has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the Town and Suburban Building Society, president of the Wide Bay Caledonian Society, and director of many companies formed to develop the industries of Maryborough. He is a keen sport, and was captain of the first cricket club formed in Maryborough. Indeed, he has been connected in some way with every sporting institution in the district.

He has formed a bowling club at his residence, and the green is certainly one of the best in the colony. As a bowler he ranks among the most skilful of the district. Mr. Wilson's circle of friends have to thank him for many a pleasant hour spent on his estate, but it is even beyond them that his generosity extends. His grounds are frequently thrown open to the school children of the district, and there they revel in the simple pastimes provided by their generous host. Another phase of Mr. Wilson's life may be seen in a small book, published by him a few years ago, entitled "From Maryborough, Queensland, to and through New Zealand in 1891." Mr. Wilson, accompanied by his wife, took a trip to New Zealand, having first gone to England, and his experiences in the islands were of such a nature that he thought they should be recorded. To one who lives with nature as he does, the inspiring scenes of Maoriland were very impressive, and he has written some eloquent descriptions of them. The work is highly interesting, and displays the possession by Mr. Wilson of a facile pen and strong descriptive power. Since then he has made

several trips to islands of the Pacific, and again and again viewed with enjoyment the magnificent scenery for which New Zealand is noted. Mr. Wilson has been a strong supporter of the Presbyterian Church in the district in which he lives. Still in the full vigor of life, there are yet many possibilities before this gentleman. Simple yet refined in his tastes, he delights only in those pleasures which tend to elevate the mind or improve the body. Shrewd as is the Scot, he is also open-hearted and liberal. Benevolent and charitable, both he and his good lady occupy a high place in the esteem of all who know them.



MR. T. H. SYM.

Photo. by Poulsen.

MR. T. H. SYM, J.P.,

MANAGER OF THE Q. N. BANK,
GYMPIE.

THE influence of our banking institutions has become so great that not only individual interests, but frequently the welfare of a whole community are at stake upon their policy. It is fortunate for Queensland that she possesses men at the head of her financial institutions whose object, generally, it is to assist in the industrial development of the country, and who follow in their business transactions no narrow-minded line of action. In particular the Queensland National Bank has in its attitude towards the mining and agricultural industries displayed a true spirit of patriotism, and consequently has done much to further the interests of the colony. One of the most prominent managers of this bank is Mr. Thomas Hood Sym, J.P., who is in charge of the important branch at Gympie. The mining industry in that district has received no little stimulus from the assistance rendered by the Queensland National Bank to mining companies. Whenever money has been legitimately required, the bank has never hesitated to furnish it, thus displaying a true spirit of enterprise and a genuine desire to assist in the development of the country. Every one who has had transactions with Mr. Sym has

experienced the consideration, courteousness of demeanour, knowledge of financial affairs, and withal, business tact, which he brings to bear upon his managerial duties. Like so many other leading men in the colonies, Mr. Sym is a Scotchman, having been born at Ayr on February 27, 1859. He was educated at the Ayr Academy, and upon leaving school entered the Union Bank of Scotland as a junior clerk. After serving for five years in minor positions, he was sent to the head office in Glasgow, where he remained for about four years in the secretary's department. Having a desire to come out to the colonies, he communicated with the Queensland National Bank, and was appointed to a position in the head office at Brisbane. Mr. Sym was next removed to Bundaberg as teller and ledger-keeper, and after remaining in that township for a year he was sent to Gympie. He spent about eighteen months in that thriving township as teller, and was then removed to the Maryborough branch, where he served for two and a half years as accountant. By this time Mr. Sym had received a thorough training in banking business, and, being endowed with

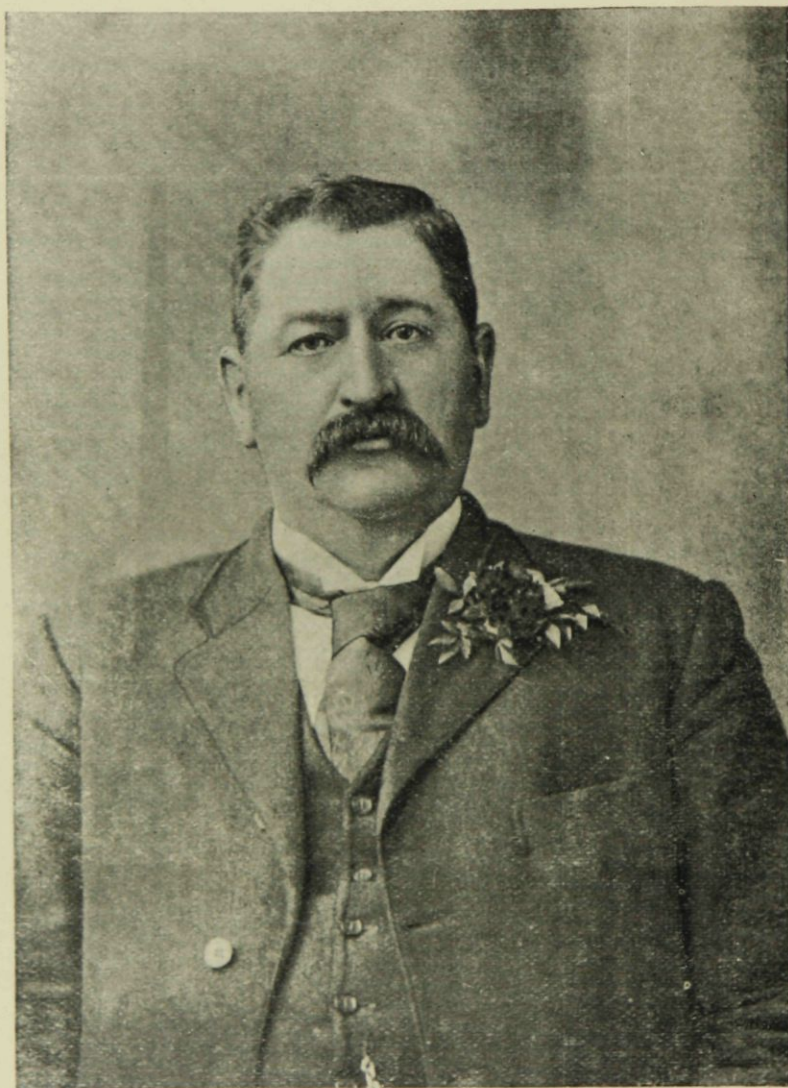
much shrewdness and discretion, he made his way in the favor of the principals of the bank. When, therefore, Mr. D. G. Stuart, the late manager in Brisbane, left Gympie to take the position of secretary of the bank, Mr Sym was again sent to Gympie, on this occasion to manage the branch. For some years past he has occupied this important post, and has discharged his duties in a thoroughly efficient manner. He was gazetted a Justice of the Peace in 1894. Mr. Sym is one of the local directors of the Australian Gold Mining Company. It need only be added that the Gympie branch of the Queensland National Bank has gained considerably in public confidence during Mr. Sym's management. Indeed, in 1893, when the panic caused such disaster to nearly all the banking institutions, the popularity of this bank was such that it lost none of its business, a fact which bears eloquent testimony of its thorough soundness and careful management. In business Mr. Sym is a man of a sound practical turn of mind, and socially his many good qualities make him a general favourite.

MR. G. C. WILLCOCKS, J.P.

IN a rich country like Queensland, whose fertile lands spread over hundreds of miles from its larger centres, whose auriferous fields are frequently revealing new sources of wealth in isolated parts, the construction of railways is of paramount importance. And so fast is this colony growing that railway development must at times be conducted with unusual speed. It is well therefore that the Railway Department have been able to let their contracts to those upon whose promptness and competency the utmost reliability can be placed. And it is certain that no man in Queensland has met the demand so well as Mr. George Charles Willcocks, J.P. The works which have been placed under his control have been of considerable magnitude, not only in railway construction, but also in municipal and private undertakings. A record of his life is replete with accomplishments of great usefulness, and serve to show to what position industry and thrift will raise a man, though he start in life at the lowest rung of the ladder. We say at the lowest rung, because when George Charles Willcocks had completed his education at the Ashburn Grammar School, in his native city, Devonshire, where he was born in 1857, he commenced life in no better position than an apprentice to the trade of a mason. The environments of the mechanics are not such as to foster any great ambition, but Mr. Willcocks was built of different material than his fellows, and when he had served his time as a mason he had but laid the foundation-stone to the success which he meant to achieve. In 1875 he left England and went to South Africa, where the prospects seemed golden. He was nine years in South Africa altogether, if we except a year which he spent in England upon a visit, and after working there for some time at his trade was able to commence business as a contractor. It was there that he first commenced the work of railway construction, in connection with which he obtained several considerable contracts. He was engaged in masonry and bridge building, but railway construction was his especial study, and he lost no opportunity to widen the scope of his knowledge so that he might improve his

acquaintance with this highly important branch of his business. Thus he prospered, and was well on the road to fortune when, in the year 1884, bad times came and he relinquished his business. He then returned to England, spent a year there, and, learning of the great opportunities in Queensland, came out to this colony. Rich in the knowledge of his business, and capable of using it always to the best advantage, it was no wonder that Mr. Willcocks succeeded. So greatly were the services of such a man required here that ere he had been three weeks on Queensland soil Mr. Willcocks was entrusted with four corporation contracts for sewerage works, which were the biggest ever let up to that time by the Brisbane corporation. At that time railway development was proceeding very rapidly, and Mr. Willcocks' experience in this direction served him well. His first railway contract was to build the fifth section of the Brisbane-Gympie line, and as his reputation grew, so did the extent of his operations increase. He constructed the Cleveland line, a section of the

Mungah line, the fourth section of the Brisbane-Gympie line, a section of 61 miles on the Western line from Charleville to Wyandra, a section of the railway between Brisbane and Gladstone, the line from Rockhampton to Broadmount, and a section of 40 miles on the Northern railways, from Hughenden to Winton. In addition to these works, Mr. Willcocks completed a section of the Lismore-Tweed line in New South Wales at a contract price of £360,000, and took over a contract for the construction of harbour works on the Manning River in that colony. At the time of writing Mr. Willcocks was still engaged on the latter contract, and also on a junction railway at Rockhampton, including a railway bridge across the Fitzroy River, and a section of 52 miles on the Winton line. Add to these many other undertakings, a number of big private and municipal contracts, and some idea might be gained of the vast extent of his operations. He erected the Brisbane Meat Works, and recently carried out the important work of paving the streets of Brisbane for the Municipal Council, which was effected in the most satisfactory manner. The approximate value of all the railway contracts which have been completed by Mr. Willcocks since 1885 amount to no less than £1,750,000, and he has covered about 320 miles in that time with good rail-



MR. G. C. WILLCOCKS, J.P. Photo by Poulsen.

road. In order to keep up a constant supply of timber, Mr. Willcocks recently took a lease of the Brisbane Sawmills in William-street, and he also does a large trade with other contractors from these yards. None but the practical man can thoroughly appreciate the enormity of Mr. Willcocks' responsibilities. Let it be contemplated that tens of thousands of pounds are constantly placed at his command, and that hundreds of men look to him for employment. To grapple with responsibilities such as these, it requires a man who, like Mr. Willcocks, is possessed of tact and judgment and all the qualities of generalship. The large employer of men must possess some of the qualities of a leader of men, and Mr. Willcocks has proved himself a capable leader. By his genial and kindly disposition he has made himself liked by everyone who has had dealings with him, and there are few who have had to control men of the labouring classes who are so popular as he. Mr. Willcocks' unswerving integrity and stern sense of right won for him the appointment of a Justice of the Peace, and he is in every way fitted to hold the commission. He was married in 1883

to Miss Craig, a daughter of Mr. Robert Craig, of Ayrshire, Scotland, and he has a family of five children. Unassuming in his manner—a plain, blunt man in fact—Mr. Willcocks is one of that select few who belong to Nature's aristocracy, and is in himself a good instance of the indomitable and successful Anglo-Saxon.

MR. JAMES FAIRLIE, J.P.,

MARYBOROUGH.

THE great industrial institutions which spread their branches oak-like over the colony have sprung from the veriest acorns of commerce which our pioneers planted. The portraits of many of those pioneers grace this work; others have passed away; but though their images pass with them from the public eye, their work remains. We behold a great factory, from whence there issues the music of incessant toil, but we seldom stop to think of the struggles of the men who gave it birth. To leave behind a standing monument of a lifetime's work; to enrich one's country as well as oneself, is an accomplishment than which there is none worthier. In reviewing the career of James Fairlie, of the manufacturing firm of James Fairlie and Sons, we show what individual pluck and energy can do. In the year 1862 James Fairlie, senr., the founder of the firm, settled in Maryborough, and in a small workshop in Queen-street, with a single carpenter's bench, he commenced business as a joiner. He was a hard-working man with a family including three sons—James Fairlie, junr., Porteous D. Fairlie, and John Alexander Fairlie—each of whom was set to work at the business as he left school. Promptness in his business undertakings, and stern application to work, were the characteristic features of Fairlie *père*, and, as a consequence, his goods came into demand. The single bench became inadequate for his increasing operations, and the room in which he conducted his daily labours too small for a thriving tradesman; so he removed his premises to Richmond street and opened a more commodious workshop. The days of hand labour were, however, coming to a close, and to keep up with the times he found it necessary to invest in machinery. He therefore purchased an engine of 8-horse power, which enabled him to carry on his operations on a much larger scale. In those days buildings were rising mushroom-like, the colony was prospering, and Mr. Fairlie was soon compelled to put in new joinery machines and employ more hands. The demand for the firm's work increased with rapidity, which was not surprising to those who knew how strenuously Mr. Fairlie and his sons worked to improve the business. The original building had to be largely extended, a 30-horse power engine was added to the works to replace the smaller one, and a larger two-storey building had to be erected to hold the machinery. An extensive saw-milling plant was erected, and soon the factory became one of the largest of its kind in Queensland. Having with the assistance of his sons brought the business to this stage, Mr. Fairlie, senr., died (in 1884) after a useful and honorable career, during which he won the esteem

and respect of all who knew him, for he was a man whose sterling qualities endeared him to all. The loss was severely felt by his sons, but he had an able successor in Mr. James Fairlie, junr., who then assumed control of the business. Up to 1890 the firm progressed, but in that year the general financial crash severely affected the firm, as it did all the industries of the colony. It is, however, a solid institution, and its operations are still very considerable. Every visitor of distinction to Maryborough inspects the works, and as it is one of the industrial sights of the district, a detailed description of them is given elsewhere. A biographical sketch of the present head of the firm should also be of interest. James Fairlie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1852, and at the age of ten years came with his father and family to Maryborough, where he attended school to continue the education which had been commenced in his native home. For some years his father kept him in his employ in the joinery business, and, having learned the trade, he was

taken into partnership. He shared the early struggles which his father experienced in the business, and by his thrift did much to bring the firm to its present high position. When his father died in 1884, he took control of the business, in partnership with his brothers, and has remained at the head ever since. Mr. Fairlie has been largely identified with the public affairs of Maryborough, and in 1893 was a member of the municipal council. When the Lamington bridge was constructed he was elected chairman of the Bridge Board appointed to administer the Act, and he has been chairman of the board for the past six years. At the time of writing he is president of the Chamber of Commerce, with which body he has been associated for many years. He has always taken an active part in the industrial affairs of the district, and for some time has been a member of the committee of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Fairlie belongs to that type of men who are indispensable to a young community. The rise and development of the Maryborough district has been his especial care, and he has given his support to every movement for the improvement of its commercial status. He is an indefatigable worker, and what success has been his has been achieved by incessant application



MR. JAMES FAIRLIE, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

to hard work, by which he has impressed his energy upon the large institution of which he is a member. It is well for Queensland that she possesses such sturdy citizens, who in their individual efforts contribute in no small degree to the advancement of the whole community. Stern disciplinarians in the conduct of their business, Messrs. Fairlie and Sons have won the confidence of all who have had business transactions with them. Unsolicited testimonials of the value of their work have been received by them from various parts of the country, and their fame as manufacturers has spread considerably beyond Queensland. Such an establishment as theirs is an example of what may be achieved in any branch of industry, for, after all, perseverance, patience, and energy combine to form the real capital of any business.

DR. ARTHUR COLIN MACKENZIE, J.P.,

MOUNT MORGAN.

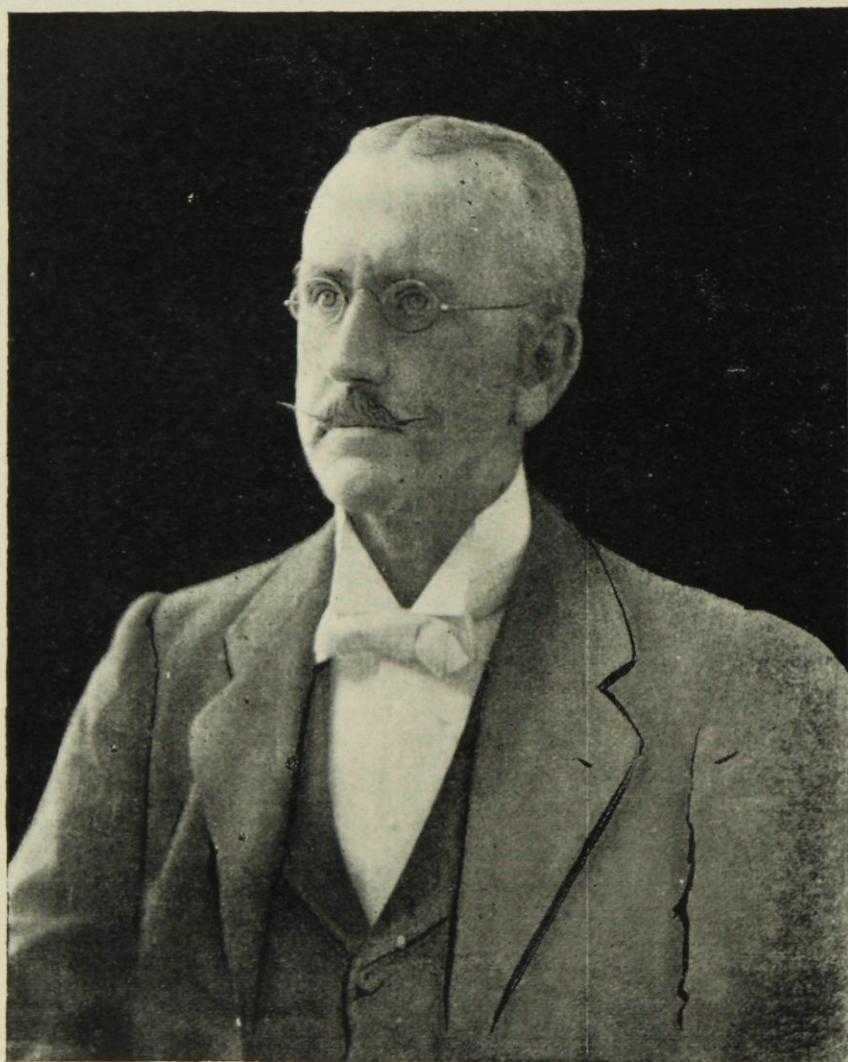
OF all avocations or professions, the most noble is that of medicine. Some men are born with a natural love for the study of medicine, and, by their patience and gentleness, become ideal doctors—gentle ministers of comforts in case of sickness and mortal ailments. There are others, again, who by their coarseness of manner and roughness of hand, are quite unfit to practise the profession of medicine. Gentleness of disposition and manner should be the chief desiderata in qualifying for a doctor of medicine or surgeon. There is no doubt that the medical profession would have a far higher status if in every civilised country in the world a Minister and a Department of Health were created, and a Central Board of Health appointed, not from among laymen, but from among the most

eminent members of the profession resident in each chief city. The doctor is, as a rule, the hardest worked man in a community, and he frequently gives his time and professional skill without receiving praise or pay. Among the many medical gentlemen who have won fame and fortune away from the land of their birth is Dr. Arthur Colin Mackenzie, J.P., of Mount Morgan, the locale of the largest and richest gold mine in the world. He was born in Birmingham on December 31, 1860, and is the seventh son of the late Rev. John Robertson Mackenzie, M.A., D.D. That gentleman was chaplain to Her Grace Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon, and was one of the 43 disruption ministers who founded the Free Church of Scotland—St. Mary's Church at Dumfries being specially built for him. He was afterwards for upwards of 27½ years the first minister of the English Presbyterian Church in Birmingham. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Christie, of Huntley, Aberdeenshire, and they were married from Huntley Lodge, the residence of the Duchess of Gordon. The subject of this sketch was educated at King Edward's School and Cheltenham College, and his medical studies were passed at the Edinburgh University, and afterwards at the London Hospital. He holds the triple

qualifications of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. He was House Surgeon at the Central Hospital, Birmingham, Resident Surgeon at the Dover Hospital, has also held appointments in London hospitals, and is a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, a member of the British Medical Association, a member of the Queensland Medical Society, a member of the Intercolonial Medical Congress, and Health Officer to the Municipality of Mount Morgan. It may be mentioned that Dr. Mackenzie's eldest brother is Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.T., who was first appointed to an official position in 1862. He subsequently exhibited wonderful powers of organisation, and was appointed to fill highly important posts throughout what is now known as the Empire of India. In March, 1895, Sir Alexander Mackenzie was appointed a member of the Vice-Regal Council, and in August of the same year was raised to the important position of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In chronicling this information the *Times* remarked:—"The officer now selected for this high duty, Sir Alexander Mackenzie,

has won the confidence alike of the Indian committees, European and native, and of the Indian Government at home by thirty-three years of able and fearlessly conscientious service to India." The appointment itself was described by the same writer in these terms:—"The Government of Bengal, with its still almost personal sway over seventy millions of people, is the greatest administrative charge, with the exception of the Vice-Royalty, which can be committed to any Englishman," a statement which, while it astounds the reader by the apparently fabulous figures with which it deals, is absolutely in accordance with fact. Before Sir Alexander Mackenzie received the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he paid a visit to Scotland and proceeded to Thurse, on the extreme north coast, when the subject of this sketch, who had not then entered for the medical profession, read with him for the Indian Civil Service. However, unlike his distinguished brother, he had no taste for languages, and abandoned the project. His father strongly desired him to enter the

Church, but he came to the conclusion that medicine was his forte, and he has never had occasion to regret the selection and is greatly attached to his profession. *En passant*, an uncle of his (on the maternal side), the late Dr. James Christie, celebrated his jubilee in medical practice in Dundee a few years ago. Being desirous of seeing something of the world, Dr. Mackenzie, in 1890, accepted the appointment of surgeon to the British-India steamship "Merkara." Upon arrival in Keppel Bay, he met a doctor who was doing insurance work. Dr. Mackenzie had a strong wish to gain bush experience, so the two medicos exchanged positions. Dr. Mackenzie journeyed to Muttaborra, which is 75 miles from the railway terminus at Longreach, and thence into the far western country. He and his companion often camped out at night and "boiled their billy." When not engaged in the novel experience of "roughing it," they put up at station homesteads, and were treated with the greatest hospitality, the doctor making numerous friends. A few months having been thus pleasantly spent, he returned to Rockhampton, and set up practice on the north side while the Fitzroy Bridge was being repaired after the damage it had received through heavy floods. However, he did not remain there long, for on



DR A. C. MACKENZIE, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

the 5th of November, 1890, he was appointed surgeon to the Amalgamated Friendly Societies at Mount Morgan, and shortly after his arrival was selected hon. medical officer to the local hospital. He has worked up a considerable private practice, and he and Dr. Smith, with whom he is associated, do most of the surgical work that is not performed in the hospital. Dr. Mackenzie was appointed to the Commission of the Peace in July, 1892, and was afterwards appointed a magistrate authorised to consent to the marriage of minors. He is a member of all the leading athletic clubs, but has very little time to devote to them. On September 30, 1887, he married Miss Walker, of Beamhurst, Uttoxetter, Staffordshire, and there has been issue of four children. Dr. Mackenzie is a tall, athletic man, who, at the time of writing, is in the prime of life. During his eight years' practice on the Mount Morgan goldfield he has made many friends, who highly appreciate him for his professional skill, his generous and manly disposition, and above all, his kind and gentle treatment of his patients. He keeps well abreast of the inventions of the age, and his

surgery is replete with every instrument and appliance known to medical science. He is very enthusiastic respecting the salubrity of the climate of Mount Morgan, which, in a direct line, is only a few miles from Keppel Bay, and he is of opinion that it will eventually become the great sanatorium for people living in the enervating climate of Rockhampton and on the sweltering plains of the far west of Central Queensland. The Mount Morgan goldmine is a unique sight of its kind in Queensland, if not in Australia, and if the doctor's prediction is verified, now that the railway is completed, thousands of Australians and tourists from all parts of the world will be induced to visit the place and remain there for a few days, with the double purpose of adding to their experience in travel and recuperating their health.

MR. C. B. STEELE, J.P.,

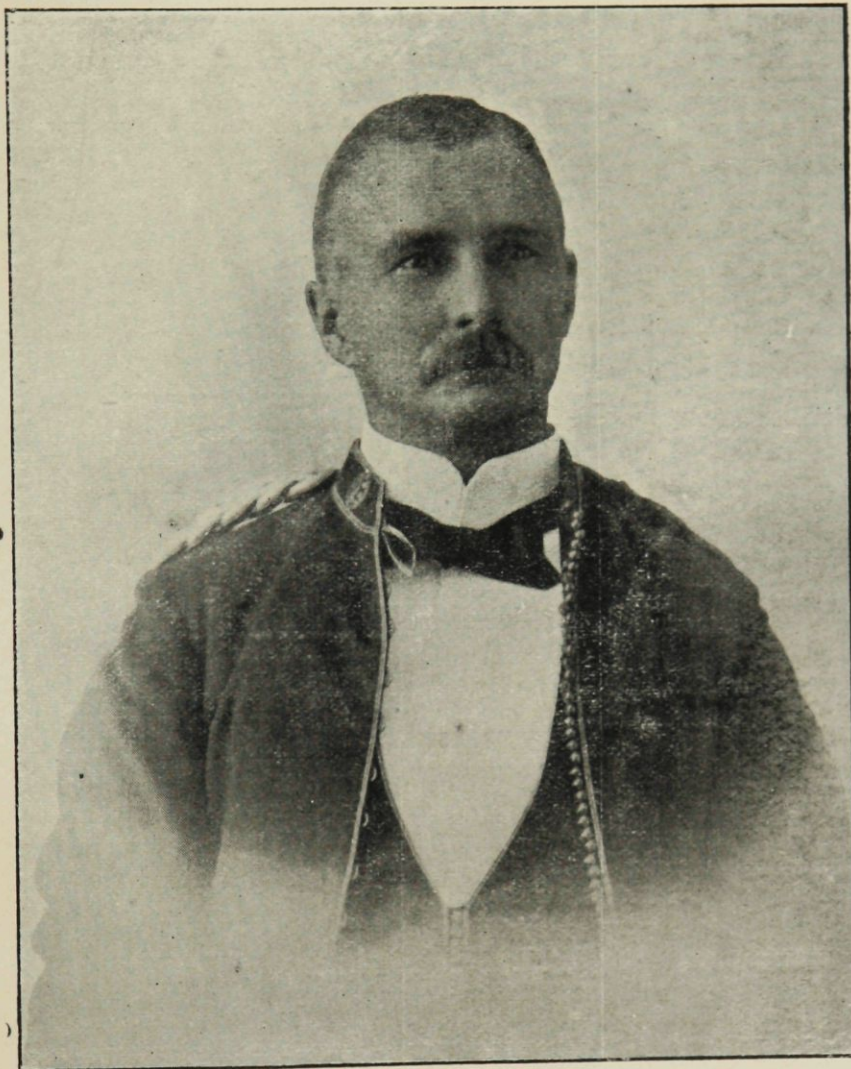
CAPTAIN IN THE QUEENSLAND
DEFENCE FORCE.

THE work of the surveyor is not a great remove from that of the explorer. A country once known to exist has to be mapped out for the best use, and upon the judgment and ability of the surveyor there frequently rests the responsibility of its proper development. We see towns so built that their residents may have the advantage of the purest atmosphere, the most commanding scenery, and the greatest possible use of the natural benefits which surround them; we behold great railroads scoffing in their circuitous route over towering hills and through deep gullies at the obstacles which Nature has raised to human passage; and we contemplate the vast structures of civilization which have arisen, as if by magic, upon rugged fields. But it is doubtful if we ever stop to consider the hardships which have been undergone by those men who, having traversed the wilds of a country in its primitive state, have laid down the plans of future greatness. In a mining township the surveyor finds a wide field for his talents. If he is possessed of a good knowledge of the country his services

are of the greatest value to mining companies, and he can become an important factor in the successful development of a field. Gympie possesses in Mr. Charles Beevor Steele a man who has the natural gifts, and has acquired the requisite knowledge to be entrusted with the survey work of the district. He knows nearly every inch of the country, and is thoroughly familiar in every respect with the geography of the great goldfield in that district. Mr. Steele is a native of Jersey, where he was born in 1860. He received a good education at the St. James Collegiate School, and at the age of 17 came to Queensland. Developing a taste for surveying he went into the service of his brother, Mr. J. D. Steele, who had already made his way in that profession. He also made a study of civil engineering, and served his articles with Mr. C. L. Depree, a M.I.C.E. In 1882 Mr. Steele passed his examination and became licensed as a surveyor. About that time the movement for the construction of a railway from Brisbane to Gympie was on foot, and the Gympie Railway League, in order to force the hands of the Government, decided to have a

private survey made of the line and prepare a report upon it. This important work was allotted to Mr. Steele, who carried it out in a highly satisfactory manner. The Government then took the matter in hand, and subsequently Mr. Steele was one of those selected to undertake the official survey. After this he did a large amount of survey work for the Government in the Gympie, Wide Bay and Burnett districts. In July, 1888, he was officially appointed a railway surveyor in the department, and in 1891 when he left the service, he received a flattering testimonial for his ability, care, and accuracy in all his work. Mr. Steele then started in business in Gympie as a mining, licensed and real property surveyor, and his practice has now assumed large proportions. He has taken a place amongst the foremost men of the district, and his work, which has consisted largely of underground surveying, has made for him a reputation amongst mining men. Mr. Steele has for some years devoted most of his leisure time to the Defence Force, and by his enthusiasm and soldierly qualities he has

risen to the rank of captain in charge of the B company of No. 2 regiment. His integrity and honesty of purpose gained for him in 1896 the commission of a Justice of the Peace, and another tribute was paid to his qualities by his appointment to the Licensing Board, a position which is only allotted to men reputed to be of the highest character in a community. Mr. Steele is a consistent churchman, and is a warden of the Church of England. In his social life he has won general respect throughout the district of Gympie, where he deservedly ranks as one of the leading residents.



MR. C. B. STEELE, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

MR. T. McCORMACK, J.P.

HOW many men have made their mark in Queensland who would never have had the opportunity in other countries, where their chances are not untrammelled by local prejudices, and where every man drops into a certain groove, which has become hard and fast and limited on all sides by custom, precedent and ancient usage. If a man has natural abilities, he has an opening in Queensland to develop those

talents, and to use them to the best advantage for himself, and at the same time in the interest of his adopted country. Our old-time pioneers have braved the hardships and dangers inseparable from the opening up and development of a new country in a tropical climate. Some there are whose names are remembered and honored, and others who have been forgotten—but their work remains, and to-day even is being continued—for in our midst are pioneers of business enterprise—men who are using their brains and money in pushing themselves (and the colony at the same time) into a prominence which must redound to their and the colony's credit. Fettered and bound down by insular prejudice, and perhaps by laws which they have had no hand in framing, Irishmen are ready candidates for the opportunities such as are presented under the flag of Australia, and they generally make their mark when the opportunity is embraced. Of such was the late Premier of Queensland—the youngest and one of the ablest administrators of government in Australasia. And coming close home to Townsville, we find the sons of

the Emerald Isle rapidly pushing their fortune ahead and benefitting their fellow citizens by their unselfish devotion to their adopted country. Of such is Mr. Thomas McCormack, carrier and forwarding agent, of Townsville. A brief sketch of his life cannot fail to interest and to serve as an incentive to emulation. Born on September 29, 1852, at Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, young McCormack received the advantages of an education such as Ireland first gave as an example to (and an example which has been followed by) English-speaking countries. His innate smartness and command of the oratorical powers with which Irishmen are almost invariably gifted, made him an invaluable representative of one of the leading insurance companies doing business in Great Britain and Ireland. But more important scope was at his command; the Midland Great Southern Railway secured his services, and for nearly seven years he acted in almost every capacity at the Limerick Junction, which was one of the most important junctions on the company's lines. Young McCormack was a trusted man at any branch of a railway official's work, and as a warrant for this he often said: "I never had an accident occur during my hours of duty—not even a truck off the line." Experience such as this would have driven many men into the service of a colonial railway on their immigration; but to a man like Mr. McCormack, endowed with such natural powers, and with a mind capable of mastering details and intricacies, routine work must be unpalatable; and the result has shown that he was right in choosing to be his own master. Mr. McCormack for a period of about six years gained valuable experience in the firm of Lissner and Co., general merchants, Townsville, and other firms, and then decided to proceed with a scheme which deeply interested him—the inauguration of a big carrying and forwarding concern. From being the owner of the first express delivery van in Townsville, his business progressed steadily and solidly until about three years ago the forwarding agency was added to the enterprise, which is now one of the most flourishing trading undertakings in Townsville, with a large branch business at Charters Towers (85 miles away), connected by telephone. Mr. McCormack held the contract with the Queensland Government for the handling of the whole of the Northern Railway wool trade, and that contract has again been renewed for three years. The firm now handle over 50,000 bales of wool during a season, and as the result of the completion of the line to Winton, the increase for the first year alone is expected to be fully 10,000 bales, which at present finds its way from the Winton district to the Central line. Mr. McCormack had not the time at his disposal to take a very active part in public matters, except that he acted as a member of the Thurangow Divisional Board. His sound judgment and knowledge of human nature was recognised by his appointment to the bench of magistrates, and the country often profited by having the advantage of his decisions, which were always based on impartiality and common sense. Mr. McCormack's kindly disposition won him many friends, who appreciated him for his sterling qualities as a man and a citizen.



MR. T. MCCORMACK, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM THOMAS THORNHILL WEBBER, D.D., BISHOP OF BRISBANE.

IN a pronouncement on enlightened Christianity, Bishop Watson once said: "Christianity, in its regards, steps beyond the narrow bounds of national advantages in quest of universal good. It does not encourage particular patriotism in opposition to general benignity, or prompt us to love our country at the expense of our integrity; or allow us to indulge our passions to the detriment of thousands. It looks upon all the human race as children of the same father, and wishes them equal blessings: in ordering us to do good, to love our brethren, to forgive injuries, and to study peace, it quite annihilates the disposition for martial glory, and utterly debases the pomp of war." Amongst the most commonplace dicta of the day is the declaration that "preachers do not practise what they preach."

This sweeping and uncharitable indictment, fortunately, has an absolute denial in the lives of many of our greatest divines, and perhaps in no pulpit personality of the time is Dr. Watson's fine ideal of practical Christianity better exemplified than in the ecclesiastical characteristics and work of the present Bishop of Brisbane. The Right Rev. William Thomas Thornhill Webber, D.D., Bishop of Brisbane, was born in Upper Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, London, on January 30th, 1837. His father, William Webber (deceased), was a surgeon at Norwich, and his mother was a daughter of the late Sir Isaac Preston, Bart. The pre-destined Bishop received his first educational instruction at Tonbridge School; afterwards (at Norwich) he was under the tutorship of the late John Woolley, D.C.L. (who was subsequently head of the Sydney University); and he finally studied at Pembroke College, Oxford. His collegiate and ecclesiastical record is as follows:—B.A. 1859; M.A. 1862 (D.D. *honoris causa* 1885); ordained by the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait), Deacon in 1860, and Priest in 1861. From 1860 to 1864 he acted as assistant curate at Chiswick, and was afterwards appointed to the charge of the newly-constituted district and parish of St. John the Evan-

gelist, Red Lion Square, Holborn. This office he held till 1885, and during his charge was instrumental in the erection of the noble church with the clergy-house and schools which grace Red Lion Square. The schools in their three departments afford accommodation for no less than 700 children. The church, clergy-house, and schools, together with the site, cost £49,000, which large sum was collected and administered by our present Bishop in the course of an exceedingly busy life of public usefulness. He was one of the Governors of Sion College from 1882 to 1885, during which period he also represented Finsbury on the London School Board. From 1877 to 1885 he was Chairman of the Local Managers to the Board Schools, and was Guardian to Holborn Union from 1874 to 1883. During these years he was very prominently connected with the Charity Organisation Society, and the Working Men's Club and Institute Union; also the Girls' and Young Men's Friendly Societies, and many other kindred institutions. Upon the resignation of Bishop Hale in 1884, the Right Rev. W. T. T. Webber was

appointed (in 1885) to the vacant see of Brisbane, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson) on St. Barnabas' Day, 1885. The new Bishop, who is the third appointed to the Brisbane see, was enthroned by the Primate in St. John's Pro-Cathedral on November 17th, 1885. On his arrival here he found only 33 clergy in Southern and Central Queensland, and 39 churches in the diocese, but during his 13 years' administration the numbers in Southern Queensland alone have been increased to 54 clergy and 107 churches. In 1889 the Right Rev. Nathaniel Dawes was consecrated by the Primate of Australia in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, as coadjutor bishop for the diocese. The coadjutor bishop is also chief missionary and archdeacon of the whole diocese, and there are four honorary canons of the pro-Cathedral and six rural deacons. On relinquishing the charge of his church in Red Lion Square, Holborn, the Bishop-elect was the recipient of profuse expressions of regret mingled with fervent good wishes, and to signalise the recognition of his great services in connection with church, school, and Christian social work, various presentations were made to him in the presence of a vast assemblage of clergy, church, and Sunday-school workers, and other distinguished personages. One of the most striking features of this function was a presentation by the members of the London School Board (representing as it does all classes and shades of opinion.) This token was in the form of a very handsome repeating clock and an address. At a large meeting held at the London Institution, in the presence of 1600 persons, including School Board members and teachers, Bishop Webber was also presented by the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., on behalf of the teachers under the London School Board, with episcopal robes and a collection of valuable books. A prominent trait in Bishop Webber's character is his whole-hearted interest in the well-being of the working and poorer classes. Indeed, it needs but a brief acquaintance with him to convince one that he is soulfully solicitous of the promotion of true Christian socialism. The attitude he took up in connection with the disturbed relations between Labor and Capital in the Central district in 1891 at once stamps him as a broad-minded noble-hearted Christian philanthropist and philosopher. While sternly opposed to any disposition on the part of Labor to regard "moral suasion" and "coercion" as convertible terms in their relation to "liberty to combine," his Lordship takes a widely philosophic and humanitarian view of what should be the governing conditions between Capital and Labor. With a benign sincerity, which is as unmistakable as forceful, and with an expressive kindliness of both voice and countenance, the words of few men could be calculated to have greater weight than his in any conference in which conflicting interests require wise and temperate counsel and mediation. No better confirmation of this could be needed than that afforded by the lofty liberal sentiments which punctuate the references he made to the Labor question during his inaugural address to the Synod in 1891. The Bishop is absolutely uncompromising in his denunciation of gambling. The reasons upon which he bases his condemnation are so clear, so powerful, and so tersely put that, as an interesting summing

up on the subject, his words are well worth recording:—"If you desire to take the moral measurement of any action, you can bring it to the test by asking just two questions—First, is its character egotistic or altruistic? Second, is its effect upon social life good, bad, or indifferent? Tested by the former question, gambling stands condemned on the ground that it is eminently egotistic, and that it puts the most selfish impulses into action. Tested by the latter question, it is still more hopelessly discredited, inasmuch as its effect upon society is not only demoralising and discouraging of industrious labour, but probably more than any other cause in Australia answerable for the wreck of many a career." Bishop Webber holds with Charles Kingsley that "the Bible is full of politics from beginning to end," and accordingly differs from those who contend that the clergy should invariably refrain from dealing with politics. He avers that when great social or moral principles are involved, it is the prophetic office of the church to set forth and expound these principles. In the

question of Federation he sees a great moral warrant for the active interest of the clergy. Indeed, he claims that the moral element which underlies the whole question—the sense of brotherhood which is struggling for expression—constitutes its main interest, the vital force of the movement, and the ground of hope for its ultimate success. Though a bachelor, he has always taken a deep and keen interest in the trend and effect of marriage laws, and has never missed an opportunity to effectively declaim against the lightness with which those who enter into this holy state often regard its obligations, and against the frequency and fatality of recourse to the courts of law for the dissolution of this most solemn bond. Another subject relative to which he has strongly pronounced opinions is the advocacy of Bible teaching in State schools. He regards the christianising of the rising generation as a very momentous and serious matter, and, in the face of the present rate of declension, considers that Bishop Moorehouse's words bid fair to prove true—that "soon the clergy will cease to minister to congregations of churchmen, and become missionaries to white heathens." He deems the word "secular" to have been loosely and unadvisedly employed in our Public Instruction Act, and



RIGHT REV. W. T. WEBBER, D.D. Photo. by Poulsen.

urges that it be amended by introducing a clause agreeing in effect with clause 7 of the New South Wales Act, which reads:—"In all schools under this Act the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian, but the words 'secular instruction' shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology." In 1897 Bishop Webber attended the great Lambeth Conference; was appointed to several of the committees, and took an active interest in the many important questions which were discussed by that august gathering of divines, representing the Anglican communion throughout the world. Since his Lordship came amongst us and took up his high pastoral duties, many important changes have taken place in Anglican Church affairs. The chief event was the founding of the new Bishopric of Rockhampton (in 1892), detaching Central Queensland from the diocese of Brisbane, and making it the area of a new diocese. The Cathedral movement has also been steadily pressed onward, and church organisations of various kinds have been brought into existence wherever and whenever opportunity

occurred. Associated heart and hand with all these movements, the Bishop, with unfailing geniality, enthusiasm, and energy, has ever found time to assist other philanthropic causes of diversified kinds. A good organiser, a practical thinker, a kindly counsellor, and a powerful preacher, Bishop Webber commands the unwavering reverence and loyalty of both his clergy and laity, and since he has been amongst us he has appreciably assisted in promoting not only the interests of the Anglican Church, but also the general moral and social interests of the community.

MR. A. E. HARTE, J.P., BRISBANE.

BORN at Taunton, Somersetshire, in November, 1862, Mr. Albert Edward Harte, J.P. (now one of Brisbane's leading share brokers and mining agents) may be regarded as almost an Australian, having come to the colonies at an early age. He was educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Ipswich, in Suffolk, and after leaving school came to Victoria. When a boy he followed agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and was 18 years old when he first went to Charters Towers. During his residence there few men were more closely associated with the promotion of the commercial interests of that centre. Upon his arrival he entered a solicitor's office, and for two years acted as a law clerk. He then joined Mr. Richard Tregaskis in business as a share broker and mining agent, trading under the style of Tregaskis and Harte. At a stage in life when most young men have marked out no definite course of life, Mr. Harte had settled down to steady business pursuits, and married Miss Turner, a sister of Mr. L. E. D. Turner, warden at Croydon. For three years he remained in partnership with Mr. Tregaskis, when that gentleman retired, and the business was sold to Mr. Allen B. Bright. Coming then to Brisbane, Mr. Harte was appointed secretary to the Brisbane Stock Exchange, which position he occupied for about two years. Subsequently he was engaged in various business vocations, and in 1892 returned to Charters Towers, where he joined Mr. T. B. Bearup in business as share brokers, mining and machinery agents, trading under the style of T. B. Bearup and Co. Smart and steady in business, and genial and sociable in private life, Mr. Harte soon became recognised as one of the foremost men on the Towers. He was elected to the Municipal Council, and became president of the Chamber of Commerce, and vice-president of the Stock Exchange. In mining circles he was a prominent figure, being a director of many mining companies, of which might be mentioned the Brilliant, Victoria, Brilliant Central, and the Victorian Caledonian Block. He was also a prominent Freemason, and was twice elected to the chair of Worshipful Master, and to the first Principal's chair of the Royal Arch. Nearly every

movement having for its object the advancement of the town found in him an ardent supporter. Patriotic, and actuated by a strong desire to witness the consummation of Australian union, Mr. Harte was instrumental in securing the passing of a resolution in favour of Federation by the Charters Towers Chamber of Commerce. At that time the Brisbane Chamber were sending delegates to the intercolonial conference at Sydney, where the question of Australian Union was to be considered. The delegates from the Brisbane Chamber were given the power to adopt whatever attitude they pleased in respect to the movement, and Mr. Harte, taking exception to this method of treating so great a question as not being in accord with the general views of the people of Queensland, successfully urged the Chamber of which he was president to show a decided feeling in the direction of Federation. Another important movement in which he played a prominent part was that of the

establishment of a Joint Board of Health, composed of three members of the Dalrymple Divisional Board, and three members of the Municipal Council. The good done by this board at Charters Towers towards the preservation of the public health can scarcely be over-estimated. The sanitary arrangements of the town were not only improved, but all the meat used for public consumption was subjected to the strictest inspection, and every possible care taken to prevent the spread of disease throughout the district. Active and energetic, Mr. Harte proved himself a man to be relied upon in everything he undertook, and in 1893 he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace. His interest in straightforward sport was recognised by his appointment (in 1898) as the first chairman of the North Queensland Tattersall's Club. Eventually Mr. Bearup decided to leave Queensland and take up his residence in Sydney, and Mr. Harte, having been attracted to Gympie by the splendid prospects which were presented in that township, and having established a business connection there, removed to that place. Early in 1898, therefore, he started in business at Gympie as a sharebroker, mining, and commercial agent. The Charters Towers business was retained by Mr. Harte, who placed it under the control of Mr. W. J. Harris.



MR. A. E. HARTE, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

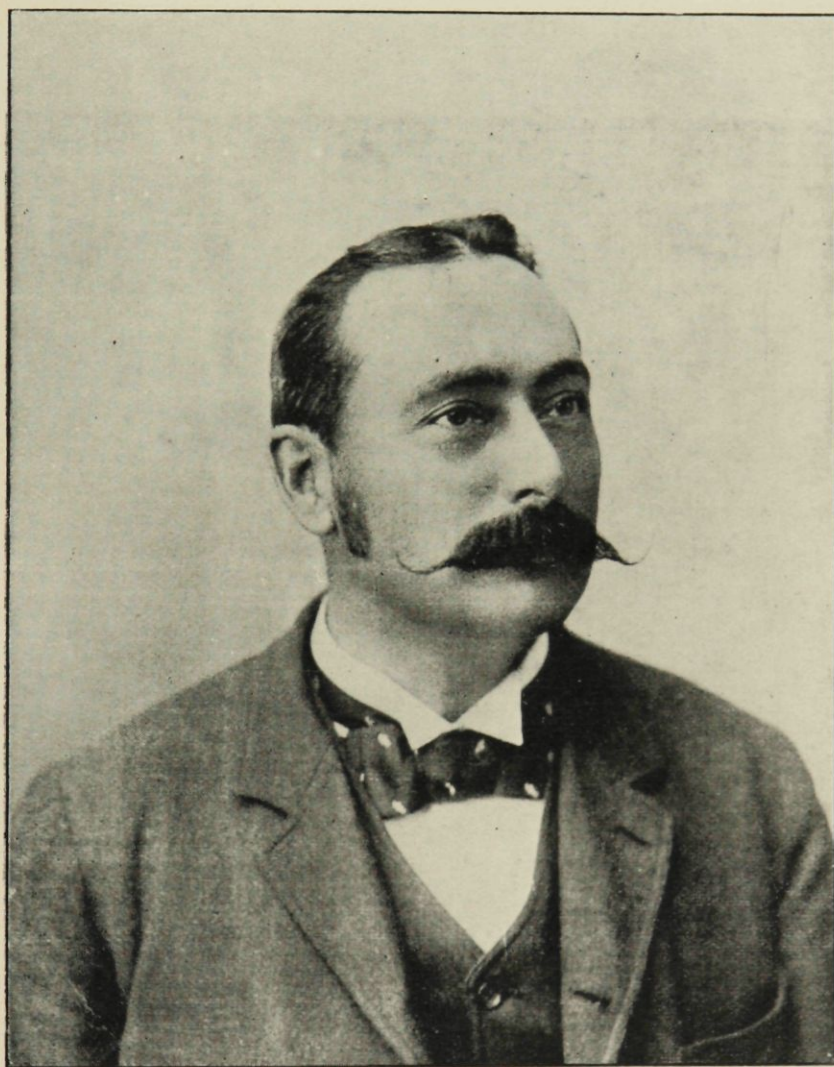
Mr. Harte was connected with many important mining ventures at Gympie during his residence there, and was a director of the Eastern Syndicate, and a director of the Cooranjam copper mines, no liability. He came from Gympie to Brisbane in July, 1898, rejoined the Brisbane Stock Exchange early in the following year, and has since conducted business as mining secretary and agent at 204 Queen Street. Mr. Harte has unbounded confidence in the future of Queensland, and with the true interests of the colony at heart it may be predicted that he has by no means yet attained his highest position in life.

MR. WILLIAM EVAN THOMAS, J.P.

IN these days of keen competition, when every man faces an army of opponents, the degree of success is generally measured by the qualities of the man. Nobility of birth becomes every day a less important factor, and the aristocracy of intellect and character is beginning to rule the world's affairs. A man's future is no longer decided on the day of his birth, for this is an age in which liberty has arisen like a vast tower of strength to give unto every man an equal chance to succeed. There are no restrictions of class or sect. At the close of 1900, which this volume marks, we look back a century and observe the change. It is wonderful to contemplate. Great barriers to progress have been hurled to the ground, and in their stead there stands a finger-post of better government pointing the road to prosperity. A common mistake is made however in the outside world, that fortunes are gained quickly in Australia simply by the lucky man, independent of character and attainments. Such is not the case. The mere turning of the sod might bring wealth to a man, but to be successful he needs a certain individuality, a force of character and natural talents as much as those who seek their fortunes in the larger centres of the world. To read the life of Mr. William Evan Thomas, J.P., is to learn what a man can do when armed with industry and talents; he seizes upon opportunity as it arises. Mr. Thomas is one of those men who have set out in life with a cast-iron determination to succeed, and he has certainly accomplished his object. Carlyle's words, "The thought is presentiment of the achievement," might certainly be applied to his career. At Wiston, in Pembrokeshire, Mr. Thomas was born in the year 1854. His father was the local estate agent of Lord Cawdor, of Cawdor Castle, Scotland. Brought up in quiet rusticity, Mr. Thomas had to be content with the education of the national school; but the fact that he is a self-made man lends additional interest to his life. At an early age he took to the building trade, and when he had learned the business he started for himself in Pembrokeshire as a builder. His youthful days were uneventful, and he grew into manhood full of energy and vigour, strong in ambition, but poor in opportunity. In 1885 a relative of Mr. Thomas, who resided in Brisbane, Queensland, wrote to him of the golden possibilities of the country, and advised him to come to this colony, where he would find greater scope for his talents. Arriving in Brisbane, he determined to follow up his trade until better opportunities presented themselves, so he started in business as a builder and contractor in that city. At first he was successful; but then came the land boom, and Mr. Thomas lost all the money which he had accumulated by his energy and thrift. It is impossible to judge the ways of Fate, so perhaps this reverse came but to put him on the road to greater prosperity. He now entered the service of Hall's Mercantile Agency, being engaged to assist in winding up insolvent estates. These entailed visits to the country, and upon a journey to Gympie he became greatly impressed with the rich qualities of this mining field. It seemed to him to be just the place for his enterprise, and here he determined to

make a bold bid for fortune. Commencing business as a mining secretary and sharebroker, Mr. Thomas soon found that he had no cause to regret the step he had taken. Gympie presented boundless opportunities to him, and although he had had no previous experience of gold-mining, he possessed a faculty of keen observation, and the power to take a comprehensive grasp of a situation and to make the best use of it. Thus the tide of fortune turned in his favour, and in a remarkably short space of time he became a man whose word and interest were considered indispensable to many of the largest mining ventures in the colony. His first great success was in the Australasian mine, which he had taken up and placed successfully on the market. Conceiving then an idea that the future prosperity of the Gympie field lay to a great extent on the eastern portion of it, he determined there to direct his efforts. He soon established such an influential connection that he had little difficulty in getting speculators to follow his opinions. It was fortunate for many that

they placed their reliance in Mr. Thomas. With a display of business-like tactics of an almost unique description, he opened up that part of the field which included such properties as the Smithfield and Phoenix Golden Pile, the No. 3 North Smithfields, the No. 1 North Columbia, the No. 2 North Columbia, the Columbian Extended, the No. 1 North Columbian Extended, the Columbian Consolidated, and the Oriental and Columbian Consolidated. Almost everything he touched turned to gold, and he became a leader amongst mining men of far older experience than himself. Mr. Thomas came to be regarded as one whose movements should be watched, and whose example should be emulated. He enlisted in his train of followers not only many large speculators in this colony, but also most of the biggest investors in Sydney, where he has never had any difficulty in floating a company. In that city he formed the Gympie Eastern Syndicate (of which he is managing director), with eleven leases, comprising an area of 265 acres. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mr. Thomas has considerable faith in the reports made upon the field by Mr. Rands, the assistant Government geologist, and in the surveys of Mr. C. B. Steele. He was not wrong in following



MR. W. E. THOMAS, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

the opinions of these gentlemen, as the events proved, for nearly all the companies which he floated have been highly successful. Another large venture in which he took the initiative was the formation of a syndicate to work the Gooranjam copper mines, about 30 miles west of Gympie, which he accomplished in Sydney. The prospects of these mines have been very promising, and at the time of writing it was expected that the copper ores would go from 12 to 25 per cent, and that the gold yield would be from 12dwts. to 20z. to the ton. Early in 1897 Mr. Thomas sold out of his business, having in view certain commercial undertakings which would take him to England. His enormous mining interests detained him, however, and so well did his speculations turn out that he was forced to abandon the trip, and determined to continue his business. He therefore started again with the intention of founding a business which he could leave to his successors, and he still continues in a large way in the Gympie district. In 1895 Mr. Thomas was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, and this honour

was never more worthily bestowed. He married Miss Eleanor Roberts, a daughter of Mr. John Roberts, of Pope Hill, Pembrokehire, a gentleman of high repute in that part of the world. He has three children, and the family are among the most respected in the Gympie district. One of Mr. Thomas's principal characteristics is that he feels that to be happy he must be doing something. Genuine in every word he utters, genial in his disposition, though a strict disciplinarian, he is at once a man to be respected and admired. Gympie is indeed fortunate in possessing such a man, for he combines all the qualities which make a good citizen, a valued friend, and a trusted man of business. For the work of his lifetime he has been justly rewarded, and those benefits which he himself cannot enjoy may go to benefit future generations.

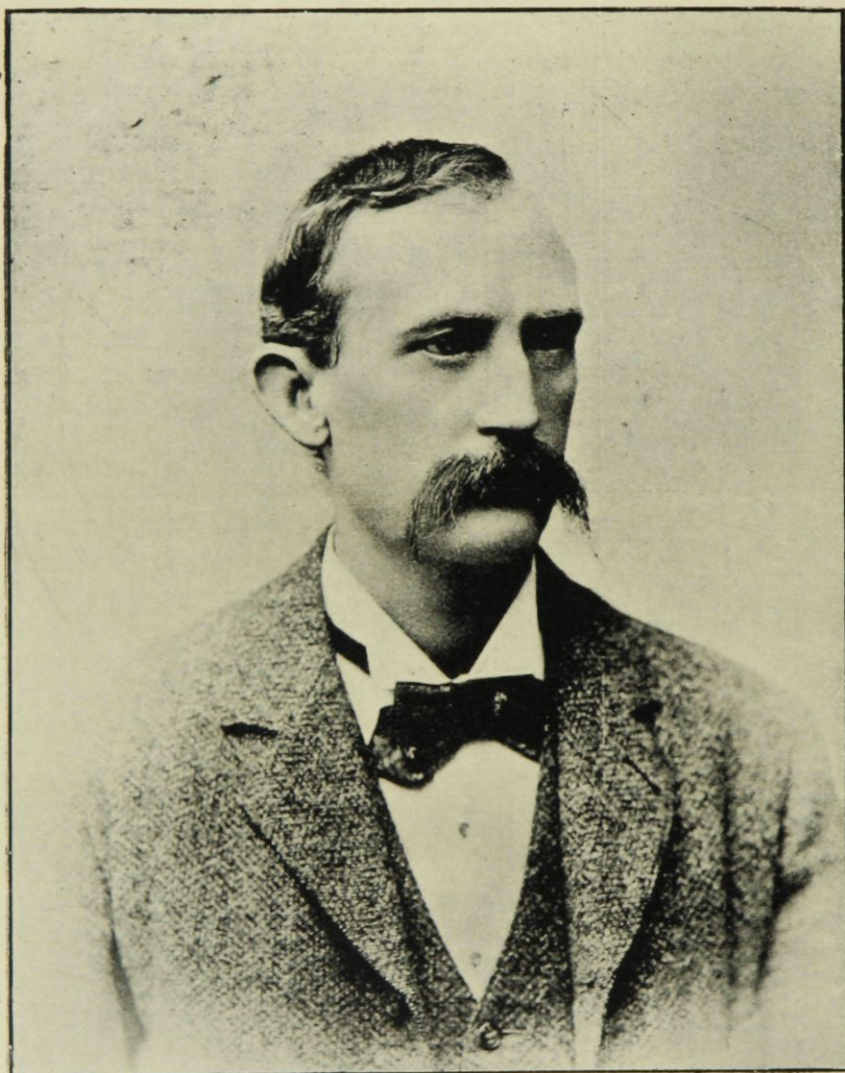
MR. A. DAWSON, M.L.A.,

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

LABOR was said by the ancients to be "the price which the gods set upon everything worth having." We all admit, although we often forget, the marvellous power of perseverance; and yet all nature is continually impressing this lesson upon us. In the present age we come to our work with many advantages which were not enjoyed in olden times. We live in much greater security ourselves, and are less liable to have the fruits of our labours torn violently from us. This change of conditions has been attributed to governmental systems, and in a concrete sense it is so; but in the abstract it is the result of the efforts of those advanced thinkers who are designated Radicals and Reformers. Social progress has its effect chiefly through the replacement of old institutions by new ones. It has been wisely said that "nearly every step of progress means an old tenet repudiated or a Scripture torn up." By way of illustration may be cited the case of Proudhon, who over 50 years ago denounced "property" as theft. This was thought the very maddest paradox at the time; but to-day schemes for the confiscation, by taxation, of mining royalties and ground rents are commonplaces of social reform. And so it is that the reformer meets with denunciation and opposition till his advanced views are fully appreciated. It is comparatively easy for the leader of a conservative party to pursue or even defend his cause, because the onus of proving a warrant for any change is thrown upon the opposition; and it is always easier to ridicule proposed innovations than to force them into acceptance. It is therefore essential that a Reformer or Radical should possess the characteristics of a self-reliant man with a strong inflexible mind. Of these premises the leader of the Opposition is a worthy exemplar. Anderson Dawson (who is more familiarly known in his electorate (Charters Towers) and throughout the colony generally, as "Andy Dawson," was born at Rockhampton on July 16th, 1863, and was educated at Gympie. Setting out to battle with the practical or 'bread and butter' problems of life at the early age of 10 years, he had

diversified experiences before he reached the age of manhood. As a boy he was a newspaper runner in Charters Towers, and subsequently followed various occupations, included in the category being bullock-driving. Later on he was attracted to mining pursuits, and was amongst the venturesome ones who made their way to the first rush at Kimberley, West Australia, in 1886. He was, however, not amongst those whom fortune favoured on that great field, and after remaining in the Western colony about eight or nine months, he returned to Charters Towers, where he pursued gold prospecting in various places, and may be said to have practically opened up the alluvial workings of Back Creek. Nevertheless, he met with little success, though others who followed in his footsteps were more fortunate. Passing from one venture to another of this kind, he eventually took up the occupation of gold amalgamator, which he successfully continued until his election to Parliament. Mr. Dawson's attention to politics was first attracted by the Home Rule question. As a

result of the interest thus excited he took a principal part in the promotion of the Republican Association. Then trades unionism, labour strikes, the question of Australian labour federation, and kindred matters further stimulated him to the study of public and political affairs. In compliance with strong inducements, he was nominated for the Charters Towers electorate in 1893, and in the contest gained what was up to that time the record number of votes recorded in the electorate for any one candidate. At the general election in 1899, however, Mr. Dawson and his colleague (Mr. Dunsford) both broke this record. Mr. Dawson is exceedingly popular throughout his electorate, where his position may be said to be absolutely invulnerable. His unanimous selection as Leader of the Opposition gave general satisfaction, and he has well warranted his appointment by his perspicuity, oratorical force, and good judgment. Mr. Dawson is favorable to the federation of the colonies, and his speeches on the subject in Parliament have been distinguished by caution and common sense, combined with a logical liberality which indicates a mind capable of thoroughly analysing and mastering great and complex national problems. He has the absolute confidence of the House as an authority



MR. A. DAWSON, M.L.A.

Photo. by Poulsen.

on mining legislation, and during the passage of the last Mining Bill was instrumental in effecting many important amendments. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Mining of 1896, and his minority note, which appears amongst the "Dissensions" appended to the report published in the "Votes and Proceedings of the 1897 Session," discloses a masterful acquaintance with mining matters as affected by legislation. He was for some time a member of the Dalrymple Divisional Board, but resigned that position when elected to Parliament. In the House Mr. Dawson occupies a somewhat anomalous position, inasmuch as he never rises without having something weighty to say, nor does he ever fail to interest his hearers. His strong common sense gives him a practical grasp of questions, and presents to him a clear perspective of the relative values of members, measures, and views. He is an able, consistent, and considerate debater, a progressive thinker, and a generous rival—qualities which mark him as a politician of the greatest promise.

MR. ARCHIBALD McDOWALL, J.P.,

SURVEYOR-GENERAL, QUEENSLAND.

THE work of land measurement and map-making in a colony covering such an extensive area as Queensland, with its diversified characteristics of physical geography, is an undertaking which is beset with difficulties and responsibilities that render it imperative that the chief adviser or controlling official should be one who is not only versed in theoretical knowledge, but who also has had a wide range of practical experience in all branches of his profession. Unlike orators, actors, musicians, and other artists, the surveyor is never born to his profession, but, like the doctor, the astronomer, and the experimental scientist, he has to achieve eminence by dint of study, research, and practice; and of these three contributories to success the greater is doubtless practice. Moreover, the profession of surveying is essentially a practical one, which, in addition to technical training, necessitates the possession of much subsidiary knowledge and acumen of a common-sense character. Thus it is found that surveyors vary considerably in degree of competency to undertake special work in their profession. It will be therefore readily understood that the duties of the important advisory and administrative position of Surveyor-General are such as require the services of an officer who is in every sense master of his profession, and consequently it is difficult to satisfactorily fill the post. That a wise and fortunate selection was made in connection with the appointment of the present Surveyor-General of Queensland is amply testified by the excellent work which has been done since Mr. McDowall undertook the duties of that office, and the organisation, efficiency, and general status of the large staff of subordinates under his direction and control bears additional testimony to his exceptional professional experience and good judgment. Indeed, the service which has been rendered of late years by the Surveyor-General's department in the work of facilitating settlement on the land, and at the same time affording reliable data and detail

concerning the several districts of the colony, has been inestimable alike as regards the interests of land-seekers, commerce, and the public generally. And much of what has been accomplished in this direction has been carried out by surmounting difficulties in a manner which highly redounds to the credit of the chief officer of the department, and marks him as one who was most aptly chosen for the post he occupies. Archibald McDowall, Surveyor-General of Queensland, is the eldest son of Archibald McDowall, of Logan, Tasmania, himself the son of Archibald McDowall, who on his arrival in Tasmania received the usual grant of land from the Crown. His great grandfather (also Archibald McDowall), who was also a town councillor of Edinburgh, first commenced the manufacture of cloth in Scotland. Mr. McDowall, the subject of this sketch, was born in Victoria on December 2, 1841. He was educated by private tutorship at Giblin's Commercial Academy, Hobart, and afterwards at the Campbelltown Grammar School, Tasmania. He commenced the study of his profession under the late J. E. Calder, who

became Surveyor-General of Tasmania in 1859. Arriving in Queensland in 1861, Mr. McDowall first acted as assistant surveyor to the late Mr. James Warner. He entered the Government service in May, 1862, as Staff Surveyor, and whilst in that position surveyed a large portion of the Maranoa district. He continued to act as Staff Surveyor and Commissioner for Crown Lands in the Maranoa, Warrego, and Kennedy districts till the end of 1869, when the appointment of Commissioner for Crown Lands and District Surveyor of the Darling Downs district was conferred upon him. In 1875 he was removed to the Maryborough and Wide Bay district, where he acted as district surveyor till July, 1885. During that period Mr. McDowall successfully initiated a system of re-planting some of the Kauri pine forests on Fraser Island, and also measured the base line at Mount Irving for the trigonometrical survey. When removed from the Maryborough and Wide Bay district he was transferred to Toowoomba as district surveyor and inspector of surveys,

which position he held from July, 1885, to February 24, 1891, when, upon Mr. W. M. Davidson's retirement, Mr. McDowall was appointed to the office of Surveyor-General of the colony. Amongst the many reforms initiated by Mr. McDowall since his accession to the Surveyor-Generalship may be particularised—(1) the general improvement of surveys by a system of examination of inspecting surveyors; (2) regulations insisting upon observations for true meridian for comparison with the meridian of surveys; (3) the supplying of surveyors with standard 5-inch steel tapes, and insisting on the use of same. In the exigency of an inadequate sum of money being available for the purpose of carrying on a general trigonometrical survey, Mr. McDowall originated a system for the determination of the positions of a large number of the principal stations scattered over the colony's territory. These locations are determined by astronomical observation for longitude, and by the exchange of telegraphic signals for latitude. The fixed points thus ascertained form valuable nuclei on which to base the compilation of maps. Much serviceable topographical information which would otherwise have been extremely difficult to obtain, or would have been very imperfect, if obtainable



MR. A. MCDOWALL, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

at all, has been definitely furnished by this method. Another important system introduced by Mr. McDowall provides for a most appreciable improvement in the compilation of general maps of the colony, also the district and road maps. Since he assumed control of the department several different maps of the colony have been issued, and have been of incalculable service to people closely connected with land matters; and at present the compilation of an entirely new and improved map of the colony is in progress. This map will be of exceeding value to intending settlers; and as maps of the kind are issued to all the land offices in the colony, as well as to land surveyors and others, the one which is in course of preparation will be highly appreciated and valued, and should greatly facilitate land selection. In 1892 Mr. McDowall was instrumental in arranging a conference of surveyors, who met in Melbourne, with the object of instituting a uniform system of survey and a uniform standard for the examination of surveyors, so as to provide that a surveyor having passed in one colony would be eligible

for practice in any of the other colonies. The issue of the conference was not so satisfactory as Mr. McDowall desired and anticipated, but it has had the effect that surveyors in the several colonies now have practically the same length of service in which to qualify themselves, and have to undergo almost similar examinations, with the exception that in Queensland it is still insisted upon that six months be served in the field in order that the qualifying surveyor will become acquainted with the colony's land laws and other geographical and topographical details before he secures his license. Mr. McDowall has been twice married, and has a family of three sons—one (Mr. Archibald Bankston McDowall) after studying in Germany for some years attained high qualifications as an assayer and metallurgist, and is now successfully pursuing his profession at Herberton; another son (Mr. St. Andrew W. L. McDowall) is a medical student at St. Andrew's College, Sydney University; and the third (Mr. Valentine McDowall) is a student at the Brisbane Grammar School.

Vigorous and energetic both in body and mind, equable in disposition, thoroughly familiar with every highway and by-way of his profession, and withal a man in whom the faculties of sound decisive judgment and resourcefulness are largely developed, Mr. McDowall is eminently equipped for the position he holds, and his wide experience, ready advice, and uniform affability have naturally won for him general popularity.

MR. G. S. HUTTON, J.P., BRISBANE.

MEN of sound commercial instinct and of unquestionable integrity rank amongst the most potent factors of national progress in young countries such as Australia. Capital and Labour are indispensable agencies in the development of industrial and manufacturing resources, but without the brainy direction and supervision of astute minds a waste of both money and energy often results from promising enterprises which might otherwise have been crowned with success. The close study of trade and commerce, and a keen aptitude for discriminating between what is sound and unsound—fictitious and real—in finance and speculation are of inestimable importance in the management of business enterprises. To acquire the managerial or advisory qualifications indicated it is incumbent that one should not only study the written laws of credit, so to speak, but also the unwritten laws of custom or usage; and to successfully graduate in this respect there is no other school than practical experience, close observation, and comparison. As a recognised authority on finance and commercial organisation, the subject of this sketch is an example which has few, if any, equals in the colony. George Samuel Hutton, J.P., accountant, auditor, creditor's trustee, etc., was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, on the 1st October, 1848. He was primarily educated at a private school, and subsequently at the Manchester Grammar School, where so many prominent Englishmen received their educational grounding. Being however of that observant and studious mould of mind which is ever

acquiring new knowledge, he has been to a great extent his own architect of success in life. His father (Mr. George Hutton) at one time held the position of sheriff of the Court of Record in Manchester, and subsequently coming to Queensland, he for a while followed farming pursuits, and afterwards entered the service of the Railway Department, being for some years station-master at Brisbane, when there was only one depôt of the kind. Advancing age, however, caused him to relinquish this position, and he is now living in retirement at the venerable age of 78 years. Mr. Hutton, junr., came to the colony when he was about 15 years of age, and was first engaged in farming with his father. His next experience was in the employment of the Railway Department, where he obtained an appointment in the capacity of booking clerk. Showing special aptitude for such duties as were allotted to him, he was promoted to the staff of travelling auditors in connection with the traffic branch. With an aspiration for a wider scope for his

talents, and an inclination for mercantile pursuits, he entered the service of the old and well-known firm which formerly traded in Brisbane and Ipswich, as merchants, under the name of Clark, Hodgson and Co. He subsequently joined the Brisbane branch of S. Hoffnung and Company as confidential accountant, and remained with that firm for a period of 15 or 16 years, when he severed his connection in order to commence business on his own account. Establishing himself in Brisbane on October, 1893, as an accountant and auditor, his experience and worthy reputation enabled him to steadily climb the ladder of success, and at the present time he has the highest confidence of a large clientèle. In September, 1898, he associated with his business the general agency of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and since he has had the management of this reputable society's affairs in Queensland there has been an appreciable and encouraging improvement in its operations and transactions. As creditor's trustee, Mr. Hutton has most satisfactorily wound up several very large trading concerns. He is also auditor of many of the largest firms and companies in Brisbane. Though always a busy mercantile man, Mr. Hutton for many years took an active and enthusiastic interest in military matters, and after



MR. G. S. HUTTON, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

a lengthy connection with the Defence Force is now retired as a Major. He is also a prominent Freemason, and as such succeeded Sir Samuel Griffith as Provincial Grand Master of the Irish Constitution. Mr. Hutton married the sister of Mr. James Chapman, merchant, of Brisbane, and has a family of three young children. A man of broad commercial vision, possessed of a hopeful though acutely analytical mind, he is naturally a familiar and an influential personage in mercantile circles, and in every other respect is one of Brisbane's most exemplary citizens.

MR. ISIDORE LISSNER, ex-M.L.A.

MAKERS of Australian history. From all parts of the world they come; many to return to their homes in foreign lands; others to settle here with their wives and families, and face the great task of building up a new nation. To the latter category does Mr. Isidore Lissner belong. He was born in Posen, Prussia, in the early forties—1842, to be historically exact. The Frederick Wilhelm Gymnasium, corresponding to an Australian Grammar or High School, was his schooling place. He joined the ocean-stream of gold-rushers to Victoria in the latter fifties, and with the golden goal of Bendigo in view, he made through the mud of the "Black Forest," and ploughed his way with the rest on foot or on top of a bullock waggon. Leaving Bendigo, Mr. Lissner drifted with the strong swirl of the current, then making for New Zealand, where he spent the next eight years. All over Maoriland he went with the crowd—Dunedin, the Thames, Auckland, then over to the West coast of Middle Island; thence to the Dunstan goldfield in Otago, and the Shotover in the Arrow district of the same province, where for the first time he entered in business as a general storekeeper. Ever on the lookout for fresh auriferous pastures, he came to Queensland in 1871, striking Ravenswood first. It was in 1873 he made his debut on the Towers, and on the very day, too, of all days in the century, when the Mosman prospecting party's claim was granted. That was before the goldfield was mapped out. Almost from that time to the present, to mention the Towers is to suggest reference to the name of Lissner. Who is the unknown North Queenslander, who doesn't know the honourable story of his connection with the place—how he founded and long personally conducted a solid business there; the interests he fathered, the men he befriended, the causes he fought for? Municipal chairman, president of hospital trustees, School of Arts president—there is scarcely an honour in the gift of the Towers citizens, that was not at one time or another conferred upon him. They called him into all their councils; they called him into all their feasts; they called their public park after him, and finally—but now we come to speak of his public life. It was in 1883 they returned him for the Kennedy, which then embraced the Towers goldfield. And so well did he discharge the duties of his stewardship, that at the succeeding general election (1888) he was again selected to represent the same district, which, by that time, had been constituted a one-man constituency apart from the town. In the meantime (1887) he had been chosen to go to London as joint delegate with Mr. Hume Black, to advocate the cause of Northern Separation; and it is a fact suggestive of endless red tape, and the old game of circumlocution, that the answer they got from Lord Knutsford, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, was identical with that given by Mr. Chamberlain to a similar delegation from the Central division only the other day, namely:—"The time is inopportune, and the people of the North or Centre do not seem to speak with one voice." Prior to the elections of 1893, Sir Thomas McIlwraith appointed Mr. Lissner his Minister for Mines and Works, and so accredited

he went back to his old constituency for re-election, but was rejected by thirty (30) votes. During the succeeding Parliamentary term, Mr. Lissner remained out of the House, but in 1896 returned as member for Cairns, which seat he held to the satisfaction of the House, and of his electors. Mr. Lissner is above all things shrewd and practical, and Queensland can ill afford to spare him from her councils.

MR. EDMUND GREGORY, J.P.,

GOVERNMENT PRINTER, QUEENSLAND.

AMONGST the institutions which are recognised as indispensable auxiliaries in the affairs of British countries, the Government Printing Office holds a foremost place. Few people without some

practical acquaintance with the typographical art could be expected to adequately understand the vast amount of work which is annually performed in such an office—work which is always highly responsible as regards accuracy, often extremely urgent, and which frequently entails an excessive tension on the resources of the establishment, both as regards manual service and machinery. A continuous record of Parliamentary proceedings has to be punctually produced; gazettes, departmental and other official reports have to be promptly supplied, sometimes on the shortest notice; books, pamphlets, maps, minutes, etc., have to be furnished as required; and in addition to all this (which often causes a rush or congestion of duties), innumerable routine matters have to be attended to from day to day. It will be readily apprehended then that the duties and responsibilities of Government Printer, as the supervisory head of such an important department, are of the most onerous character, that occasionally involve considerable anxiety, and that demand the exercise of the sharpest decision and the soundest judgment. The official who holds the position of Government Printer in Queensland not only possesses the two essential qualifications we have indicated, but in addition has had the



MR. ISIDORE LISSNER, EX-M.L.A. Photo. by Poulsen.

advantage of literary education and experience—qualifications which are of inestimable value (in a critical sense) in connection with the discharge of the duties of his office. Edmund Gregory was born in Bishopsgate Street, London, on April 2nd, 1832. He was educated at the British and Foreign schools, and at Marshall's Academy, Hackney Road. His father followed the vocation of a bookseller with some success, but his son, having an inclination to learn the printing trade, was apprenticed to Messrs. William Woodcock, John Hartley, and William Perry, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row. In 1854 young Gregory sailed for Sydney under a two years' engagement with Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Parkes, who was part proprietor of the *Daily Empire*, at that time the most important pioneer newspaper in New South Wales. Subsequently (in 1857) Mr. Gregory engaged with John Fairfax, senr., on the *S.M. Herald*, and some time later, at the instance of Mr. (afterwards the Hon.) Arthur Macalister (as representative of a number of members of the North Australian Club) he went to Moreton Bay to establish, edit, and

conduct a newspaper, the primary mission of which was to advocate separation from New South Wales, with the establishment of Ipswich as the seat of government and Cleveland as the principal port. However, before the erection of the newspaper office had been completed, and before the first number of the paper (the *Ipswich Herald*) was issued (in 1859), separation of the colonies was accomplished. After this occurrence one of the first acts of the Government was to call for tenders for printing the *Government Gazette*, and to carry out such occasional printing as would be required. Mr. Gregory was amongst those who submitted tenders for this work, but the offer of Mr. T. P. Pugh, who was on the spot with his plant, was accepted, and subsequently transferred to the Hon. T. B. Stephens, who then owned the *Courier* newspaper. Soon afterwards Mr. Gregory came to Brisbane and joined the literary staff of the *Courier* as shipping and commercial reporter. Later on he assisted in the carrying out of the contract for the production of the *Government Gazette*. On the expiration of the term of this contract, which had a duration of three years, the Government established its own printing office, Mr. W. C. Bellbridge being chosen as the first Government Printer. Mr. Gregory, in partnership with the late Hon. T. B. Stephens, then for some time carried on the business of general printers in connection with the *Courier* office. On the retirement of Mr. Bellbridge from the position of Government Printer, Mr. Gregory, who had formerly sought the position, again made application for the appointment. His application was favorably received at the Cabinet meeting, but when it came before the Executive for confirmation, preference was given to Mr. J. C. Beal, and Mr. Gregory was appointed to the position of overseer. This appointment he held till 1893, when, on the retirement of Mr. Beal from the Government Printership, on December 19th of that year, Mr. Gregory was appointed his successor. Since his accession to the charge he has effected many reforms, the policy he has consistently pursued throughout being conducive to both efficiency and economy. In 1854 Mr. Gregory espoused Margaret Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Jones, post-office official, London, and of the union there were five children, four of whom are living. A son (Mr. Edmund Gregory) matriculated at the Sydney University with honours in classics and mathematics. He is a general athlete, has won numerous trophies, and is familiarly known in cricketing and other athletic circles as "Ned Gregory." The three other children (daughters) all passed as public school teachers. After the decease of his first wife Mr. Gregory married (in 1875) Sarah Ann, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Robinson, Congregational minister of Sydney, the issue being one son and three daughters. The son passed the last civil service examination, and has been appointed to a clerkship in the Legislative Assembly, whilst one of the daughters qualified as a public school teacher. In his younger years Mr. Gregory was an athlete of no mean order, and relates interesting reminiscences of cricketing in Sydney Domain in company with old veterans such as Sheridan, Nat Thompson, Fred Ironsides, and others. He is also a chess enthusiast, and was the first president of the Queensland Chess Association. His life has not been without incident of a sensational kind. He with his wife and one child were on the *Cahors* about 10 years ago when the vessel struck Evans' Reef, just off the North Solitaires. The disaster happened about 5 o'clock in the evening, and all through a cold night those on board were momentarily expecting their end, but assistance came next morning, and all hands were rescued by means of a coal basket and a line, so contrived as to land the passengers from the vessel into a rescue boat. At another time (about 15 years ago) Mr. Gregory was within a hair's space, so to speak, of being a participant in a fortune of about £50,000, for which next of kin were wanted, but though he and his relatives had the legitimate claim, a number of contestants with the aid of the law and lawyers succeeded in reducing the value of the estate to a degree which, when all was over, only yielded his family £5500. Mr. Gregory has served in various capacities in the interest of Brisbane public institutions. He was on the committee of the old School of Arts at the time the buildings were erected in Queen Street, on the site at present occupied by the Q.N. Bank. He has also taken keen interest in temperance, religious, and philanthropic matters, and has twice been president of the Brisbane Sunday School Union. As a writer Mr. Gregory possesses abilities of a high order. He is the author of the "Narrative of James Murrells' Seventeen Years' Exile among the Wild Blacks of North Queensland." This extraordinary story of shipwreck and terrible adventures among savage tribes strongly exemplifies the proverb that "truth is stranger than fiction." Beside being graphically descriptive of the great perils experienced by the hero, it gives an intensely interesting and valuable disquisition on the manners, customs, languages, and

superstitions of the blacks. Few writers could have done so much justice to so strange a narrative, and the manner in which Mr. Gregory has dressed the story, without the aid of fiction, marks him as a literary artist who has the true instinct of genius. A man of strong, reflective, yet cheerful personality, a pioneer pressman of the practically observant type, he has by dint of perseverance and research in his chosen walks of life gained a wise knowledge of the world and its ways, and has had the wisdom to apply it at all times to the best private and public advantage. To such special aptitude for the duties of the important position he holds is largely due the present excellent status of the Queensland Government Printing Office.

MR. ROBERT CROTHERS, J.P.,

A REPRESENTATIVE PASTORALIST.

HERE are those who, as short-sighted cynics, while bewailing the occupation of large areas of country by individuals, forget that but for the dauntless energy of pastoral pioneers, many parts of the Australian colonies which are now busy centres of industrial settlement would have still remained the undisturbed haunts of the blackfellow and kangaroo. They are also forgetful that the pastoral pursuit, like gold-mining and sporting, entails many hazards, and frequently severe and protracted personal sacrifices. When we contemplate the great prestige which Queensland holds in the raising of cattle, the potent influence which the pastoral industry has exercised in the development of the colony's commercial resources strongly asserts itself. Hardihood, energy, and keen practical instinct have ever been the predominant characteristics of the successful pastoralist, and of this class the subject of our biographical notice is a thoroughly representative type. Robert Crothers was born in West Maitland, New South Wales, on the 29th December, 1855, and is the son of Henry Crothers, who is still an old, honoured, and successful inhabitant of West Maitland, in which municipality he has for six or seven terms occupied the mayoral chair. Mr. Robert Crothers first crossed the Queensland border in 1864, when his father entered on pastoral pursuits at Booligar, in the Narren River district. There the subject of our sketch (then but nine years of age) gained his first pastoral experience, as a shepherd and in sundry other vocations, meanwhile receiving educational training from a tutor. Subsequently he was sent to Fraser's School at West Maitland, at which seminary many who now hold prominent positions in New South Wales, Queensland, and the other colonies received tuition. He returned to Booligar in 1875, and shortly afterwards his father purchased for him a pastoral property in the locality. Remaining there till about 1880 he purchased a cattle station at Clutha, near Hughenden, on the Flinders, which subsequently became one of the finest pastoral properties in that portion of the colony, and which was recently sold, without the stock, to Mr. Mott, the well-known sheepbreeder and judge. Since 1880 Mr. Crothers has resided at Hughenden, and has considerably popularised himself as an enthusiastic and generous supporter of movements for the promotion of local interests. He is an ardent sportsman, and is identified with the Hughenden Jockey Club as one of its oldest members and patrons. He was one of three supporters who presented the club with the first Hughenden Bracelet, which trophy for some years had an importance in Queensland corresponding with the Melbourne Cup in Victoria, and which was largely instrumental in making the club one of the most successful in the colony. Mr. Crothers also took a principal part in the promotion of the Richmond Jockey Club, and as a liberal patron of sport generally, he is known and held in high esteem throughout the colonies. It was but natural that a man of Mr. Crothers' sterling stamp should be requisitioned for aldermanic service, and at the municipal election of 1898 he was nominated for and elected to a seat in the Hughenden Council, where he has rendered appreciable service in many ways, and has given evidence that he will establish a worthy record as an alderman. At the Parliamentary general elections of 1899 Mr. Crothers was prevailed upon to contest the Flinders electorate against Mr. Charles McDonald, the previous representative—a very strong opponent for a new

campaigner; but so close was the contest that it was only by a persistent rallying of forces that the old member was returned, the total number of votes polled (1100 out of a possible 1400) being extraordinary for the electorate. Mr. Crothers would be a decided acquisition to the Legislative Assembly as a fearless, practical, common-sense representative with sound, broad views and unquestionable integrity. He was an intimate friend and a great admirer of the much and deservedly-revered late Hon. T. J. Byrnes, of whose ability and sterling characteristics he treasures many interesting reminiscences. Though a supporter of the Dickson Government, Mr. Crothers is rather more liberal in his views in some respects, and without being what is regarded as a "labor man," his sympathies are rationally democratic. He is a fervent federationist, because he believes that the union of the colonies, by breaking down the barriers of parochialism and commercial environments, must make Queensland, with its vast and varied resources, an exceptionally prosperous part of a great Australian nation. As

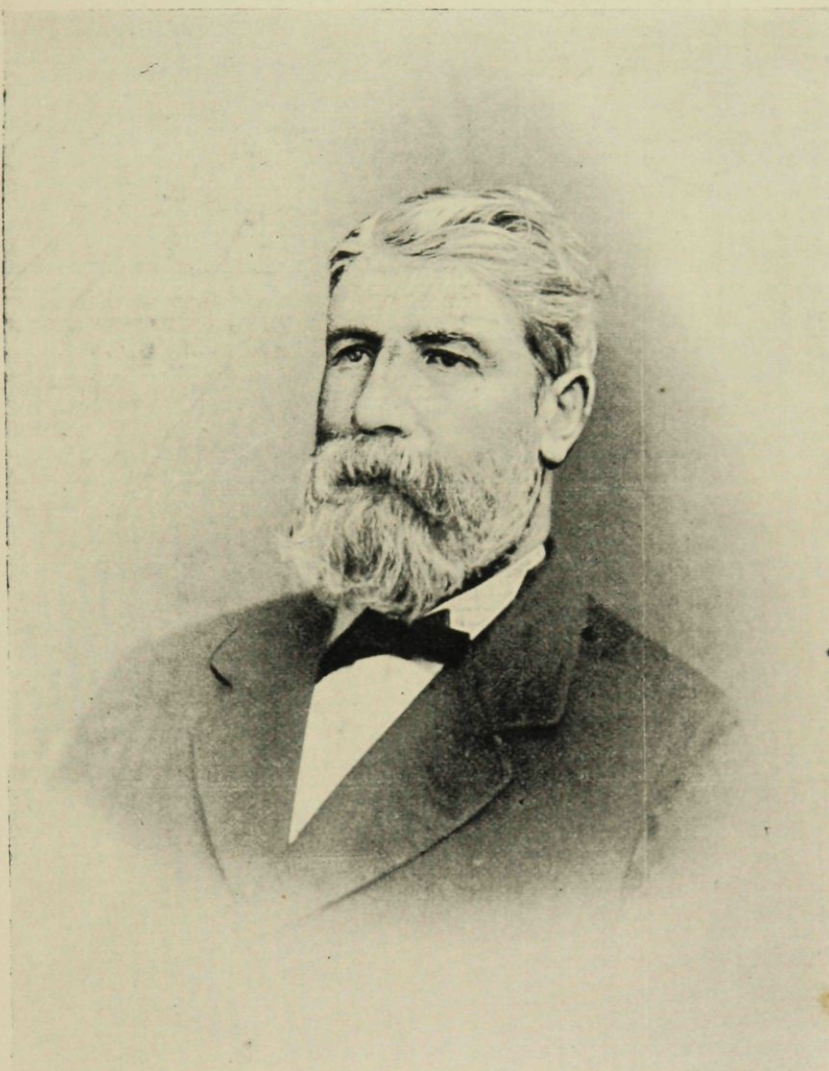
one who has been an observant traveller in New South Wales and Victoria, as well as in Queensland, Mr. Crothers must be recognised as an authority on the relative importance of the pastoral resources of the three colonies, and he emphatically expresses the opinion that country with more resourceful possibilities than Queensland possesses, especially that portion of the North-West from Blackall to Hughenden, is not to be found even in the best districts of the other two colonies. Mr. Crothers attaches much importance to the experimental utilisation of artesian bore water for pastoral irrigation purposes. Though he recognises that the difficulties to be overcome render the successful and economical application of artesian water for such purposes problematical, if not impracticable, he is strongly of opinion that experimental operations should be persevered in, so that any possibility of introducing such a safeguard from drought, and such an important factor in the development of the pastoral, agricultural and kindred industries, should be thoroughly tested. In the Flinders electorate the Hampden copper mine, owned by the Mt. Lyell proprietary, is one of the most promising resources of its kind in Australia according to the opinions of experts. With this

country properly opened up, in addition to the large industrial settlements at Charters Towers, Townsville, and on the other mineral fields which encircle the rich and extensive pastoral area, that portion will have a combination of industries and resources scarcely to be surpassed in the Australian colonies. The railway from Hughenden to Winton will also open up a vast extent of fine pastoral territory, and the extension from Hughenden to Richmond, in which Mr. Crothers is actively interesting himself, and which will form a portion of the main line from Hughenden to Cloncurry, will give further impetus to settlement and industry by affording greater facilities for the development of the Hampden copper field. As a man of keen commercial instinct, as well as practical pastoral experience, and as a persistent worker in any enterprise he undertakes, Mr. Crothers exercises a wide influence in the Flinders electorate; and his well-known honesty of motive, his unassuming manner and uniform courtesy, make him a most popular and respected personage, both in the district where he resides and in the metropolis.

MR. PATRICK PERKINS, M.L.C.

SHAKESPEARE'S idea that a glass of good ale is a dish fit for a king, expresses the belief of a large number of people in the present age. In Queensland those who hold with the immortal bard on this subject—and their name is legion—are all familiar with the name which heads this article. Mr. Perkins was born near Cashel County, Tipperary, Ireland, in 1838, and after serving a full course of that sound, national school education for which Ireland has been famous for over fifty years, he emigrated to Victoria with his father and brothers. Those were the days when the Hon. J. O'Shannassy, himself a Tipperary man, was the strongest political factor in the Southern colony. First on the diggings, both Bendigo and Ballarat, as a speculative miner, Mr. Perkins was very successful; but seeing that there was a splendid

opening for the brewing business conducted on a scale commensurate with requirements, he, in conjunction with his brother Thomas (now deceased) started breweries both in Victoria and Queensland. In 1876 he made up his mind, while retaining large interests in the South, to make the vast and rising colony of Queensland his permanent home, and accordingly came here in 1876. Here he has lived since, guiding the fortunes of the big breweries called by his name in Toowoomba and Brisbane, taking his full share in the work of public life, besides watching his multifarious interests in mining and real property. In the very first year of his residence in Queensland he was elected representative for Aubigny in Parliament. In the first McIlwraith Ministry (1879-1883) he held the portfolio of Minister for Lands, and the country has often endorsed the memorable estimate of him made by his chief, that "he was the best Minister for Lands Queensland ever had." From 1883 to 1893 he continued to take a prominent share in the work of the House, either as a member for Aubigny, or subsequently for another Downs constituency, Cambooya. He contested the latter electorate at the general elections, but was defeated, and was then called to the Upper House, where,



MR. P. PERKINS, M.L.C.

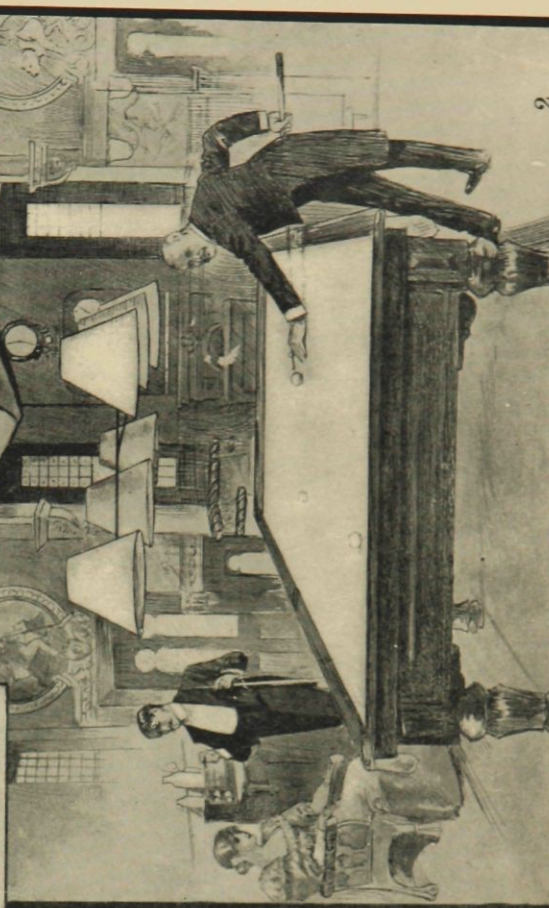
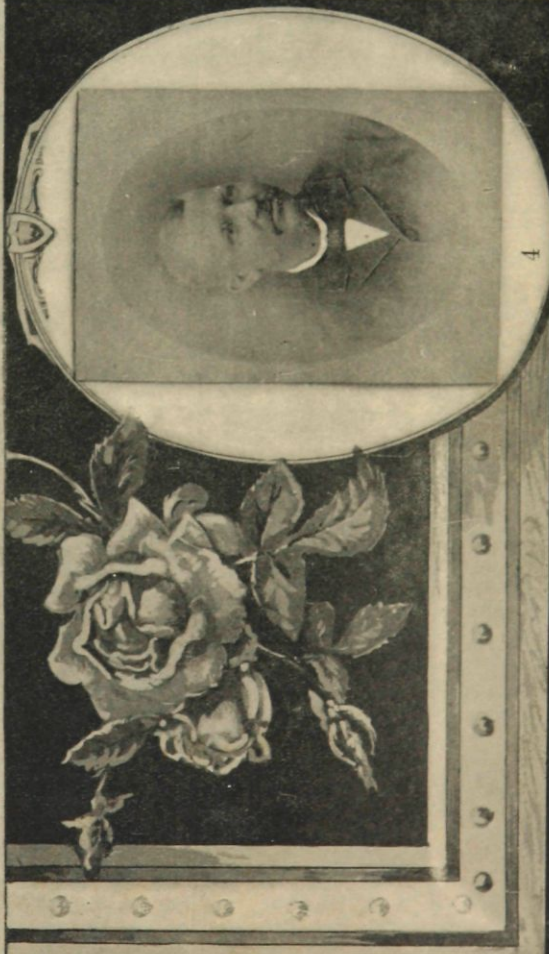
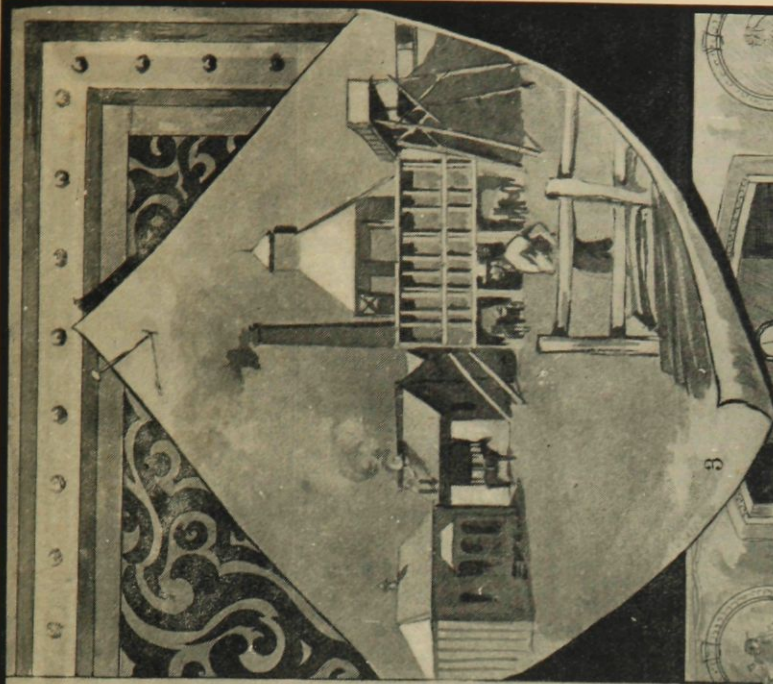
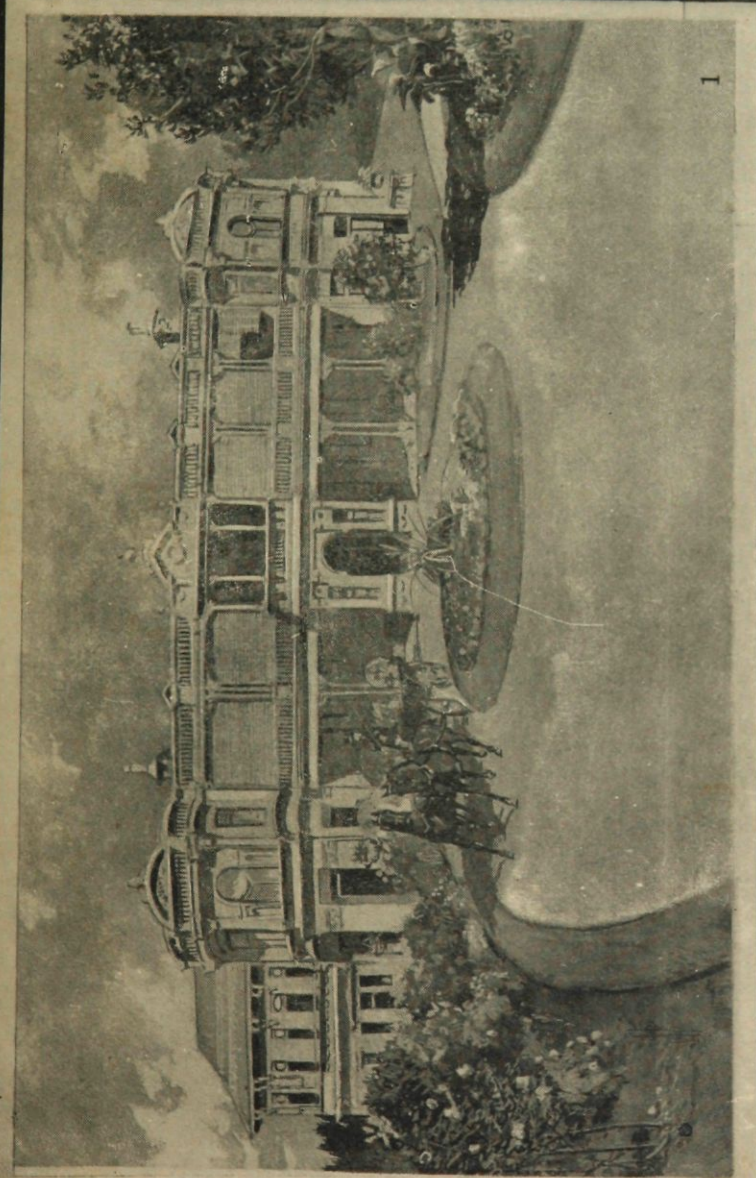
Photo by Poulsen.

though opportunity does not so frequently arise for making his personality felt, he can on proper occasion show that he still retains his former power. Few men in Australia have had so diversified and uniformly successful a business career. His mining and real property speculations have been conducted on a magnificent scale. He has now, after making it one of the most solid businesses in Australia, retired from active partnership in Perkins and Co., Limited, and devotes most of his attention to his large coal-mining interests in West Moreton. He has always had a heart as large as his ideas or his purse, as many a struggling and deserving Australian has had reason to remember with gratitude.

THE LATE MR. RICHARD CRAVEN.

THE generally accepted opinion that the "striking it rich" in the search for gold is a matter of pure luck, is a popular fallacy which could be easily controverted by any experienced miner of the precious metal. Strokes of luck may occur, as they frequently do in all other businesses, but a gold miner's success is in nearly every case due to the innate characteristics of the man, amongst which the quality of dogged persistence will usually be found predominant. An example of the peculiar tenacity of purpose which gave to its owner a long deferred but none the less deserved success will be found by the reader in the perusal of the following memoir. Richard Craven was born in the year 1845 at Preston, Lancashire, England. His father was a well-known man in the county of cotton spinners. Reared in this important centre of England's commerce, Richard Craven's education was essentially a practical one. A solid educational ground work is an important factor in a man's life, and nowhere is this better recognised than in Lancashire. After leaving school Mr. Craven underwent a good practical and theoretical training as millwright and engineer; then the desire to see a new country seized him. There seemed to him much more scope for his energy and capacity in the colonies, so he came out to Queensland. That was in the early sixties—it was then that his life as a gold-miner really began. From rush to rush he journeyed, sometimes following in the footsteps of earlier discoverers, sometimes striking out on his own account in the search for payable ground. There is not a field of any note in North Queensland that he has not at one time or other worked on. He first settled at Maryborough, and from thence journeyed to Gympie, Rockhampton, and to Brisbane; but not finding business as brisk as it might have been, he returned to Maryborough, only to leave again for the Crocodile Creek diggings. However, that field did not last long, and an interval of constructing woolsheds and washpools at Dawson kept him occupied until the discovery of gold in Gympie, and he was on that field barely three weeks after its inception. With two others he worked here for five months, breaking ground first at White's Gully, and afterwards opening up the New Zealand Reef, with very payable results from both. Following this came Ridley's Rush, Gayndah (where amidst other exciting incidents the local warden came near to being lynched), and the Cape River goldfield, where he spent nine months, leaving subsequently for the Gilbert. On this last field the means employed for securing the gold were of a primitive nature, something after the manner of dry-blowing, so familiarly employed on the waterless fields of Westralia. Mr. Craven here abandoned mining for a space, following the fresh vocation of a shearer, having graduated for that calling at Cloncurry, and worked respectively at Paton's Vine Creek station and the Natal Downs, till he joined the rush to Peak Downs, which, however, proved a worthless investment of time. With varied vicissitudes of fortune he journeyed to the Normanby, Broughton, and Mount Leyshon; indeed, he was working on the latter field when Hugh Mosman, Clarke, and Frazer passed through on their way to the Towers, to the discovery of gold there. Mr. Craven reached Charters Towers in March, '72. His first claim was on the Mexican, where he with his mates cut the reef at 6ft. with a straight shaft. This venture was, unfortunately, not successful, so a small co-operative syndicate, consisting of Mr. Craven, Mr. W. Kemble, and Mr. J. O'Loughlen took up the No. 2 St. Patrick, with magnificent result, the reef in places running roft. thick of five and six-ounce stone. When the rush to the Palmer started, Mr. Craven bought the No. 4 Queen from the brothers Little, a wonderfully rich property, and which was afterwards amalgamated with Kelly's Queen Block, in which Mr. Craven held considerable interests. After this came the *chef d'œuvre* of his life, the wonderful "Brilliant." There was at the time of this discovery no great confidence in the permanence of the reefs. It was doubtful if the lodes continued below a certain depth. At any rate no one ventured any distance from the line of the reef, or went to any great depth for it. But Mr. Craven had studied the matter for himself. With the reef heading in a certain direction, and dipping so many degrees to one point of the compass, he thought there was no great reason why it should not be picked up at any distance from the parent claim. Such was Mr. Craven's argument. He immediately put his ideas into operation, and pegged out the claim since known to the world as the "Brilliant." He started his shaft when the field was passing through a very critical stage. It was thought to be useless to go very deep after the reef. Men were losing confidence. There was little capital available for working expenses, and the future of the Towers looked blank enough. But while doubt and

despair had seized most of the earlier miners, Richard Craven was steadily and persistently sinking the Brilliant shaft in search of the reef which he confidently expected to find. His project met the reception generally extended to any enterprise at all beyond the ordinary. Here was a man setting all preconceived notions at defiance, and he was laughed at accordingly. Indeed, there was little apparent indication to the casual observer in the surrounding country of auriferous wealth—a gully on one side of the shaft and a dirty-looking outcrop on the other. Such was the situation. And all the while the shaft was steadily being sunk in pursuance of Mr. Craven's carefully-planned scheme. Of the heroic nature of his struggle against financial troubles, labour worries, the derision of his acquaintances, and the doubts which sometimes arose in his own mind, only those who have been through a similar experience may fully appreciate. His money was run out before the required depth was reached. He raised more. Again the available cash was spent, and again by dint of sheer convincing argument he raised more wherewith to pursue his plan. When the calculated depth was reached there was no appearance of the expected reef. And again the cash-box was empty. Pessimists prophesied ruin in varying degree, sympathetic friends begged of him to admit his error and try his fortune elsewhere, and those whose moneys were invested stormed and entreated by turns. Richard Craven stuck at his self-appointed task. More money was forthcoming. A careful inspection was made of the country already passed through. At about the spot where the reef should have come in, according to Mr. Craven's calculations, a small leader, till then passed by as unworthy of notice, was traced and followed. A few feet more and the long-expected reef was discovered. Richard Craven's fortune was made. From that day to his demise he had never looked back. With him the field also progressed. Richard Craven had proved it. Till he set to work to test the permanency of the Towers' reefs the outlook had been a depressing one. When, however, he proved successful in his long-planned project the future of the goldfields was assured. Men poured into the field from all parts, and capitalists freely invested their money. To-day Charters Towers stands pre-eminent among Aurtralian goldfields, and to Richard Craven's intelligence and courage this to no little extent is due. Once he had got the Brilliant in full swing, Mr. Craven turned to other parts of the field. He invested largely, and directed the operations of many claims. Most of the mines on the Brilliant line owe much to his energy and money. Indeed, he had much to do with the success of nearly every mine of note on the field. With his money and under his directions was built the Enterprise Mill. It is one of the finest crushing plants in the Colony, and was the first to combine the ordinary crushing machinery with Huntingdon Mills. Mr. Craven owned the first cyanide works in Charters Towers. He helped to form the Brilliant and St. George Company from three smaller claims in which he had interests. He invested largely in the Brilliant Extended Shaft, a gigantic undertaking, where 2,300ft. were sunk before gold was reached. Mr. Craven's name is identified with Charters Towers, and is familiar in London and in Sydney amongst mining investors, where it carried unusual weight. He was recognised as a shrewd, enterprising mining man with plenty of common sense, a thorough knowledge of the subject, and, above all, an experience such as few men can boast. In matters concerning the improvement of the town of Charters Towers Mr. Craven has always taken a warm interest. He helped to found the local hospital, and rendered financial assistance to that institution. A commission from the Government as Justice of Peace was a recognition of his services to his town. His purse was ever open, and his advice and assistance freely given. His many deeds of kindness and generosity, and the time and attention he bestowed on all matters affecting the welfare of the poor and sick, will cause him to be remembered from one end of the Towers to the other. In 1891 Mr. Craven removed with his family to Sydney. At Waverley he bought a mansion, and effecting extensive alterations fitted it out in luxurious style. In memory of his birthplace, Mr. Craven called his mansion "Preston." It is one of the show houses of Sydney. In New South Wales Mr. Craven made his presence felt in many ways. His investments in the colony amount to a very considerable sum. He also bought largely of the stock of Burns, Philp and Co., and assisted in the control of that firm as a director till illness caused him to retire from the position. In mining and business circles any movement of Mr. Craven's was eagerly watched. He was regarded as "worth following" by knowing men. And there is no doubt the result of his investments justified this opinion. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, a great supporter of athletics, and a lover of good horses, as well as an excellent judge of same. Mr. Craven raced because he was fond of the sport, and the horses in his stable always tried



1. The Late Mr. Richard Craven's Mansion, "Preston," Waverley, Sydney.

3. "The Brilliant," Charters Towers.

4. Photograph of Mr. Craven.

to win. Witness the appreciation in which his colors were held by the sporting public. At Richmond Mr. Craven had an agricultural farm, "Prestonville," which was thoroughly up-to-date in all its equipments; and at Clarendon was the Preston stud farm. His name ranked as one of the magnates of the Australian Turf, alongside those of Jas. White and W. R. Wilson. Mr. Craven was an office-bearer of many local athletic clubs, and assisted them with his purse. It would indeed be difficult to say where his generosity ended. That he gave large sums anonymously is well known, but only he himself could have said how much and how often, for he believed in not letting "his right hand know what his left doeth." It is significant of his kindness of heart that even the merest acquaintance did not hesitate to go to him when in trouble. Mr. Craven's private life was bounded by the outskirts of "Preston," his Sydney mansion. In 1875 he married Miss Kate Connings, of Sydney, and they had a family of ten children. Mrs. Craven's many excellent qualities endear her to everyone. She is indeed a Lady Bountiful, and her deeds are blessed by thousands. With Richard Craven money made little difference in his character. What he was after his accession to great wealth he was in the days of his early struggles. It is to be regretted that he did not care for Parliamentary life, as otherwise a man of his discernment and sterling parts would have been a welcome addition to the legislators of Queensland. Mr. Craven, after a lingering illness, died at his residence, "Preston," Waverley, on January 19, 1899, and his remains were interred the following day at the Waverley cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends, among them being many old-time acquaintances from Queensland.

MR. A. W. CHAMBERS, SOLICITOR.

THE acknowledged maxims of the law find a place in the code of every civilized nation. In modern times the increase of commerce and of social intercourse has witnessed the application of many legal principles to every-day life. We are governed by laws, whether political, moral, or social. It behoves us then that we should be careful in the choice of our law-makers. Bacon says: "I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereto." This is a tenet of faith with most members of the legal profession. And Mr. A. W. Chambers, senior partner of the firm of Chambers and McNab, is no exception. Arthur William Chambers was born in London in the year 1848. His parents left in 1853 for Sydney, afterwards removing in '58 to Moreton Bay. Young Chambers had attended a Sydney school, and in Brisbane he continued his education at the Collegiate School under the late Rev. B. E. Shaw. On leaving school Mr. Chambers entered an architect's office, remaining there for two years. Having discovered that this was not his vocation, he went in for teaching. His success was encouraging, and he might have been tutoring

the youth of the Colony to this day had he not received an invitation to enter the office of Messrs. Garrick and Lyons, solicitors. Mr. Chambers resigned the post of assistant junior master at the Brisbane Grammar School to become articled to Mr. Maurice Lyons. On the retirement of Mr. Garrick, Mr. Peter Macpherson joined the firm for three years; then Mr. Lyons carried on the business by himself, and finally Mr. Chambers became a partner, being admitted as a solicitor. Mr. Lyons went to England in '79, and Mr. Chambers carried on the practice till in 1885 the firm of Chambers, Bruce, and McNab was formed. This is the title of the firm till at the time of writing, Mr. Bruce having retired to Sydney. Messrs. Chambers and McNab now have the practice. Immediately on its foundation the firm took rank as one of the leading offices in Brisbane, and now boasts an extensive clientage which is constantly increasing. It is essential in the interests of his clients that a solicitor's business should be conducted behind closed doors. The

incoming and outgoing of goods from the merchant's warehouse affords the outside world some indication of the extent of his business. But with the solicitor, even more than the barrister, the extent of his connection can be merely a matter of conjecture to outsiders. Yet with all this there are few who would profess ignorance as to the professional status of Messrs. Chambers, Bruce, and McNab. And Mr. Chambers' name has been acclaimed by popular verdict as that of one of our representative solicitors. Recently Mr. Chambers has figured prominently in the public eye. This was in connection with the prosecution of the directors of the Queensland National Bank. Mr. Chambers assisted the Crown Solicitor in the preparation and conduct of the case. Many years ago the firm acted in a very similar case also of great importance locally. That was known as the Queensland Investment Co.'s case, when the directors were defendants. Mr. Chambers had charge of the plaintiff company's interests in Brisbane. He may thus be considered a prominent factor in the framing of two important chapters of Queensland history. Two very notorious cases have yet to be added. Few residents of Queensland will forget the agitation against blackbirding roused by the *Hopeful* and *Alfred*



MR. A. W. CHAMBERS.

Photo by Poulsen.

Vitery kidnapping prosecutions. From North to South the Colony was rent by conflicting emotions which found vent in a political combat to the death. Mr. Chambers' firm acted for the accused in both prosecutions. They were also for the plaintiff in the celebrated Mount Morgan mining case. This was an action involving immense interest, and as such of considerable public importance. Enough has been said to substantiate the statement that Mr. Chambers is one of our representative solicitors. There would be no necessity for such substantiation but for his retiring nature. Once his office work is over he is indeed a private gentleman, one whose interest is centred entirely within his home. The one hobby that he permits to encroach on his time is music. He is a vice-president, as also a very enthusiastic working member, of the Musical Union, and has been so ever since its foundation. Mr. Chambers is a Commissioner for New Zealand and Western Australia, and a Notary Public.

MR. GEORGE JOHN LEWIS, J.P.

GYMPIE.

THE theory that wealth does not produce happiness, is that of the envious man. It is a source of comfort to the individual who has never risen above mediocrity to reflect thus, and it is also a consolation to believe that he has never had a chance to succeed. "The man of gift will find his own footing," a suggestion appropriately offered to Archimedes, when he said he could move the world with his lever if he could find a standing place. Combine a forceful character with something more than average talents, give to the organisation thus created the motor springs of ambition and perseverance, and direct the whole into a good channel of enterprise: then came the result—"a successful man." On the other hand, remove any one of the forces, and unless the others be of exceptional strength, the result may be disorganised entity. Herein lies the secret of success. Without character, what avails talent, and without ambition and perseverance, what would be the use of both? It is a combination of these qualities which places a man above his fellows, and when they are sown deeply into the furrows of the human field there comes a golden harvest. When George John Lewis was brought to the colonies by his parents, at the oblivious age of two years, nature had evidently pre-destined at least two circumstances of his life—that he should be the possessor of an exceptionally strong character, and that he should be endorsed with more than ordinary talents. To-day, he is in a great measure responsible for the success of some of the biggest mining ventures in the colony; so it is safe to assume that his natural endowments were well developed. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Lewis first drew breath in Kent, England, sometime during the year 1844, we may practically claim him as an Australian. All his efforts, and they have been pretty considerable, and all his hopes have been centred in Australia, and his interests in the colonies have grown into large dimensions. There was something peculiar in the arrival of the Lewis family in Australia. Lewis *per se* doubtless shared in the popular idea of the outside world that Australia was a barren and uncivilised country, for he shipped the parts of a house on the sailing vessel which brought him out, and put them together in the form of a substantial residence on Emerald Hill, Melbourne. There they settled, and young George Lewis was sent to McGregor's Grammar School, which was one of the best educational institutions at that time around Melbourne. After completing his education, Mr. Lewis was attracted to the rich goldfields, which were then being opened up in Victoria, and for some years he sought his fortune on the Bendigo and Ballarat diggings. In the exciting hunt for gold, he had many interesting experiences, and gained a knowledge of mining, which proved of the greatest service to him in after years. About the beginning of the eighties, the promising resources of Queensland induced him to come to this colony, and settled in Gympie, he entered upon a well-deserved era of prosperity. In addition to achieving permanent success, Mr. Lewis, like every man of his type, has in many ways assisted in the advancement of public interest and institutions, and his general worthiness is betokened by his popularity.

DR. FRANK GLYNN CONNOLLY, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.),
SOUTH BRISBANE.

"ONE of the chief causes that has obstructed the advancement of the sciences," wrote Gregory, in one of his essays, "has been an inattention to the principal end which should be kept in view in their cultivation: the end I mean is public utility, or what contributes to the convenience and happiness of life." Instead of attending to this, most men have no other object in the pursuit of knowledge, but to gratify a transient curiosity, or to give a variety to their amusements, or to serve the purpose of vanity and ostentation, or to gain a subsistence in the profession by which they live. Perhaps there never was a science that has suffered so much as medicine, by the neglect of its ultimate end and purpose, which was to preserve health, to prolong life, and to cure diseases. It has, indeed, made the slowest progress of any of the useful and practical arts; not surely from any deficiency of genius in physicians, but rather from exuberance, or misapplication, of genius; nor yet from

want of erudition, for no profession can boast of more men eminent for every branch of useful and polite literature, than physic. They have not only cultivated, with the greatest success, every science intimately connected with their own profession, such as anatomy, botany, chemistry, and the various branches of natural history, but have often distinguished themselves as poets, mathematicians, and philosophers." The foregoing remarks were written long before the advent of Pasteur, Dr. Koch, and the discovery of the "X" Rays, &c. Hippocrates, the "father of medicine," who flourished 400 years before Christ; Galen, who lived in the second century, and whose works on anatomy and physiology remained authority until the 15th century; Harvey, the discoverer of circulation of the blood; Bichat, founder of general anatomy; and Cuvier, founder of comparative anatomy, were remarkable men in their respective epochs, but if it were possible to resuscitate those worthies, they would simply be astounded at the marvellous march of medical and surgical science during the last quarter of a century. Medical men of the present age cannot truthfully be charged with supineness or neglect, but they have a terrible foe to combat, especially in the Australian colonies, and in the United States of America; and that foe is quackery, which every Government that has the public weal at heart should vanquish without mercy. Is it not strange that an enlightened and civilised people should suffer themselves to be deluded, in a matter of such consequence, by every arrogant pretender? It is generally conceded that the noblest of all professions is medicine, and it is a pleasing and congratulatory fact that nearly all the Australians who have adopted it have succeeded and become honoured members of society. Some of them, indeed, may rank with the most skilful physicians in the old world, and those who have received a sound training in the celebrated medical schools of Great Britain and Europe, closely follow the best traditions of a calling which is only second in its conservatism to the profession of law. Among the young Australian medicos who have won a high position in Queensland is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this chapter. Frank Glynn Connolly is the eldest son of the late Francis Glynn Connolly, who was a well-known and respected pastoralist in the Burnett district, and was born at Gayndah on October 25th, 1865. He was first sent to Lyndhurst College, near Sydney, New South Wales, and remained there for three years. He was afterwards taken to England and went to Downside College, near Bath, an institution, conducted by the monks of the Order of St. Benedict. After completing his school education, he decided to take up medicine as a profession, and entered the London Hospital to study. He obtained the qualification of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and also of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1887, and for a few months did *locum tenens* work. He returned to Queensland at the end of 1887, and commenced practice in Stanley-street, South Brisbane. In 1891, he removed to Grey street, where he has since remained. Doctor Connolly has been a member of the Central Board of Health; he is a member of the Medical Board; has been president of the Queensland branch of the British Medical Association, and is at present secretary of the same body; he is honorary physician and gynaecologist to the Brisbane General Hospital; and honorary physician to the Lady Bowen Lying-in-Hospital, Brisbane. Dr. Connolly takes a deep interest in hygienic questions, upon which he holds very advanced views. He strongly condemns the apathy, ignorance and neglect of the great majority of municipal authorities, and strenuously advocates the appointment of a Minister of Health for Queensland. At the last annual meeting of the local branch of the British Medical Association he delivered an interesting presidential address on this subject, which created a most favourable impression. With the growth of population in Brisbane and the other large cities and towns of Queensland, the creation of a Department of Health, and a Minister of Health, with a seat probably in the Upper House, will, he considers, be absolutely necessary, that is if the health of the Colony is to be conserved and valuable lives saved from the effects of dreadful diseases, induced by insanitary conditions. Dr. Connolly inherits the Irish love of sport. He evinces a keen interest in matters connected with horse-racing, and is a member of the committee of the Queensland Turf Club. He is a thorough enthusiast in his profession, and enjoys a large and influential practice in Brisbane and its suburbs. Montaigne declares that the advantages of living does not consist in length of days, but in the right improvement of them; and the genial, courteous and gentlemanly doctor strives to follow this golden rule. As Longfellow sung in his delightful way:—

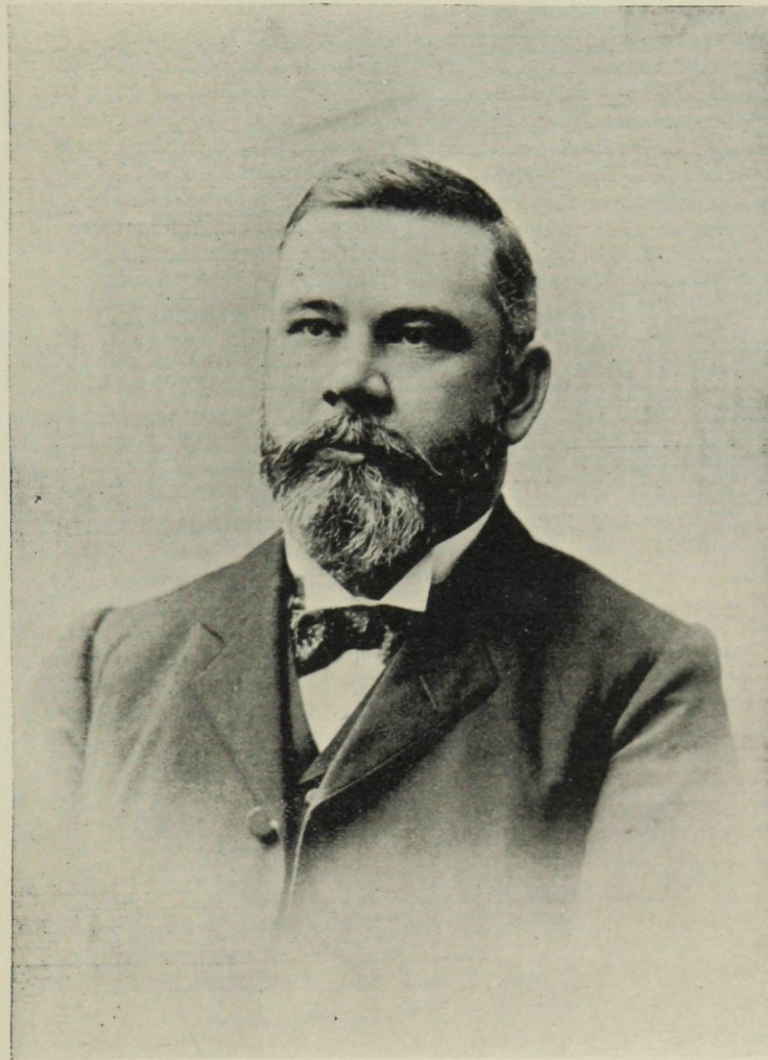
"O what a glory doth this world put on,
For him who with a fervent heart goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed and days well spent."

THE LATE HON. THOMAS JOSEPH BYRNES.

IT has been truly written that the career of the late Hon. T. J. Byrnes was a dramatic triumph of natural capacity over the difficulties which beset every individual who starts from the obscurity of the middle class. His own intellect and energy and attainments cut steps up to the highest seat among our rulers. His onward march was continuous, and that he should have been cut off just when he had placed his foot on the topmost rung of the ladder was a sad national calamity. He was truly a Queenslander of whom Queensland was proud. A colony which produces such sons may surely be trusted with the responsibilities of self-government. But Mr. Byrnes's personal quality, apart from his cultivated mind, won him a rare measure of attachment. He was human as the rest of us, but free from the fatal fault of meanness; he had the rare largeness of heart which creates friendship, despite the widest differences of political or theological opinion. Bitterness was an alien whom he never naturalised. If he could not be a friend, he would never be an enemy. He loved to live his life on the broad plane of our common citizenship, where he could enjoy the give and take of genial intercourse. Add to all this, that as a servant of the public his record is one without a serious stain. His reputation passed unscathed through the temptations which assail the occupants of office which commands opportunity to do evil as well as to do good. And his home life was always held up high as a pattern. Indeed, his domestic relationship was one of the most beautiful traits in his fine character. It was inevitable that Queensland should repose such faith and confidence in such a man; it was to be expected that his demise would be regarded as a dire national calamity. This close of a life, marked out as it seemed for such distinguished service to his native country, was naturally the occasion for universal sorrow. When but a few short months before Mr. Byrnes was called to the highest office which our political system has to offer, it was felt that, though young, he was conspicuously fitted for it by his ability, his experience, and the possession of those special qualities which go to make a leader of men. He was pre-eminently the man of the hour. The whole Colony regarded his succession to the premiership with approval, and looked with confidence to the part he would play in the councils of the country, in directing the administration of its affairs, and in upholding its importance abroad. With what rich promise he entered upon the career so prematurely closed is familiar because it is recent history. To turn back the leaves of his life, when all must admit that the most noteworthy pages had yet to be filled up, is a mournful task. The years to be traversed are few, but they were years of work and honorable ambition steadily and successfully pursued. State scholar, university exhibitioner, barrister, Attorney-General, and Prime Minister represents the accomplishments of the brief space of 38 years of life allotted the late Mr. Byrnes. He was born in Leichardt-street, Spring Hill, Brisbane, on 11th November, 1860; he died at about midnight on Tuesday, September 27th, 1898. When a year or two old he removed with his parents to Humpybong—a place where he got his first

insight into native customs and warfare. Leaving his bush home on the shores of Moreton Bay at the age of about six, he accompanied his parents to Bowen. It was here that he began to demonstrate his genius. He was sent to the Bowen primary school; his progress was both rapid and distinguished. For ten years he stuck to his books here. His first examination was for pupil teacher, which he passed with ease. His miniature age, however, precluded his taking full advantage of the pass, although he taught in an honorary capacity; and his services were recognised by the authorities of the day. While he was at Bowen he gained a scholarship—he was first on the list—and deciding to avail himself of it at the Brisbane Grammar School, he returned to the capital. These schools were the only two he ever attended. His scholastic career, which had opened so auspiciously, ended none the less brilliantly. Three times while at the Grammar School he won the gold medal, and among his earliest achievements was the capturing of the trustees' scholarship.

He was one of the first batch of Queensland boys who competed in the examination conducted by the universities of Sydney and Melbourne in 1896. The success he achieved then was particularly marked, and served to bring our educational system into prominence. The Southerners had every advantage; both Sydney and Melbourne students had but to prepare for one examination, while the Queenslanders had to study for two; and in each case their achievements were conspicuous. Mr. Byrnes topped both lists that year. It is interesting to look back on the old newspaper files and note how the man who only a few years later became the Premier of the Colony, was regarded as a boy. The *Courier* of the day, having given the list of subjects, remarked: "Twenty-four boys from the Brisbane Grammar School presented themselves for examination, every one of whom passed the preliminary test, a feat unprecedented during the seven or eight years that these examinations have been in existence." Coming then to the boys who had more than ordinarily distinguished themselves, the writer goes on to say: "The table shows that Byrnes, Cribb and Oxenham passed in nine subjects each, the maximum number that they could take up, and these were the only candidates out of the 242



THE LATE HON. T. J. BYRNES. Photo by Poulsen.

who passed (a much larger number no doubt having presented themselves), who satisfied the examiners in every subject presented. Further, Thomas Joseph Byrnes, a scholarship pupil of the Brisbane Grammar School, takes the prize of £10 given by the university for the most distinguished candidate under 17 years of age in the junior examination—a proud position for any lad to occupy, especially where the school to which he owes his training has not been specially engaged for years in preparing pupils for such tests as this. All honor to Master Byrnes; we heartily congratulate him on his success." The succeeding year (1877) he passed the senior with first-class honors, and, winning an entrance among other exhibitions, he went to the Melbourne University. Here he took his B.A. degree with honors, and subsequently his LL.B. degree. He was prelector too of the Trinity College Dialectic Society, and gained medals both for his essays and for oratory. From Melbourne Mr. Byrnes drifted back to Queensland, having in the meantime, however, been called to the Victorian Bar. On his arrival here he was called to the Queensland

Bar, and immediately went into chambers with Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Real, and having read with him for twelve months, he in 1885 commenced practice on his own account. He did not achieve prominence immediately, though from a certain point his progress was rapid. It was his masterful conduct of the Meyerberg case (an action against the Mount Morgan Co.) which may be said to have first given him eminence in his profession. He rose to the occasion, and he laid the foundation of his future success. Soon after this he was offered by the then Attorney-General (Sir S. W. Griffith, C.J.), the portfolio of Solicitor-General with a seat in the Upper House. He accepted, and from that time (1890) to the day of his death he was continually in office. In March, 1893, he was appointed Attorney-General to the McIlwraith Ministry, in which Sir Hugh M. Nelson was Premier and Colonial Treasurer. Winning a seat for North Brisbane, he took up his position in the Lower House, and held the office of Attorney-General right up to the time of Sir Hugh M. Nelson's appointment to the presidency of the Legislative Council, when Mr. Byrnes succeeded him as Prime Minister. Immediately on securing office he made a grand tour through the colony, and it is safe to say that no man before or since received such an ovation. It was a triumphant march. Alas! the effort it entailed was fatal. He was none too well when he reached Brisbane, yet he went South to attend an important conference of Premiers on Federal and New Guinea affairs, and the day he returned from this he took to his bed and was never again seen outside his home. He lingered for a time, and passed peacefully away in the presence of those most dear to him, as the result of pneumonia, following on an attack of measles. That day and for many days a nation wept. But his works still live, and to coming generations they will manifest themselves. A life-size statue of the deceased statesman is now (1900) being chiselled for erection in some prominent part of the city of his birth.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM FERGUSON.

NAPOLEON'S ill-timed sneer against the "nation of shopkeepers" betrayed his ignorance of the secret of Britain's greatness. It was these "shopkeepers" who checked the autocrat's all-conquering career; and the same "shopkeepers" finally dethroned him from his mighty seat. None but those permitted a glimpse behind the scenes realise to the full the dominating influence of British commerce on British politics. Sturdy in their independence, and intelligent in their grasp of events, the merchant princes, no less than the peers of politics, sway the destinies of nations. Later in the century, which saw Trafalgar and Waterloo, an unseemly haste on the part of other nations to seize for their own exclusive advantages the vast domain of the Chinese Empire, produced an open avowal on the part of Britain that her trade was the centre of her being. Given a man with all the sterling qualities of the merchant, combined with unselfish ambitions for his country's welfare, that municipality is rich indeed which can claim him as a citizen. With such men it too often happens that their modesty is in inverse ratio to their deeds. They are content to work and let others do the talking. In course of time but a faint memory of them survives, and an ungrateful posterity accepts advantages without a thought of the men to whom, for them, they are dumb. "On their own merits modest men are dumb," we are told, and of this class is Colonel Ferguson. He is "retired," he will tell you, and no longer takes an active participation in matters municipal or military. But he is still Colonel Ferguson for all that, and one of the foremost men in Gympie. After twenty years in the forefront of the fight, the Colonel considers he has now arrived at a period when he is entitled to retire into a peaceful and undisturbed domestic life, surrounded by his family—and his flowers. But his name is so indissolubly connected with Gympie and Gympie's progress, that even against his wish, some notice must be given of him here. Born in 1841 in County Westmeath, Ireland, the Colonel was well equipped for the battle of life when he landed in Australia in 1861. To Irishmen England is indebted for many of the men who have made her famous. For years England's greatest military commanders have been Irishmen. For centuries the adventurous

spirit of the Celt has led the way to new and undiscovered countries. The descendant of an old Westmeath family, Mr. Ferguson conformed to the traditions of his race. He came a stranger to a strange land. And in later years he became one of the principal men to whom that land looked for protection in the hour of possible danger. Mr. Ferguson landed in Brisbane just before the failure of the old Queensland Bank, and was a sympathetic witness of the poverty and distress caused by that disaster. As a relief there came the news of the discovery of Gympie. It had an electrical effect. In less than an hour there was not a pick, a shovel, or a pan to be had in Brisbane, and men were streaming along the Gympie road in hundreds. The first excitement did not affect Mr. Ferguson, but in the end he joined the string of men on the march to Gympie. Arrived there he fixed his tent, as did the travellers of old, and in Gympie ever since he has remained, with benefit both to the town and to himself. He commenced business at once, his first transaction being the purchase of a shop-front for £20. Steering safely through the various troubles that beset every business man, his business affairs prospered and increased with the town, till the turnover for one half-year was £36,000. Even the disastrous fire of '89, which destroyed newly-erected buildings of the value of £30,000, failed to injure the firm's prosperity. And now the name of Ferguson Bros. is a synonym for business honesty and commercial integrity. As a citizen he was a prominent factor in the town's progress, not so much from any wish to assert himself, as from the great respect in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen. The Colonel was a councillor even before there was a council. This seeming paradox is explained by the fact that Gympie was first gazetted a shire council. The citizens, however, wanted a municipality and elected aldermen. And Mr. Ferguson's name was one of those submitted to the Government as being the choice of Gympie. He was elected mayor in 1885, and such was the appreciation of his performance of the mayoral duties that for five consecutive years he occupied the same prominent position. This is a record not as yet equalled in the colony. He was the initiator of the gas company, and acted as chairman during the first five years of its existence. He was among the founders of the hospital, and only the fact that his firm have been in constant business relations with that institution for 20 years prevented him from figuring as an official. With Messrs. Mellor, L. A. Harris, and others, Colonel Ferguson helped to start the Gympie Stock Exchange; and with the Hon. H. E. King (now Crown Prosecutor) the Colonel initiated the first Masonic Lodge in Gympie. He was installed first Master Tyler on that occasion. He has since advanced much higher in Masonic degree. In brief, Mr. Ferguson has materially assisted to make of canvas-covered ridges and valleys a town of substantial buildings and handsome appearance. From bogs and quagmires, where ten horse teams were sunk to the axles for days, have come roads worthy the name of Macadam. Important industries and institutions flourish side by side, and to Mr. Ferguson, as much as to anyone else, is due the thanks of the community for these and other benefits. Perhaps, however, the Colonel is prouder of his military than his municipal career. When, at the request of Colonel French, Mr. Ferguson called a meeting of Gympie citizens to consider the question of the formation of a militia corps, 160 men at once volunteered. Mr. Ferguson was unanimously elected captain. A broomstick, he protested, was more familiar to him than a rifle. But, having been forced into the position, it was characteristic of the man that he should thoroughly master the obligations of his newly-acquired honour. To detail the varying grades of rank and experiences the Colonel passed through would be little use, since the final attainment of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel speaks for itself. The pride of the Colonel in B Company, Wide Bay Regiment, was more than justified by the encomiums which came from military authorities and commandants of many colonies. When financial troubles affected the colonies, retrenchment was the order of the day, and as a result many of the country regiments were disbanded, the Colonel's among them. When captain he received graceful testimony of the affection entertained for their commanding officer by the men of B Company. And the handsome silver sword which they presented to him is one of the most cherished, as well as the pleasantest recollection of a connection which was productive of honour both to the Colonel and his men. For a time he was on the staff, then unattached, and now he figures as "retired." He has also, he says, retired from public life. Several times he was requisitioned to stand for Parliament. Each time outward considerations impelled him to decline the honour. But his intimate acquaintance and friendship with leading Queensland politicians, including Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, testify to his interest in the manner in which the country is ruled. Colonel Ferguson is an ardent floriculturist. His pot

plants form a collection that is one of the sights of Gympie. Among them he is happy. And having reached, as it were, the pinnacle of his ambition, in retaining the affectionate esteem of all who have come into contact with him, he retires to his garden. Of such men as he is made a nation's greatness. They are the mainsprings of all actions. And Colonel Ferguson has done his part for Gympie and Queensland, and no man can deny but that he has done it well.

MR. D. E. REID, J.P.,

CAPTAIN OF THE MOUNTED
INFANTRY.

ANALYTICAL science has reached such an advanced stage that the demands made upon its exponents are very exacting. To keep up with the rapid strides which this branch of scientific work is making in its application to the mining industry, one must be endowed in the highest degree with the faculty for research, in addition to the power to retain knowledge and the ability to use it with discrimination and judgment. It is wonderful to contemplate the methods now adopted in the development of gold-mining as compared with those of a few years ago. The natural difficulties placed in the path of the gold-seeker are gradually being removed by the inventiveness of the human brain, and to take the treasured metal from its native soil and send it out to the world as current coin is now a comparatively simple process. Mr. David Elder Reid is a gentleman who may be ranked among the most competent scientists in this colony. As an analytical chemist, assayer, and expert in the recently-discovered cyanide treatment, Mr. Reid's ability is well known to everyone connected with mining on the Gympie goldfield.

Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the fifties, he was first educated at the high school of that city, and afterwards graduated at the Glasgow University. Coming to the colonies in 1867, he was appointed manager of the Kaboonga Gold Mining Co., situated about 40 miles from Gympie. The mine proved a disappointment to Mr. Reid, and he abandoned the post and took over the business of Mr. Henry Joseph, an assayer in Gympie. For this profession Mr. Reid was thoroughly well qualified. Before coming to Australia he had been for many years principal analyst and assayer at the Glasgow works of the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Co., and was more recently engaged at the Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ltd., in Glasgow, in scientific work and the treatment of refractory ores. His services were therefore called into requisition by nearly all the larger companies on the Gympie field. A most important aid to the development of the mining industry in Gympie was provided by Mr. Reid in introducing there the cyanide process. Owing to his knowledge and efforts, Gympie has become possessed of one of the most complete

cyaniding plants in the colony. It is the property of the No. 2 Great Eastern Mining Company, under Mr. Reid's management, and has the large capacity of 1000 tons a month. He also has a smaller plant of his own with a capacity of about 500 tons a month. The interests of mining in Gympie have been greatly furthered by Mr. Reid's services in conducting several difficult and useful experiments at a number of the mines. He has established a large connection in the district, and in addition to his work in assaying and analytical chemistry, he is a director of a number of mining companies, among which may be mentioned the No. 5 North Phoenix, the Scottish Gympie Gold Mining Company, the No. 2 North Victory, the South New Zealand Junction, the No. 1 South New Zealand Junction, the No. 2 North Great Eastern, and the No. 3 North Oriental. Mr. Reid is an enthusiastic supporter of the turf, and is a member of the committee and a steward of the Gympie Racing Club. He is an ardent devotee of the gun, and is considered one of the

best shots in the district. He is a captain in the Mounted Infantry, and as a sterling officer has won general esteem in the regiment. Moreover, he is one of Gympie's most popular residents, owing to his kindly and genial disposition and gentlemanly instincts.



MR. D. E. REID, J.P.

Photo. by Poulsen.

DR. J. A. C. PENNY,

L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M.Q.C.P.I.

IN the higher professions there are many representatives in Australia of the universities and colleges of Ireland. They form a distinct aristocracy of intellect, and not only are their intellectual capabilities of the highest, but they are some of our finest athletes, and our most broad-minded and progressive citizens. To such a class does Dr. John Alexander Charles Penny belong. Born at Terenure, Dublin, in 1863, Dr. Penny received his preliminary education under a private tutor, after which he spent eighteen months at the Connexional School in Dublin, at which institution Dr. Byrne and Mr. Kingsbury, of Brisbane, were also educated. When

13 years of age he was intended for the navy, and it was intended that he should be sent upon H.M.S. *Britannia* to receive a training for that profession. He obtained the necessary nomination, and everything was prepared for him to join Britain's greatest power when his father took dangerously ill, and by the time he had recovered, and family troubles were no longer in the way, young Penny had grown over the age at which entrance to the training ship was obtainable. His father, who was a civil engineer to the Dublin Board of Works, and the principal Government engineer in Ireland, then decided that his son should take up the profession of civil engineering; but nature had not intended him for it, and it was not long before his bent led him to the study of medicine. He went to the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians in Dublin, and also attended lectures at the Trinity College. For some time he was a pupil of Dr. J. F. Knott, a celebrated scientist in Dublin, a man whose memory Gladstone described as marvellous. Dr. Penny also attended hospitals, and was appointed a resident clinical clerk at the Richmond

CAPTAIN ALMOND, F.R.A.S.

HEAD OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONY OF QUEENSLAND.

Hospital, where he was able to gain practical experience under such a renowned physician as Sir William Stokes, the surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen in Ireland. He was subsequently under Sir William Thompson, after which he spent eight months under Dr. Anthony H. Corley, president of the College of Surgeons in anatomy. During his course of study he acted as a pro-dissector. Having thus gained a first-class training, Dr. Penny went up for what is known as the "passing-out" examination, which is usually contested at the end of studentship, and he came out with the highest honours, winning the first prize in the form of a handsome medal. During the year 1881 he gained the degrees of Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland; and Licentiate M., Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland. Dr. Penny then obtained the appointment of commodore surgeon to the Allen line of steamers, and for two years he travelled in this capacity, crossing the Atlantic no less than 18 times, and visiting, among other places, New York, Liverpool, Montreal, St. John, Newfoundland, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Baltimore, and Portland. After leaving the sea he entered the Army Medical Department, having obtained the appointment of surgeon in charge of the troops at the Pigeon House Fort. He was also engaged at the Royal Infirmary. In 1887 he gave up his appointments in the old country to take advantage of the opportunities which presented themselves in Australia. After travelling over various parts of the colonies, he settled in Maryborough as medical officer in that district to the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Upon the death of Dr. O'Connor, he started in private practice; his talents soon became recognised, and he established a large connection. In 1890 he was appointed examiner for the Civil Service Board and the Railway Department, and upon the death of Dr. Harricks, on the 13th July, 1895, he was appointed Government medical officer for the district of Maryborough. These positions he still holds, and he is also examiner for the Colonial Mutual, the Equitable Life, and the Mutual of New York insurance societies. Dr. Penny is also surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and is medical superintendent to the Reception House at Maryborough. In 1895 he became surgeon to the Naval Brigade of Queensland, and since then he has been prominently identified with that section of the defence forces. He was promoted to staff-surgeon in 1896, and in May, 1898, went up for the post of lieutenant, which he passed with credit. As a cricketer Dr. Penny has greatly distinguished himself. When only 16 years of age he was picked to represent Ireland against an English eleven, and he was recognised as an international player until his departure from Ireland. He was elected a member of the Vice-Regal team, which included the best cricketers in Ireland, and when he was elected captain of this eleven he may be said to have become the first player of his country. Indeed, his name remains in the Irish annals of cricket as the best bowler of his day, and for vigorous batting the Bonnor of the land. On two occasions he played against American teams, and some of his performances in international matches are notable. On one occasion he made 113 against Lancashire, and playing against the same team for the Kilbogget eleven (which is known as the Gentlemen of Ireland), he scored 100 in the first innings and 50 in the second. Dr. Penny has played against the best cricketers of England, and his averages on many occasions have been remarkable. In Maryborough he has played occasionally, and in the season of 1895 he established the magnificent average of 131.4 runs for nine innings, playing for the Union Cricket Club. In other branches of sport he has also been prominent. Besides the presidency of the Maryborough Cricket Association, he occupies a similar position in the Maryborough Tennis Club; takes active part in the management of the rifle association, and is vice-president of the rowing club. Dr. Penny is a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of Queensland, a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge (292 I.C.), a member of the British Medical Association, and a member of the Queensland Medical Society. Although still a young man, he has already made a brilliant career. In Maryborough he has the largest practice, and he is doubtless one of the most promising medical men in the colony. Socially he is very popular, as he inherits all the geniality and frankness which is characteristic of the race to which he belongs.

HERE is no portion of the problem of the evolution of man which presents a more depressing and atavistic front than that which is involved in the devolution of the Latin word "Virtus." It is undoubtedly the most inspiring and significant word in the ancient Roman tongue. "Virtus" to the Romans themselves merely meant courage, fortitude—nothing more. However, the word devolving the centuries down, from those heroic, to these tamer times, now signifies with us a mere flat "goodness"—flaccid absence of evil. Bravery, with that Latin race, was its prime virtue; and before it all other qualities sank into insignificance. As a matter of fact, an act of courage is an act of self-sacrifice; it is a gift of a risk, as it were, and that is why the brave man is always generous, and the generous man usually brave. The two words are almost interchangeable. We have, however, in our English language, a word which inspires the ear even more than the word "courage"; and it is the word "pluck", which is quite untranslatable into any other language, and appeals to, and it is to be hoped "compels the ideal" of every Britisher the world over. In the heroic annals of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society of England, no one act yet perhaps stands out more prominently than that performed by the subject of this sketch, Captain Thomas Michael Almond, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, Portmaster and President of the Marine Board, and head of the Marine Department of Queensland, including Light-houses, Dredges and Fisheries, and a holder of Her Majesty's Commission as an hon. commander of the Naval Defence in this Colony, was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, in 1836. His father, at the age of 21 years, was commander of a ship, so it may be said that "the salt of the sea runs in his blood," and he is to the manner born. His record (it is but just to say) is a splendid one. He was educated at the Royal Naval School at Greenwich, where he remained for four years, and, like his father before him, quickly overleapt all obstacles, so that before he was 21 years of age he had become chief officer of a large vessel. At 22 years of age he had passed as Master Mariner, and gained extra Masters' Certificate at 25, when he took command. For many years he traded to Australia, and first came to Queensland in command of the barque *Alfred Hawley*. For eleven years Captain Almond was the Observer for the Meteorological Council of the Board of Trade, and has been the recipient of numerous testimonials as to the excellence of his work. He is also a younger brother of Trinity House, and was an Officer of the London Salvage Association, until in February, 1881, he was appointed Despatching Officer in connection with the Immigration Department, and held that position till he was appointed to his present office in 1890. In the way of life rescue work he holds quite a unique record. He has received for saving life a gold medal from the Shipwrecked Mariners and Fisherman's Society of London, a gold medal from the Shipwrecked Mariners and Humane Society of London, and also a medal from the Board of Trade. There is, however, one portion of Captain Almond's record which imperatively demands detailed mention. On October 3rd, 1878, the fine iron ship *Eblana*, of 1351 tons, was sinking. Her boats had been launched, but had been "stove in" by the tremendous seas. All hope seemed lost, when the barque *Dreapolis*, from Adelaide for London, with Captain Almond in charge, hove in sight. It is admitted that it was a most hazardous thing to attempt to launch a boat in the raging and mountainous sea that was then running. There was a great gale blowing, but the commander of the *Dreapolis* was determined to make the attempt, a reckless one enough even amongst British sailors. The boat was launched, and after 14 hours incessant and terrible work, during which time death stared every man in the face, every sailor was taken off the sinking vessel. Half the journals in England referred to the deed as one of the most "plucky" in the annals of such rescue work. As has been before stated, Captain Almond received public recognition, in the shape of a gold medal presented to him by the Hon. Francis Maude, R. N., chairman of the Shipwrecked Mariners Society. A newspaper of Scarborough, Captain Almond's native place, in its leading article, says: "Captain Almond and our sailor lad, Adamson, have in a way and manner not often seen, and much more frequently unacknowledged, called forth a nation's wonder, and command public approbation for deeds of bravery and heroic courage which take the breath out of one as we read of it. That was indeed a terrible expedition on which they set out in that frail boat in that fearful storm and angry sea. That they should have lived through it all is

wonderful, but that they should have so successfully saved the lives of the entire crew of the ship to which they went with such brave hearts and British pluck is more wonderful still" Oh! how the little tinpot toy performances of ordinary life sink into insignificance in the presence of such deeds, and how well it is that now and then the institutions of our land come to the front in recognition of such self-abnegation and grand deliverance, which characterised the conduct of Captain Almond and his undaunted crew on the occasion in question. This is not the only instance where Captain Almond has been instrumental in saving a large number of lives. When the *Dacca* sank in the Red Sea, he was on board as Government Despatching Officer, and rendered no little assistance by his coolness and pluck in a critical moment; when it looked as though the boats would be rushed by the terrified men, and the women and children sacrificed. There is still yet another instance of life saving by the Captain of sufficient importance to be recorded. The *Orissa* was abandoned on fire on the 27th

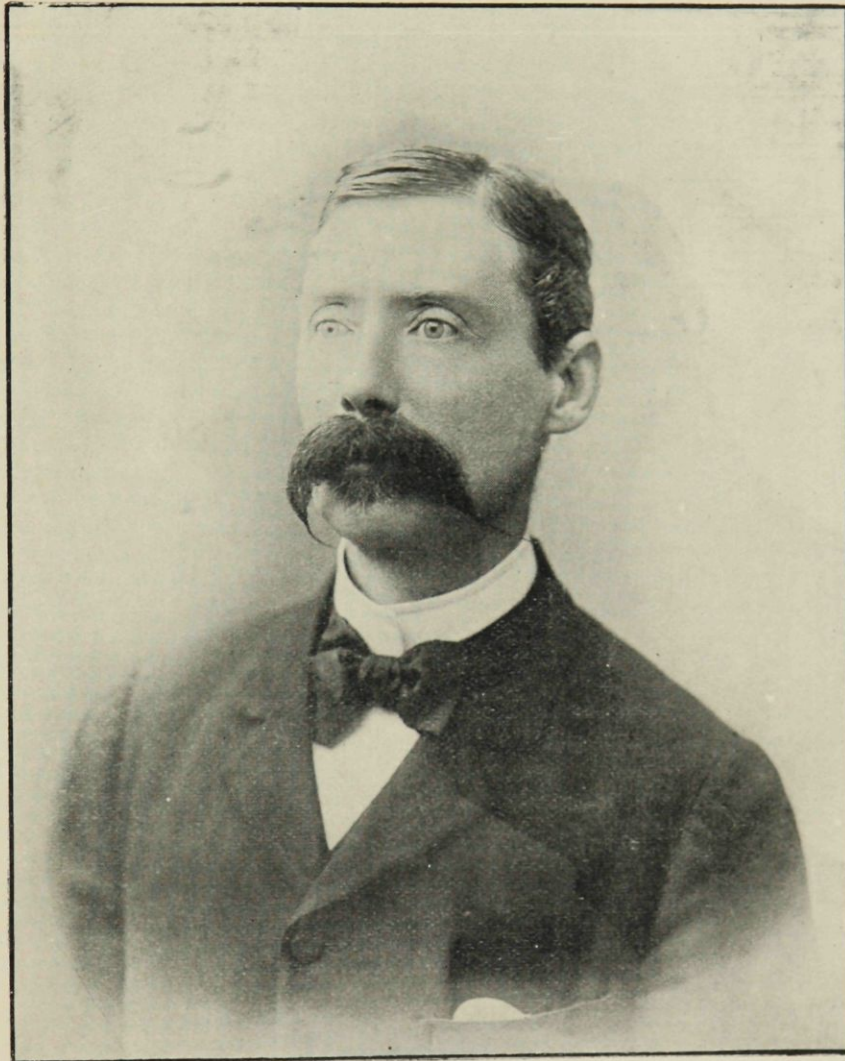
September, 1869. At the time she was bound to Mauritius from Greenock with a cargo of coal. For three days the dread element raged in the hold of the vessel. At length the unfortunate crew were driven out of the ship by a sudden swish of the flames. They had just time to launch the long boat, and so sudden was their flight from the burning mass, that they were not able even to provide themselves with the usual and necessary stores. In fact, to use the words of the captain of the wretched sailors, "they had nothing except what they stood in." Their sufferings from exposure and from want of food and water were terrible. Fortune, however, favoured them at last, for on the eighth day of their privations they were sighted by Captain Almond, then master of the *Decapolis*, who effected their prompt rescue, supplied them with all that could be desired, and, in addition, landed them safely at St. Helena, to enable them to recuperate their wasted bodies. The treatment of the crew by Captain Almond aroused a strong feeling of gratitude in the heart of Captain Adams, the master of the ill-fated *Orissa*, for in a letter written by him to the press, giving thanks for his deliverance, he expresses a hope that if ever Capt. Almond should be in a similar plight, he might be fortunate enough to fall

in with as generous and noble-hearted men as he (Captain Almond) had proved himself to be to twenty of his distressed fellow creatures. Such a splendid record and such achievements are indeed deserving of recognition, and Queensland has delighted to shower such honors as she has to give upon Captain Almond. Indeed, so liberal has she been in this respect, that she has now nothing further to bestow. In person, Captain Almond impresses all by his courteous and polished manners and address, and except for perhaps a slight unwitting tone of command in the voice, a somewhat soldier-like carriage, one could hardly guess that he had passed through such arduous and stirring times. Captain Almond married the fourth daughter of John Coates, Esq., of Scarborough, England, a gentleman of good family and independent means, and has issue of that marriage two sons and four daughters.

HON. J. G. DRAKE, M.L.C.

THE HON. J. G. DRAKE, M.L.C., was born in London in 1850, and received a commercial education, principally at King's College School. Before coming to Australia he held a position in one of the largest commercial houses in London. He arrived in Queensland in 1874, and after some years of varied colonial experience settled down to press work. He has served on the *Bundaberg Star*, *Daily Northern Argus* (now *Rockhampton Record*), *Brisbane Telegraph* and *Courier*, and *Melbourne Argus*. In 1899 he founded and edited *Progress*, a weekly journal, which played a somewhat important part in the federal agitation of that year. For six years Mr. Drake was a reporter on the *Hansard* staff, and while in that position occupied his leisure time by studying for the Bar, to which he was admitted in June, 1882. In 1887, when Mr. Dickson seceded from

the Griffith Ministry and appealed to his constituents, Mr. Drake contested the seat as a follower of Sir Samuel Griffith and was defeated; but eight months later, at the general election, he was returned. At the general election in 1893 he was re-elected for Enoggera, and he continued to hold the seat until his resignation in December, 1899, when he was raised to the Legislative Council as Leader of the Government in the Upper House. He holds a commission as major in the Queensland (land) Defence Force. Mr. Drake is a Liberal in politics, and during the whole of his career in the Assembly sat as an Independent. On the defeat of the Dickson Ministry, towards the close of 1899, he was appointed Secretary for Public Instruction and Postmaster-General in the Philp Administration. Since assuming office Mr. Drake has introduced a number of important reforms into both departments under his control, the most notable being the enforcement of the compulsory clauses of the Education Act—clauses which had been practically a dead letter since the introduction of the present educational system. In the Post Office Mr. Drake has been a warm advocate of the Pacific Cable scheme, and it was largely due to his efforts, in conjunction with the Premier, that the Southern colonies



HON. J. G. DRAKE, M.L.C.

Photo by Poulsen.

refrained from entering into a fresh agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, an agreement which would have indefinitely delayed, if not throttled, the Pacific project. Mr. Drake has an Intercolonial reputation as a Federalist, having contributed many important articles to the *Courier* and the *Bulletin*, as well as to his own paper, *Progress*, on this question. He is regarded as a tactful and successful leader of the Upper House.

MR. ADOLPH F. M. FEEZ,

SOLICITOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC, BRISBANE.

MAN in his most vital state is an experimenting animal. He is ardent in his pursuit of experience, careless of the discovery of good or evil which may be awaiting him round the next corner of his inclinations. We are assured that "if a man look sharp and attentively he shall see Fortune, for though she is blind, she is not invisible;" and so many of our public men have achieved either fame or fortune by devious routes that it would seem as if a kaleidoscopic life were the surest guide to success. If this be so, and we see it constantly illustrated, we have in the subject of our sketch a personage who is destined to reach the topmost rung of the ladder. For his, indeed, has been a life of vicissitude. Few men have covered so wide an area of variation as Mr. Feez. He has had a taste of commerce, more than a taste of surveying, an experience of exploration, and finally has settled down to law. He bears a name already recorded in the annals of Queensland's history. His father, Colonel Feez, was one of the earliest of Brisbane residents, and afterwards represented Rockhampton in Parliament; while his mother was a daughter of Judge Milford, who was the first Supreme Court Judge in Moreton Bay, three years before separation. Adolph Feez began his education in Rockhampton. After some years he removed to "The King's School," Parramatta, N.S.W. There he completed his studies under the Rev. C. F. M'Arthur. Then he went in for a commercial training, with the idea of joining his father in his Rockhampton business. But stronger inclinations swayed him in favour of an outdoor life. While on a visit to his home he developed a sudden taste for surveying, so straightway he returned to Sydney, and there joined a party bound for Riverina. When he had spent eighteen months in that district, he had an offer to go out to the far western region as second in command of a surveying camp. Mr. Feez promptly accepted, and was away for a period of two years. During this trip (in the early seventies) the first surveys of the Diamantina and other rivers were accomplished. In that pioneering era, men "scorned delights and lived laborious days." The party under Mr. Feez were in a tractless wild. They had to make their own paths, mark their own roads, and the compass was their only guide. The living was as hard as the work, and often the fighting harder than either; for the blacks were troublesome, and on more than one occasion Mr. Feez owed his life to a steady nerve and sure revolver. A severe attack of fever and ague caused his return to civilisation, and prompted a desire for a more restful occupation. The Hon. C. S. D. Melbourne pointed the way by suggesting the law. With characteristic decision Mr. Feez articulated himself to Mr. Melbourne, and began his training for the Bar. He had not yet, however, rid himself of the nomadic spirit, and he gained legal experience in Rockhampton, Charters Towers, and Cairns before he was finally admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland. Then he joined Mr. Peter Macpherson as a partner, and commenced the practice of his profession in Brisbane in 1884. He has had no reason to regret this step. The firm of Macpherson and Feez held as high a standing as any in the colony; and when recently the partners determined to work in future on an individual basis, there disappeared one of the most notable legal partnerships of Queensland. Mr. Adolph Feez remains in the old offices in Adelaide Street, and cannot complain of his clientele. The firm of Macpherson and Feez had very notable cases in its charge. The partners acted as solicitors to the Municipal Council, and two cases against the Municipality—those of Martin and the celebrated Victoria Bridge case of Clark and Fauset—were taken to the Privy Council. Then there was the Robb Arbitration case. This involved a tremendous amount of work, being, as it undoubtedly was, one of the most important actions fought in Australia, and involving, perhaps, the largest amount. It will be gathered that Mr. Feez is by no means an idle man, yet he still finds time to engage in outdoor sports, and there is no more enthusiastic athlete in Queensland; certainly, none who has done so much for athletics. From his earliest years he has been a lover of the horse, and is an excellent horseman to boot. His colours used frequently to be seen on Queensland courses, principally in jumping events, but latterly he has been content to remain a spectator. Mr. Feez was chiefly instrumental in starting polo in Queensland. He plays a splendid game himself, and has represented the Colony more than once. He has also been a representative football player, and indeed started the rugby game in Rockhampton and Charters Towers. His enthusiasm started the Brisbane Hunt Club, and kept it alive for eight years. He was master of the club, and hunted the hounds regularly, but owing to the lack

of support, he adopted polo as his recreation. He is an enthusiastic angler, a tennis player, and vocalist. Whether in professional or social circles, Mr. Feez is extremely popular. He has been a prominent figure in Brisbane circles for many years, and has become a representative citizen.

ALDERMAN FREDERICK KARL,

ROCKHAMPTON,

THE status of a city should not be measured by the size of its census but rather by its completeness as a community, and by the integrity and individual worth of the citizens. "Civis Romanus" was the proudest distinction of ancient Rome, and this sentiment was the foundation of the greatest civic community the world has yet seen. To a colony like Queensland, whose inevitable destiny one can safely predict, such a city as Rockhampton must prove a strong bulwark of progress. And in Rockhampton are fortunately to be found men who are progressive in the best and most modern cause. One of these citizens is Mr. Fredk. Karl, who has already done good work as an alderman of the municipality. Mr. Karl is a native of Queensland. He was born at East Talgai Station, on the Darling Downs, on February 22, 1860. From school he went to the tin mines at Stanthorpe, and worked at the Wilson's Downfall, Bookoorara, for a time. He was quite a youngster then. Indeed, he was only 15 years age when, on his return to Toowoomba, he was apprenticed to a large firm of blacksmiths and coachbuilders. After learning his trade Mr. Karl went to Rockhampton, where he remained about 2½ years, during the last 18 months of which he was with Mr. M. Ryan. In 1880 Mr. Karl returned south to the Downs, and set up in business for himself at Drayton. This enterprise, however, did not result successfully. Drayton was in a rapid decline, and after spending some five months there, Mr. Karl shook the dust of the place from his boots and returned to Rockhampton. There he rejoined Mr. Ryan, and remained with him as foreman and manager for about nine years. Then Mr. Karl joined forces with Mr. Woods, and the firm of Karl and Woods started operations in a 16 x 40 shed in Derby-street, as coachbuilders, blacksmiths, and farriers. The progress made by the firm may be gauged from a contemplation of the extensive premises in which the works are now carried on. For some time the firm had a branch shop at Cabra, but on the decline of the carrying trade this was closed, and in February of 1898, Mr. Karl acquired Mr. Woods' share, and has since carried on the business under his own name. He employs a staff of 15, and a visit at any time during the day is sure to disclose a busy scene of operations. One of the latest pieces of work turned out by the shop was the waggon which carried the record wool load. A weight of 17 tons 17 cwt. is a very excellent test of workmanship, and this weight was successfully carried by the new waggon from Wellshop to Ilfracombe—a distance of 25 miles. Compared to its present size, Rockhampton was but a small place when Mr. Karl first became a resident. There were then only six two-storied buildings in East-street, one of these being the old Post Office. Now Rockhampton takes second rank as a Queensland city, and is one of the most solid commercial centres in Australia. This result has been brought about largely by the patriotic spirit and energy of the residents. The enterprise, organizing qualities and capacity for work shown by Mr. Karl in the conduct of his own business naturally attracted the attention of the townspeople. As a result his services were requisitioned for the benefit of the town, and in 1897 he was elected an alderman. He has done excellent work since taking his seat in the Council Chamber. He is chairman of the General Progress Committee, and a member of the water, the works, and the commonage committees. The duties entailed by these positions make great demands on Mr. Karl's time, but his work is highly appreciated by the ratepayers. Beyond fulfilling his onerous duties as councillor, Mr. Karl has taken no part in the city's affairs. He was married when 18 years of age, and has a family of three girls. Set to a trade at twelve, married at eighteen, he may be said to have been a man while yet a youth in years. His early struggles have far from embittered him. He is a cheerful optimist who is also a practical man. This is witnessed by his earnest advocacy of reforms in the council, such as a scheme for sanitary cremation. His broad views and intelligent grasp of civic needs, together with his enterprising and progressive mind, render Mr. Karl deservedly popular both as an alderman and private citizen.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE PATTERSON, J.P.

IT is the pride of all true Britons to speak of the valorous and chivalrous deeds of their ancestors, and to dwell upon the great and noble exploits of the men who have made the Empire. A greater civilisation has now shown us the benefits of peace, but we still retain a national feeling of reverence for those who, when existence was not so easy as it is to-day, fought to give us—their posterity—that power we possess over the rest of the world. Australians may proudly boast that theirs is the only country whose fair lands have not been laid desolate by war, and whose nation has been founded, not by the weapons of battle, but by the tools of industry and husbandry. Rich as is her commerce, she is also wealthy in the possession of men who, whilst building up her industries, are also providing against any attack which might be made upon them by foreign nations.

They are men naturally proud of their work of history-making, and imbued with a love of their country, and a strong determination to defend it against all comers. Of such a type is Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, J.P. Born in County Fermagh, Ireland, in 1836, George Patterson commenced his business career in the historic town of Enniskillen, and was for several years afterwards engaged with the firm of Todd, Burns and Co., in the city of Dublin, Ireland. The great cities of the old world, however, presented few opportunities to young men without money or influence, and Mr. Patterson, like so many others whose talents might have been lost midst struggling crowds, was attracted to Australia. He came to Victoria in 1863 with his brother Charles, and for a couple of years managed a store on the Burrangong goldfield, N.S. Wales., now the flourishing town of Young. The prosperity of Bendigo drew Mr. Patterson to that centre in 1865, and for three years he carried on business there. Then came the news of rich gold finds about 100 miles north of Brisbane, and Mr. Patterson joined the rush to the field upon which now stands the large and thriving town of Gympie. Arriving upon a Saturday evening, in July, 1868, Mr. Patterson witnessed a sight peculiar to the sixties, and of

which he retains the most vivid recollection. A vast crowd of men, numbering about 10,000, promenaded the embryo township from Commissioner's Hill to Nash's Gully, men mostly in the full vigor of youth and manhood, orderly, but excited with the burning fever of golden expectations. Mr. Patterson was pleased with the appearance of the country, and was satisfied that a great and permanent quartz-reefing field had been struck. He therefore decided to commence business, and purchasing an allotment of land, he erected a shop upon the same site where his extensive premises now stand. Through all its fluctuations of fortune, his faith in the stability of the field was never shaken, and present appearances seem to justify the estimate which he made of it. In 1879 he was joined actively in business by his brother, Mr. Charles Patterson, who till then had been a sleeping partner, and who had been for many years on the goldfields of the west coast of New Zealand. The business has now assumed very large proportions, and is being still conducted by the two brothers, who have

gained success by dint of hard work and honest endeavour. At the time of the Russian scare, in 1885, Mr. Patterson was one of those who volunteered for service, and he was appointed captain, commanding a corps of mounted infantry which had been formed by him, and this corps, afterwards known as the Wide Bay Mounted Infantry, has become one of the most distinguished in the service. A stern disciplinarian, and possessing all the best attributes of the soldier, Captain Patterson rose to the rank of major in 1890, and five years later was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. During the labour troubles in 1891, when the Government called upon the Defence Force for assistance, Mr. Patterson, actuated purely by those qualities of patriotism and loyalty for which he is so much admired by those who know him, was one of the first to volunteer for active service. He was followed by his corps, and it was ordered to Barcaldine, 500 miles west of Rockhampton, where a military camp was formed composed of a mixed force of about 600 men under his command.

For four months he remained in camp, constantly sending out patrols, escorts, and guards to various stations within a radius of 500 miles, and to the good temper, steadiness, and devotion of the officers and men, Mr. Patterson attributes in a great measure the fact that no blood was shed, and that the business of the country was not seriously interrupted. For their services the troops received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and Lieut.-Colonel Patterson was one of those officers specially mentioned for gallantry of conduct and service to the country. Owing to an accident which happened to Mr. Patterson in 1897, he was, unfortunately, compelled to retire from active service. For the same reason he had to abandon the post of returning-officer for the electoral district of Gympie, which he had held for a number of years. He visited England in 1883, travelling through the United States of America and Canada, and again, in 1897, being present at the Queen's Jubilee in London on the 22nd of June of the latter year, and he was very proud to recognise a detachment of his old corps in the Queen's escort. Returning via South Africa, visiting Capetown, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, he was cordially received everywhere as an Australian. On his return to



LIEUT.-COL. W. PATTERSON.

Photo by Poulsen.

Gympie, his old corps, the W.B.M.I., took the opportunity of marking their appreciation of his long and valuable services as their commanding officer by presenting him with a sword of honour which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Lieutenant-Colonel George Patterson on the occasion of his retiring from active service, by the members of his old corps, the Wide Bay Mounted Infantry, as a token of their affection and esteem." Mr. Patterson has always given his support to any movements in the interests of Gympie. He inaugurated, in conjunction with Mr. I. Chapple, the movement for the construction of the railway from Brisbane to Gympie, and the result of their labours was to open up railway communication with the metropolis. Mr. Patterson has served as alderman of the Gympie Municipal Council, as vice-president of the Gympie Agricultural Society, and for many years as Justice of the Peace. A solid man of business, Mr. Patterson is also a citizen whose work will leave its impress upon Gympie, and in the records of the Defence Force of Queensland there will be left to future generations

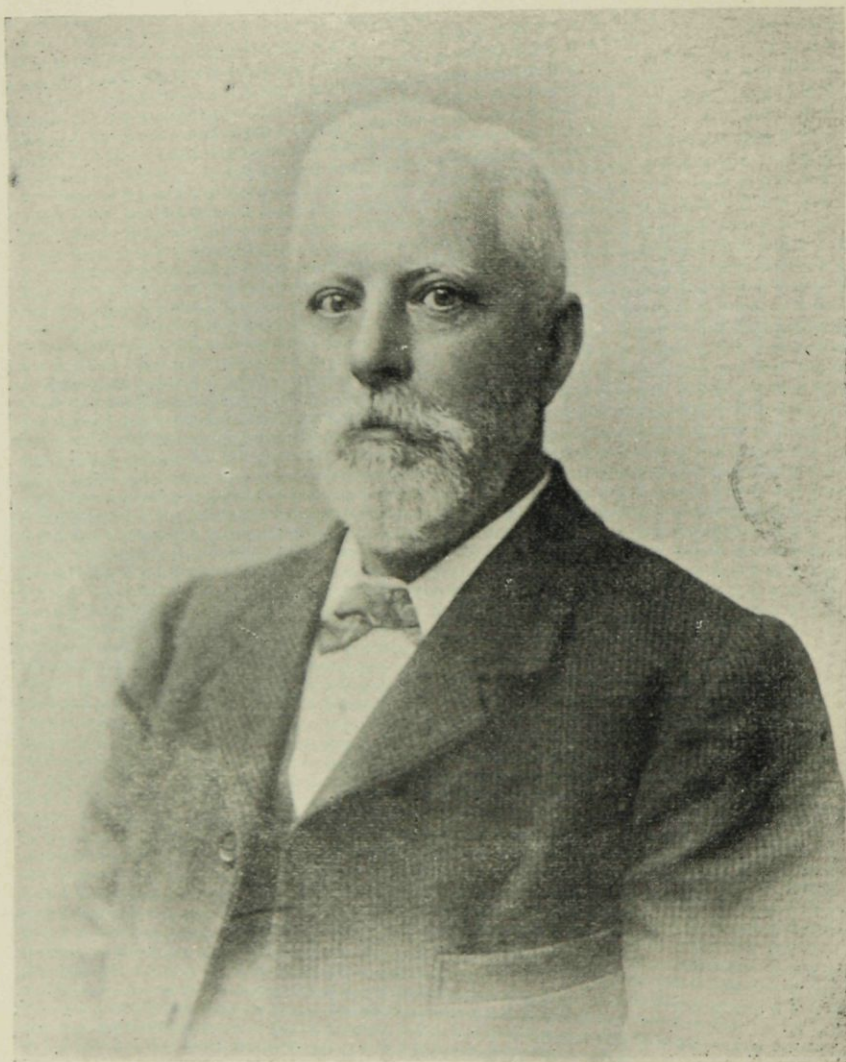
few, if any, more respected names than that of Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM SNOW, J.P.

IN all countries and in all times jewellers have been among the most prominent of citizens. Indeed, within a few generations of the time in which we are now writing, the jewellers of London, a most opulent and powerful body, were the only recognised bankers in Great Britain, and frequently patriotically assisted our early English kings in their continental wars with money and with soldiers raised at their own expense. Coming down to more recent days, we may say that the jeweller of to-day is the merchant who deals with nearly all that is most valuable, most artistic, and most beautiful. Speaking, however, more specifically and more narrowly, it may be stated that the word "jewellery" primarily embraces all articles intended for personal decoration made of precious metals which are or may be enriched with stones or enamels. The love of personal ornamentation is a primal passion of humanity which sways with equal force the rudest of tribes and the most advanced and luxurious communities. The craving which compels the rude savage to decorate his or her person with beads and circlets of seeds, shell, bone, horn and wood, is the same which has caused monarchs to lavish their treasures on the costliest materials and the most exquisite workmanship for their crowns and insignia of state. Jewellery, as a purely ornamental adjunct to the person, has been in use at all times and by the entire human family. And as on these ornaments the highest art and skill at the command of any people was always lavished, they afford an important measure of the condition of the handicrafts and of the artistic development of the people

and the period to which they belong. Much obscurity however surrounds the origin of clock work, but it is believed that genuine clocks existed in the 12th century, though there is no surviving description of any one until the 13th century, when it appears that a horologia was sent by the Sultan of Egypt in 1232 to the Emperor Frederick II. It resembled a celestial globe in which the sun, moon, and planets moved, being impelled by weights and wheels so that they pointed out the hour of day and night with certainty. How different to the modern well-manufactured clock or watch of to-day. In this connection the subject of this biographical notice is a recognised authority. Charles William Snow, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the Colony of Queensland, was born in Grimsby, the celebrated fishing port in the county of Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1838. He early evinced a fondness for the delicate and intricate mechanics of the watchmaker's art, and in pursuance of this bent of mind, and after he had completed his scholastic studies, he became duly apprenticed to the watchmaking at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, England. Mr. Snow

was in his youth of somewhat an adventurous turn of mind, for before he had completed his term of apprenticeship in England, he migrated to the then fast growing metropolis of New South Wales, in which city he duly completed, with a first-class watchmaker, his full term of apprenticeship. Previous however to emigrating to the colonies Mr. Snow visited Coventry, and in that famous city, then the centre of the world's watch-making, spent considerable time in obtaining experience of the finer and more delicate parts of his trade. For the eight years next ensuing upon his landing in Sydney he worked industriously at his own trade in that city, when, considering that Brisbane offered a good field for the establishment of the business of a watchmaker and jeweller, he migrated there in the year 1864, and at once commenced business in Queen-street. A steady success attended his efforts. And he moved from shop to shop, never however leaving Queen-street, and each time with an improved premises both as to size and position, till he arrived at his present finely-situated and commodious establishment, which, it may be mentioned, is his own property, and was built by himself. In 1877 Mr. Snow was joined in partnership in the business by his brother, and this partnership continued for 20 years, only being dissolved in 1897. In 1881 the subject of this biographical notice paid a visit to England chiefly with a view to inspect and study that which was most modern in the jewellers' and watchmakers' arts. He visited the plate and jewellery and watchmaking manufacturing factories of Sheffield, Birmingham, and London. He went to the continent of Europe, and in Paris and other great cities there he took all the opportunities which his tour afforded him of gaining a knowledge of all that was most novel and artistic in the jewellers' art. The experience he gained was of no little service to him, and has enabled him to keep his establishment in Brisbane stocked with the most modern and artistic goods. Mr. Snow has had a special opportunity of studying the various rises and falls of prosperity in Brisbane. There is no more delicate barometer of the public prosperity than a first-class jeweller's establishment. That business responds almost instantly to a checked or an increased flow of money. Luxuries are the first things dispensed



MR. C. W. SNOW, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

with by the people when cutting down their cost of living, and Mr. Snow has experienced a considerable number of these rises and falls in the purchasing power of his customers. Mr. Snow is one of those individuals who takes a pride in his work. He early in life achieved a thorough practical knowledge of watchmaking and jewellery, and on that sound basis the whole of his business has gradually risen till now it is the leading establishment of its kind in the Colony of Queensland. Nearly all the goods with which his premises are stocked are of the best English manufacture, nor does he permit inferior or second-rate watches, or indeed any other articles which are not of faithful and solid manufacture to leave his establishment. A watch to Mr. Snow is a piece of machinery for which he considers himself responsible, and in which he still takes a considerable interest, even after it has become the property by purchase of some other person. He has continually numbered among his customers the Governors of Queensland and all the leading and wealthiest men of the Colony; and in fact wherever aught is required of an artistic or of

especially fine manufacture, whether in plate, jewels, or watches, Mr. Snow easily commands the orders, and in merchandise of this description stands without a rival in Queensland. His establishment is remarkable for its large, varied, and up-to-date stock of fine English goods. The workshops are at the back of the premises, and are not visible to the casual observer. Mr. Snow's success is perhaps not difficult to be accounted for—a thorough knowledge of his business, a determination to deal in no inferior goods, and to permit to leave his establishment only the best of work, together with an infinite patience and perseverance and personal superintendence, and an unfailing courtesy to all classes of people, are perhaps a sufficient enumeration of the qualities in him, which have deserved as well as attained to the completest success. But Mr. Snow has done more than to merely obtain a leading position amongst the prosperous citizens of Brisbane. He has, within a long career, during which no slur has ever been cast on his good name, steadily increased the respect and esteem which have ever been evinced for him by his fellow citizens, and indeed by everyone else with whom he chanced to come into contact. Of a calm and frank temperament, he has never flung himself into the turmoil of municipal or political matters, though in an unostentatious and quiet way he has frequently exercised no little influence, which has ever yet been thrown into the scale of moderation and justice. He was married in England, and has issue three children—Chas. Smethurst, Stuart Bishop, and Beatrice Mary.

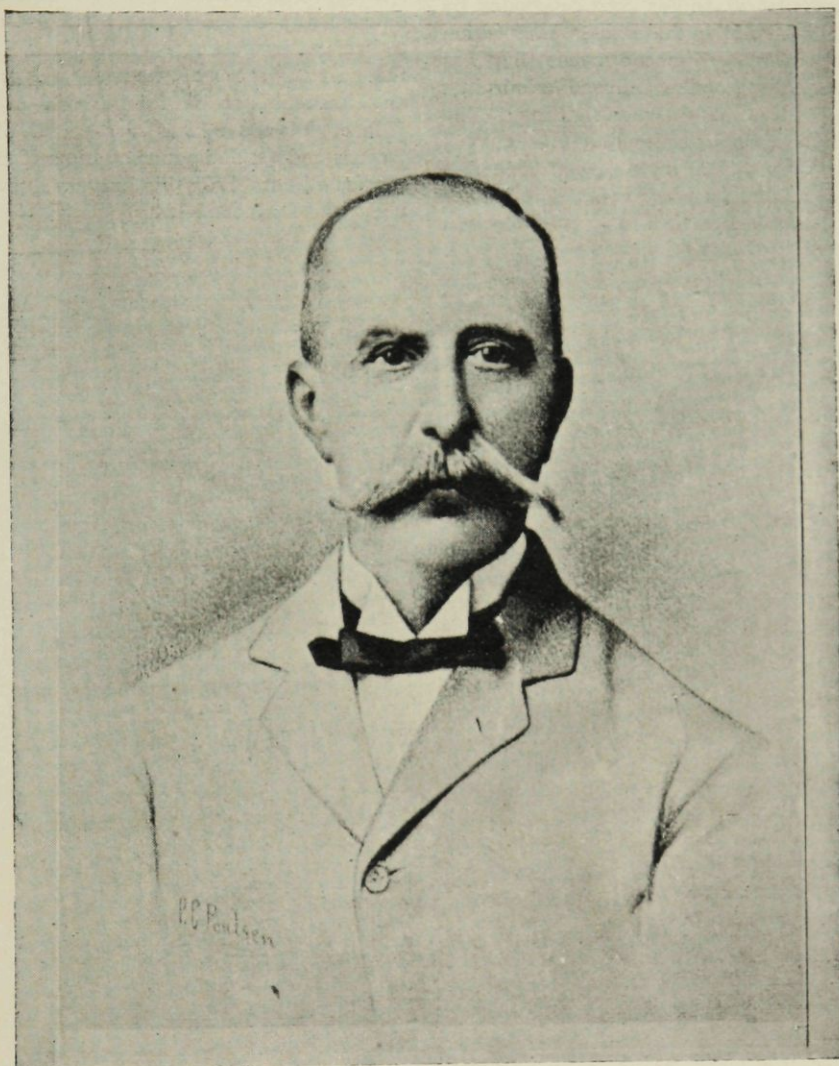
MR. EDWARD DESHON,

AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR
QUEENSLAND.

It is quite a question whether the office of Auditor-General in a colony of yet immature growth is not the most important in the whole machinery of the Government. The officer holding this post has a duty far beyond the systemising and recording of the nation's accounts, for frequently enough his duties are of an advisory nature. Indeed, it may easily happen that he may be in actual conflict with the Government itself on various questions in connection with the allocation and expenditure of certain sums and "votes." And it is his most distinct obligation, in the case of a wrongful conversion or expenditure, to refuse to pass the account in question, thus very properly causing a deadlock in the matter at issue, and compelling the attention of the whole Parliament. The "vetoing" powers, as may be easily imagined, act as a most important check on an enthusiastic, careless, or lavish Ministry. The financial development of a young country has invariably been surrounded with multitudinous complexities, mainly the result of the want of an inflexible and uniform system of keeping the national accounts. The doctrine of expediency, so specious in emergency, but always so mischievous in the long run, now shows signal signs of being altogether eliminated from the book-keeping of this colony. This is an achievement devoutly to be desired. To the efforts of Edward Deshon, the present Auditor-General of the colony, we owe no little of that sound financial repute which is now so rapidly returning to Queens-

land. This gentleman was born in Belgaum, in the Presidency of Bombay, India, in the year 1836. In pursuance of that custom so common with English parents in India, he was sent to England to be educated, and for a considerable time was a scholar at the historical Grammar School at Bath. He was intended for the army, and was, when of the age of 18 years—that is, on the 5th of June, 1854—gazetted as an ensign in the 68th Light Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to a lieutenancy. Nor had he to wait long before he was in active service, for the official records show that he served with his regiment at the arduous and deadly siege of Sebastopol in the Crimea from the 14th of November, 1854, till that fortress fell, and right on to the end of the war. For his distinguished services at the siege he received a medal and a clasp as well as the Turkish medal. His progress in the army was rapid. He was appointed musketry instructor to his regiment, which position he held for four years, and afterwards successfully passed the examination for admission to the

Staff College in July of the year 1862. In the same year he retired from the army by the sale of his commission, and at once came to Queensland, and was forthwith offered and accepted the managership of the Caboolture Cotton Company. In 1863 he was appointed accountant of the Moreton Bay Savings Bank. He served as pay and revenue clerk in the Treasury from 1865 to 1872, in which latter year he was appointed travelling inspector in the Audit Office. That office he filled till the 1st of January, 1879, when he was appointed chief clerk of the Public Lands Department, and on the 1st December, 1882, received the position of Under Secretary of that department. On the 1st of January, 1885, Mr. Deshon was made a member of the Land Board under the provisions of the new Land Act. At about this time the Government became fully aware of the importance of obtaining the services of a talented and experienced administrator to remodel and reorganise the somewhat disjointed system of the Colony's accounts. After consideration, Mr. Deshon was appointed to the responsible post of Auditor-General for the Colony. This was in 1889. The appointment has in every way proved a pronounced success. Mr. Deshon's lengthy experience in the Lands Department stood



MR. EDWARD DESHON.

Photo. by Poulsen.

him in good stead in this his latest appointment, and he has introduced and carried out a system in his department which has been of the utmost service to the whole working of the Government machinery. Mr. Deshon has always possessed the full confidence of the various Ministries that have been in power during his term of office, and he received an appointment on the Queensland National Bank Commission. He comes of an old French military family, his grandfather emigrating to England in the last century. The subject of our sketch has always held that reputation for rigid and unaffected probity of purpose, which is so important, and which is indeed almost necessary for one holding his important office. Neither his splendid and capable administration, nor his private life, have ever been subjected to the least shadow of ill-reputation, and in bearing and manners, to the casual observer, as well as to those who know him best, he ever recalls to mind that ideal of an officer and a gentleman, which is still the constant regard of the Anglo-Saxon race in every portion of the world.

CAPTAIN V. C. M. SELLHEIM,

LATE STAFF OFFICER, NORTHERN DISTRICT, TOWNSVILLE.

SWIFT tells us that a soldier is a being hired to kill in cold blood as many of his own species, who have never offended him, as he possibly can. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in this utterance of the great clerical wit, but notwithstanding the very excellent peace proposals of the Czar of all the Russias, the time is far remote when the stupendous standing armies of Europe will be abolished. Britain, above all other powers, must, of course, rely upon her navy to protect her ever expanding trade and commerce, but she still requires land forces in India, South Africa and scores of outposts of the Empire, where the savage must retreat before the onward march of civilization. Millennium is not yet and, in the meantime, Tommy Atkins and his prototypes throughout the world are very much *en evidence*, despite their detractors. Australia, which has been designated by Earl Rosebery "a young Hercules," has similar material to that which England possesses for making good soldiers. The contingent that was despatched from New South Wales to the Soudan behaved admirably, although they were not put to the test of any severe fighting. The mounted troops from the different Australian Colonies that took part in the magnificent pageant on the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee were the admiration of all beholders for their splendid physique and soldierly bearing. The truth of Lord Rosebery's appellation was assuredly apparent during the sojourning of the troops in England. A few promising New South Wales and Victorian officers have, from time to time, undergone courses of training in England and have been quartered with British troops in India, and the experiences thus gained have been immeasurably beneficial to them and their respective colonies. Scores of Australian riflemen have likewise competed against British "crack" shots at Wimbledon and have succeeded in carrying off valuable trophies. Still, there is a lack of enthusiasm for soldiering in Australia, which is greatly to be deplored. There is no doubt that this apathy is mainly due to the isolation of the "great lone continent." Her sons do not daily peruse in the newspapers the terrible antagonism which the States in Europe evince towards each other, and especially the combination of malignity which is hurled against Britain, because she is forsooth mistress of the seas and the greatest power on earth. But the time will come—in the near future, it is to be fervently hoped—when the Australian Governments will see the wisdom of introducing the conscript system, which would compel every able-bodied youth, say, at 16 years of age, to become a soldier. One of the officers of the Queensland land forces who was early seized with a strong military enthusiasm is Captain Sellheim, late staff officer, northern district, Townsville. He is essentially a "Son of Mars," his paternal and maternal ancestors having been famous warriors for generations. All his male relations on his father's side were distinguished officers in the Austrian army. His maternal grandfather, the late Lieut.-Colonel Morisset, who belonged to the 48th Regiment, was all through the Peninsular war. He also saw service in Egypt, and was finally appointed Governor of Norfolk Island. The late Mr. Edric Morisset, superintendent of police at Goulburn, New South Wales, for many years, was his mother's brother. Victor Conradsdorf Morisset Sellheim was born in Sydney, New South Wales, on May 12, 1866, being the eldest son of Mr. P. F. Sellheim, the late Under-Secretary for Mines in Queensland, who was formerly an officer in the Austrian army. At an early age he was taken to Brisbane by his parents, and educated at the Grammar School in that city. He very early evinced a *penchant* for soldiering, and while at school was a cadet officer for four years. At the age of 19 his school days came to an end, and he was placed with a licensed surveyor, serving under him at Charters Towers, on the Herbert River, and at Mackay, finally passing his examination as a Government licensed surveyor. His first connection with the Queensland militia was at Charters Towers, while serving his articles, when he joined the Kennedy Regiment. Captain Sellheim practised his profession at Gympie and Charters Towers for some years. On July 1, 1896, he was offered and accepted the permanent appointment of adjutant to the Kennedy Regiment at Charters Towers. He was appointed staff officer at Townsville on March 23, 1897. Towards the end of 1898 Captain Sellheim was selected by the Government to undergo a military course in England, extending over 15 months. This will include instruction at Wellington Barracks London, School of Musketry, Hythe, with an infantry battalion at Aldershot, the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, the Autumn manœuvres, and finally a general course of regimental supply and

transport training at Aldershot. Having completed his course of military studies in England, Captain Sellheim will, in all probability, proceed to India, and be quartered with one of the British regiments. The latter branch of military training is of the utmost importance to young officers, as several in Victoria and New South Wales can testify. A few months' practical experience on the frontiers of India is worth years of theoretical training, and the British military authorities have long since recognised its immense efficacy, and acted upon it. Captain Sellheim is an extra A.D.C. to Lord Lamington, Governor of Queensland. On December 8, 1890, he was married to Susan Henrietta Hamwell-Griffith, daughter of the Rev. E. M. Hamwell-Griffith, of Ctoeaenog Rectory, Denbigshire, Wales, England. Captain Sellheim is deeply attached to his chosen profession of arms, and it is safe to predict that, in selecting him for a course of training in England, the Government have acted wisely. He is a man of fine physique and soldierly bearing, and his military ardour is quite refreshing in a country where so few ever give such a subject as defence any consideration whatever. Captain Sellheim may be expected to become popular with officers both in England and India, and to uphold the best traditions of the two races from which he has sprung by giving an excellent account of himself at the close of his arduous duties. [Since the above was written, Captain Sellheim has, amongst other Queenslanders, distinguished himself in connection with the South African campaign, notably by his bravery in swimming the Tugela River under a heavy fire from the enemy.]

MR. THOMAS BATY,

MINING MANAGER, GYMPIE.

THE great responsibilities which rest upon the shoulders of a mine manager are not realised by the public generally. Not only is his knowledge of the intricate technique of mining of the utmost importance to the success of a company, but his forethought and judgment will often determine the result of a venture. Furthermore, the qualities of generalship are necessary to his position, for a large number of men are placed under his direction, and owing to the dangers attendant upon their work, the safety of their lives is in his immediate care. Indeed, it would not be going too far to say that the interests of many speculators frequently rest upon his competency as a director, and on his ability to develop the resources at his command to the greatest degree. Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered that the proportion of perfectly efficient mine managers in the colonies is small, more especially as their knowledge has to be gained by the practical experience of many years; and there are not the same facilities for education here as in the old world. On the whole, Queensland possesses a really good type of mining managers, and on the principal fields of the colony there will be found those who are directly responsible for the successful issue of some of the greatest mining enterprises. In this latter category must we place Mr. Thomas Baty, now of Gympie, whose exceptional ability and wide experience of gold-mining in Queensland entitle him to notice in this work. Born in Carlisle, Cumberland, in 1856, Thomas Baty left school at the age of eleven, and set out to make his career. Upon attaining his majority he came to Australia, and went first to Maryborough. Attracted however by the glowing accounts of Gympie, he made for that field and set to work as a practical miner. For about nine months he prospected in the district, but fortune did not seem too easily obtained, and he accepted an engagement to go to Norton in the Port Curtis district, where for two years he was employed at a mine known as the "Who'd have thought it." He worked hard and strove earnestly to improve his knowledge of mining, with the result that he was appointed manager of the mine. In this position he remained for two years, when he went to Mount Morgan, under engagement, to manage a large property on the great field. Returning afterwards to Gympie, he was appointed to the charge of the Mount Pleasant mine, which post he occupied for about 18 months. Mr. Baty then took control of Hall's Leasehold, but after the shaft had been sunk to 400ft. exemption had to be obtained, and he proceeded to the Eidsvold goldfield, where he received the managership of the Golden Spur. For nearly two years he remained there, after which he went to St. John's

Creek, and there he managed a mine for the Golden Spur Co., which was known as the Perseverance United. After two and a half years of work upon that property Mr. Baty returned to Gympie, where for two or three years he was engaged in the flotation of the Phoenix P.C. Co., in which he was interested, and subsequently he accepted the management of the No. 1 North Phoenix, which position he still occupies. It is only those closely interested in mining who can thoroughly appreciate the importance of the work which Mr. Baty has performed. In Gympie he has of recent years shown exceptional results by his labours, and he is now regarded as one of the best managers on the field. Many a speculator has benefitted by his knowledge, tact, and discernment, and we could fill many pages of this work with a recountal of his successes. In the mining world, however, his achievements are well known, and it will suffice to state that he has been a prominent factor in the development of some of the richest properties of the colony.

MR. J. L. BLOOD-SMYTH,

SUPREME COURT REGISTRAR.

It is very rare, indeed, that an Irishman who is equipped with a good education and a profession does not succeed in any of the five colonies of Australia. He brings his old-world notions and customs with him, and is a great stickler for "etiquettical observances," but a few years in Queensland, for instance, rounds off all acerbities, and he invariably becomes an excellent colonist. "I like the Irish," said Dean Swift, "they never talk well of each other." Albeit that rule may obtain in the "Green Isle," it certainly has no existence in Queensland, or, for the matter of that, in any part of Australia. Here the sons of Erin work amicably together for the public weal, and very many of them have attained to the highest positions either in the gift of the citizens or the State. A few years ago a very general idea prevailed that the true Irishman was a reckless, impetuous, let-to-morrow-take-care-of-itself individual, but, happily, it is now entirely exploded, and the Irishman of to-day is as clever and as much respected as an Englishman or a Scotchman. One of the young Irishmen who, a few years ago, decided to seek their fortune in Queensland, is Mr. John Love Blood-Smyth, B.A., LL.B., formerly Supreme Court Registrar and Official Trustee in Insolvent Estates at Rockhampton. The subject of this sketch is the fourth son of the late Mr. Matthew Blood-Smyth, Q.C., an eminent barrister, of Castle Fergus, County Clare, and 80 Merrion Square, Dublin. He was born at Castle Fergus on February 21, 1858. He was educated at private colleges in Drogheda, Middleton (County Cork), Nenagh (County Tipperary), and Trinity College, Dublin. He took his B.A. and LL.B. degrees on June 25, 1879. He was called to the Irish Bar in November, 1881, and practised at it for 12 months, during which he went to the Munster Circuit for one term. In November, 1882, he left the "Village by the Thames" in one of Green's popular liners, the *Berengaria*, for Australia. The ship came out via the Cape of Good Hope, and called in at Tristan d' Achuna. There are excellent springs on the island, and they

were enabled to replenish their supplies of water, which had almost run out. No mishap of any kind occurred until when opposite Geelong (the second port in Victoria) she sailed ashore on a sandy beach. A few feet from where she went ashore was the hull of a wrecked ship, and if the *Berengaria* had gone on to that she would doubtless have shared the same fate. The vessel remained hard and fast for a few days, but was at length successfully refloated. Mr. Blood-Smyth spent a month in Melbourne, and then left for Brisbane. In March, 1883, he was admitted to the Bar of Queensland, and continued the practice of his profession until September, 1888, when he was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court and Official Trustee in Insolvent Estates at Bowen. In the following year the Court was removed to Townsville, where he remained in the same position until 1896. The Government then decided upon opening a Supreme Court at Rockhampton, and the initial duties in connection therewith fell on the shoulders of Mr. Blood-Smyth, whose experience and

tact well qualified him for the position. In addition to filling the post of Registrar and Official Trustee in Insolvent Estates at Rockhampton, the Government recently appointed him to perform the duties of Accountant in Insolvency and Local Deputy Curator in Intestacy and Insanity within the Central District. On February 21, 1899, he was appointed Registrar and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Brisbane. Before entering the Government service, and while he was at the Bar at Brisbane, Mr. Blood-Smyth was for four years examiner for the preliminary and intermediate examinations for the admission of solicitors. In April, 1887, Mr. Blood-Smyth espoused Miss Mary Margaret Rigney, an Irish lady, in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Brisbane, and they have four children. Mr. Blood-Smyth is a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, who, unlike the majority of civil servants, does not mind going out of his way to serve the public. In the words of Gentle Will, he is "a man of good repute, carriage, bearing, and estimation."



MR. J. L. BLOOD-SMYTH.

Photo by Poulsen.

MR. HENRY STEPHEN DUTTON, J.P.,

UNDER-SECRETARY CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

WITH a population of 484,700, scattered over an area of 668,497 square miles—more than double the area of New South Wales, and over seven times that of Victoria—and with an annual revenue of only £3,891,767 as against over £9,700,000 in New South Wales and upwards of £6,800,000 in Victoria, Queensland, like Western Australia, with its comparatively small revenue and vast expanse of territory, is an exceptionally difficult country to systematically and effectively govern. Every Government department is strained to the utmost to make ends meet in the present condition of the revenue and the rapidly-increasing demands on the side of expenditure. Moreover, from its close connection with New Guinea and the Pacific Islands—territories which have frequently been the occasion of serious international differ-

ences—the internal relations of Queensland are of a more extended and complicated nature than those of any other colony of the Australasian group. It will therefore be easily understood that the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the Chief Secretary's department, with its varied and multitudinous functions, are of no mean importance. Some idea of these responsibilities may be conceived from a brief enumeration of the duties the Chief Secretary is charged with, as officially set forth in the last edition of the Queensland Year Book to the following effect:—Legislation, Defence, Federal Council, Foreign Correspondence, Immigration, British New Guinea, Public Service administration, the issue of commissions and other instruments under the Great Seal of the Colony. The Minister is also responsible for the supervision and control of the Agent-General's office in London, the Colony's Land and Marine Defence Forces, the Public Service Board, the Immigration Agency, and the Pacific Island Labor Department. The

functions of the office (which is usually held by the Prime Minister) further entail the duty of correspondence with his Excellency the Governor, the President and Clerk of the Legislative Council, the Speaker and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, the Consuls of Foreign States, Naval and Military authorities, the Secretaries of Colonial Governments, the Agent-General, the Public Service Board, and the heads of the several churches. It will be readily apprehended that it would be almost impossible for any new Prime Minister, however statesmanlike, versatile, and assiduous, to fully acquaint himself with such a wide range of duties until he has held office for some months, and even then his duties as head of the Government, involving as they do the responsibility for the Ministerial policy, the conduct of affairs in Parliament, the reception of countless deputations on every conceivable subject, and travelling over the vast extent of a territory such as Queensland to familiarise himself with the requirements of the people, render it essential that he should look to his under-secretary to keep the departmental machinery steadily going, and to preserve routine consistency and regularity. Indeed, were it not so, departmental affairs would be thrown into a state of utter chaos every time a new Prime

Minister assumed office; and the same effect would be experienced in other Government departments if new Ministers were left without the assistance, knowledge, and advice of their respective under-secretaries. This arrangement of official permanency in departmental management is therefore absolutely indispensable; and thus it is that while Ministers come and Ministers go, the under-secretaries go on as long as mental and physical vitality and trustworthy devotion to duty warrant it. If the departmental under-secretaries were changed as suddenly and frequently as may happen in the case of Ministries, there could be no uniformity, no sequence, no regularity in the conduct of departmental affairs, but in their stead would exist conditions of general confusion and dissatisfaction. It is obvious therefore that the under-secretary of a Ministerial department should be an officer who is thoroughly familiarised by experience with the duties and responsibilities of the position, and who is in no way affected by political changes or influence. Moreover, it is highly desirable, if not imperative, that in such

a responsible advisory position he should be allowed liberal limits to his own methods of routine management, so that order, expedition, and efficiency may prevail in the conduct of affairs. Concisely and plainly expressed, a Ministerial under-secretary is to a large extent (in a departmental sense) actually the adviser of the Minister. To efficiently fill such a post requires the services of an observant official who possesses not only a wide and diversified departmental experience, but also the soundest judgment. Henry Stephen Dutton, J.P., Under-Secretary to the Chief Secretary of Queensland, was born at Eastbourne, Sussex, England, on June 4th, 1865. He received his preliminary education at private schools in England, and subsequently had the advantage of tuition and experience in France and Germany. Returning to England in 1878, he spent some time at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, and completed his education at the Ecole St. Laurent, Montoire. For a period of three years he was connected with two influential French financial institutions. One—the

Union Générale—gained considerable notoriety of political and historical significance. It enjoyed a reputation which made it the most powerful and famous French financial institution of the time; and in one of his works ("Money") Zola, through a thin veil, graphically tells how its downfall was brought about. Prior to the failure the bank's shares were worth more than those of the Suez Canal stock, but when the bubble burst they slumped in one day from 2500 francs to 150 francs, causing widespread financial ruin, as well as serious consequences of a political nature. At the time of this experience Mr. Dutton was in his youth, and he afterwards entered the banking service of the Société Française de Reports et Dépôts. However, never being infatuated with the banking business or its prospects, he shortly afterwards decided to accompany a relative who was coming out to Australia. Arriving in Queensland in 1883, Mr. Dutton had several offers of entry into the banking service, but had a preference for Government employ, and soon afterwards was offered and accepted a clerkship in the Colonial Secretary's office. In 1889, while continuing to hold the appointment, he was appointed by the Hon. B. D. Morehead (then Premier) as his private secretary, and in 1893, when Sir Thomas



MR. H. S. DUTTON.

Photo by Poulsen.

McIlwraith assumed office as Prime Minister, he was selected to act in a similar capacity. He continued to hold this appointment after Sir Hugh (then Mr.) Nelson's succession to the Premiership in 1894, and in July, 1896, he was chosen to fill the newly-created position of secretary to the Prime Minister, which appointment he held until 1898, when on the division of the Chief and Home Secretaries' departments, he was appointed under-secretary to the former department. In 1894 Mr. Dutton accompanied Sir Thomas McIlwraith (Premier at that time) on a voyage round the world, the trip being principally undertaken by Sir Thomas for the purpose of recruiting his health, but, as will be remembered, without the much-desired effect. In 1897 he accompanied Sir Hugh Nelson, when that statesman visited London in connection with the Jubilee Celebration. The success by virtue of which Mr. Dutton has been able, at a comparatively early age, to attain a high departmental position is, he asserts, largely due to force of circumstances; but however that may be, there can be little doubt that the present Chief Secretary's under-

secretary is an official whose services the State would find it difficult to replace; and in the future developments of our young colony—politically, commercially, and socially—his unseen hand is indirectly destined to play an important part.

MR. HARRY MEDCRAF, J.P.

To be able to supply its own requirements is the first aim of a colony's government. With the growth of its manufacturing capabilities the progress of a country can be calculated, and in Australia particularly the dominant policy has necessarily been to encourage local industries as far as possible. But whilst the resources are at hand, and Governments are ready to assist the manufacturer, much depends upon individual enterprise and pluck. No more pleasant duty could devolve upon the biographer than to trace in the career of a successful man the establishment of a large industrial concern which gives employment to many and assists to raise the commercial status of the colony. Humble though such a man may be, and uneventful as may have been his life, the benefits which accrue from his industry and thrift place him on a pedestal above the struggling crowd of men, and give him a place in a nation's history. From historic Oxford, where he was born in the year 1852, came Harry Medcraf, to whom the above remarks are applied. He spent his early youth in the bread and biscuit-making trade in his native place, and shortly after attaining his majority emigrated to Queensland. He made his home in Rockhampton, where he went into the employ of Mr. James Delahunty, who conducted a bakery and confectionery business. A few years later Mr. Medcraf was able to purchase the business from his employer, and conduct a small, though profitable, trade. There are some men who must rise in whatever positions they are placed, and it was not for a man of Mr. Medcraf's ability and shrewdness to remain all his life in one narrow groove of business. He sought to extend his operations, and from a tradesman to become a manufacturer. By steady application to work he gained his object, the beginning of the nineties seeing him established in East-street, Rockhampton, in a sound business as a manufacturer of confectionery in all its forms. Two years later Mr. Medcraf found this undertaking so promising that he was compelled to take up larger premises. He thereupon went into the large factory in Dennison-street, which he at present conducts. Since that time Mr. Medcraf's progress has been very rapid, and he has succeeded in becoming one of the largest manufacturers in this particular branch of industry in Queensland. The factory is fitted with all the latest appliances in machinery, the whole being driven by a 20 h.p. engine, an excellent piece of work by Burns and Twigg, of Rockhampton. A confectioner's window is invariably a source of delight, especially to the young people, but few who look upon it stop to reflect what a vast amount of human ingenuity has been brought to

bear upon the manufacture of the dainty trifles which are here displayed. A glance around Mr. Medcraf's factory however cannot fail to make one meditate upon the marvellously simple and yet exceedingly wonderful contrivances which are used in this age to supply the world with its luxuries. Mr. Medcraf manufactures nearly every class of confectionery, a great deal of which is quite equal to the imported goods. Every day from the raw sugar, flour, syrups, and other ingredients, an enormous amount of sweets are turned out all ready for consumption, the annual output being from 350 to 400 tons of goods. His annual contract from Walter Reid and Co., Ltd., for the supply of sugar from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. is no less than 150 tons, although he uses considerably more from other sources. And here it may be mentioned that Mr. Medcraf is a strong practical supporter of local industry, and he never goes beyond Rockhampton for his material unless it is absolutely necessary that he should do so. He imports a large amount of machinery which

cannot be obtained in the colony from Baker and Sons of England, and is always keenly alive to the necessity for keeping pace with the latest of appliances in this respect. At the time the writer was visiting the works, Mr. Medcraf was arranging for the importation of an improved machine for lozenge work, which is also an important branch of the trade. Another department is entirely devoted to the making of lemon, citron, and orange peel, and another for making family puddings, which are packed in air-tight tins. There are many other departments in which the manufacture of multifarious kinds of sweets is the principal work. What is most striking to the outsider are the many and curious designs into which the sweets are made. Some are emblematic, others humorous, and many artistic, but they all display ingenuity, which shows how keen are the efforts of manufacturers to tempt the eye as well as the palate. Altogether, Mr. Medcraf employs about fifty people in the establishment, and in order to give his employes as much comfort as possible, the place is fitted with air machines, which keep the premises comparatively cool in the hottest weather. Mr. Medcraf has a large market for his goods throughout the whole colony, and he also imports on a large scale, dealing principally with the firms of Cadbury and Sons, Clarke, Nicholls



MR. H. MEDCRAF, J.P.

Photo by Poulsen.

and Co., Batger and Co., and other big establishments. He imports all the best English, American, and French goods, but manufactures himself every class which can be made profitably in the colony. With so many business responsibilities resting upon him, Mr. Medcraf has not been able to devote much time to public affairs. He is a man though whose opinion is always respected whenever it is expressed, and whose high commercial qualities are often appealed to. He is a Mason, and is Past Master of the Protestant Alliance. He was one of the founding members of the Rockhampton branch of the Lord Cairns Lodge, which he joined in 1875. In 1897 he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace, a distinction which he gained by a long and honorable residence in the Rockhampton district. Every man who has risen to the apex of his trade or profession has accomplished a worthy object. He must necessarily be endowed with an exceptional character, for whilst there are thousands who make the attempt, there are comparatively few who succeed. From a working baker and confectioner, Mr. Medcraf has risen to become one of the

leading manufacturers of his kind in Queensland, and this accomplishment speaks more eloquently than words of his stability of character. He is still in the prime and vigour of life, and there is every indication to believe that he has yet much before him in the future.

CAPTAIN TOWNLEY,

CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD, QUEENSLAND.

IN the early days of the Colony, when the gold fever raged at its height, and when men rushed wildly hither and thither in their eager search for the yellow metal, the then Government found no inconsiderable difficulty in obtaining suitable officers to control the mining fields, and to administer such rough and ready justice as the circumstances admitted of. When one considers the excitement incident to a new find, and the heterogeneous character of the individuals who flock to the scene, one cannot but wonder that crimes of violence were not then of more frequent occurrence. And whilst on the goldfields of the United States rank disorder, and indeed wanton murder, rode rampant to such an extent that made the execution of lynch law an almost absolute necessity, such a perversion of justice never obtained on this continent—indeed, the whole of Australasian annals contain not a single case of “lynching,” to disgrace that due and unflinching course of justice, the respect and love for which has continually distinguished the British race. In India has arisen a proverb out of the administration of British justice in that country. It says: “The patience of the Englishman is as long as a summer’s day, but his arm is as long as a winter’s night; thus signifying, as many of the hill tribes have found out to their bitter cost, that the lapse of time or the distance from the seat of justice is of no avail against the long and inevitable arm of the avenging law.” ’Twas ever so in British administration, and the knowledge of this amongst evil-doers acts as a greater deterrent than the short, swift, but uncertain justice which was such a striking feature of the Californian goldfields of the United States of America. That wise and ancient policy of the British Government, to appoint none but capable and honourable men to administer the laws, has been most advantageously followed in Queensland. Anyone may serve for a member of Parliament—he is frequently the mouthpiece of the people that elect him; but a magistrate must be eminently a man that is respected; and whilst it may seem strange that the Englishman considers the appointment of an administrator of the laws of far more importance than the selection of a man to make those laws, still close enquiry will only result in the clearer enunciation of the principle, which, perhaps, after all, may be founded on the soundest and most rational of bases. Captain Townley was one of the magistrates of this colony in those mad old stirring days. Born in Lancashire, England, in the year 1836, he received his first education in Scotland; thence proceeding to Germany to take that continental course which in those days was considered quite a necessary part of education. On the continent he spent four years, and returning to England he completed his studies with a private tutor, the Rev. Dr. Darnell, in Northamptonshire. He then, in 1854, received a commission in the Lanarkshire Militia from the Duke of Hamilton, and in 1857 he obtained a commission in the Military Train and joined the dépôt of that corps at Bristol under the command of Colonel McMurdo. When the famous mutiny broke out in India the 2nd battalion of the Military Train was on its way to China, but was ordered to Calcutta, sent up to the front, attached to the 9th Lancers, and as light cavalry took part in several gallant engagements with the Sepoys in the neighbourhood of Delhi. In one of these engagements an officer of the 2nd battalion was killed, and Lieutenant Townley, having volunteered to take his place, was sent out to India, where he arrived in May, 1858, too late, however, to take an active part against the mutineers, and shortly afterwards the military train with some other regiments was ordered down to Calcutta and was drafted home. In the camps at Woolwich and Aldershot five years were spent with his battalion, and, tiring of inactive life, the subject of our sketch, in the year 1863, with two of his brother officers, Captain Goodall (late police magistrate at Toowoomba) and Lieutenant C. Williams, sold out and came together to Queensland in the ship *Star of England*, with the intention of engaging in squatting pursuits. Not being successful in this direction, Captain Townley, in the year 1868, was offered and accepted the appointment of gold commissioner and police magistrate at Jimna.

Here the gold was confined chiefly to a creek flowing through a beautiful palm scrub, in which a township of bark humpies sprang into existence in a few days; and until a small humpy constructed of saplings and bark could be erected for the commissioner, he had to take his nocturnal repose on the top of some flour bags in a store kindly placed at his disposal by the storekeeper. In a small oak humpy he lived and transacted his duties daily for about a year, when the field was worked out. Mr. H. E. King, now barrister and Crown prosecutor, was then gold commissioner for the Wide Bay goldfields. Of these Gympie was by far the most important mining centre. Mr. King having obtained leave of absence on urgent private affairs, went to the old country, and Capt. Townley was appointed to his position during his absence. Gympie was a busy place in its early days, in which were to be found diggers and adventurers from nearly every part of the world, but with the exception of one or two attempts by some disorderly diggers from New Zealand to take possession of the claims of the legitimate holders, but who were promptly restrained and summarily dealt with, the law was generally respected and order maintained. About the end of 1869 Captain Townley was appointed gold commissioner and police magistrate for the Gilbert goldfields. The fields formed a very large district and included Granite Creek, the Percy Creek, Robertson River, Western Creek, Mosquito Creek, Talbot Creek, Lane Creek, Georgetown and the Etheridge. In all these localities the precious metal was more or less freely obtained. Gilberton is situated about 300 miles in a W.N.W. direction from Townsville, and to reach it in the beginning of 1870 was a matter of considerable difficulty, more especially as a great flood lay between, and it took the subject of our sketch and Mr. O'Malley, who accompanied him as C.P.S. and mining registrar (now one of the members of the Public Service Board) no less than three months to overcome the difficulties of the journey; many rivers and creeks (all bankers) had to be crossed, and much swimming had to be done ere their destination was reached. In some localities to go off the beaten track meant sinking up to the horses' girths, and as fallen timber was plentiful the route perforce was circuitous. To add to their difficulties by the way, they experienced the fury of a cyclone between Townsville and the Burdekin, which lifted the roof off the house they had taken shelter in, the wind overturning trees in great numbers, blowing down fences and everything in its path. On arriving at the Burdekin River, which was then in high flood and impassable, they were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Marlow, inspector of police, and his kind lady. The day after the arrival of our travellers here the creek above Mr. Marlow's house overflowed its banks, surrounded the premises, cutting off all communications (except by swimming) with the high ground at the back; the waters then rose to within two feet of the wall plates, or eaves. Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, their children, and numerous guests, had to seat themselves on boards laid across the wall plates from one side of the room to the other, and in this position they remained all night until a boat from Dalrymple came across next day and took them off (a hole having first been made in the roof of the house for egress) and landed them on the high ground at the back, where they camped until the waters subsided and they were enabled to return to the house. Shortly after this our party crossed the Burdekin with their horses and baggage safely, and after other adventures and narrow escapes while crossing rivers they reached their destination—Gilberton. Here the “heathen Chinee” was much in evidence, as indeed he was in all the goldfields in Queensland in the early days. In “Chinatown,” about a mile from Gilberton, there was a population of 1500 Celestials, and the difficulty the gold commissioner lay under in the collection of the fees for miners' rights from these Orientals, when scattered about in the various creeks and gullies, was considerable. Every one Chinaman was so like another that one miner's right did duty for a score of these men. The Captain, however, caused the yellow men to be rounded up like cattle, and taking them man by man exacted the due of the law. The feeling amongst the European miners ran high against the Chinkies, and meetings, occasionally of a riotous nature, were held with the view of driving every Chinaman off the field, but after better advice the lawless project was abandoned and the Chinaman slept in peace. A famine was experienced in the district for a few weeks, owing to the impossibility of transporting stores to Georgetown in consequence of floods, and during that time the flesh of foals was considered a delicacy. In the year 1872 the subject of this biographical sketch was appointed police magistrate at Rockhampton, on the death of Mr. Wiseman, who for many years had worthily filled that position. Here Captian Townley remained a year, and in 1873 was appointed police magistrate at Ipswich, where he remained for 10 years. While here he visited Gatton officially and held court there monthly. He also periodically visited the Insane

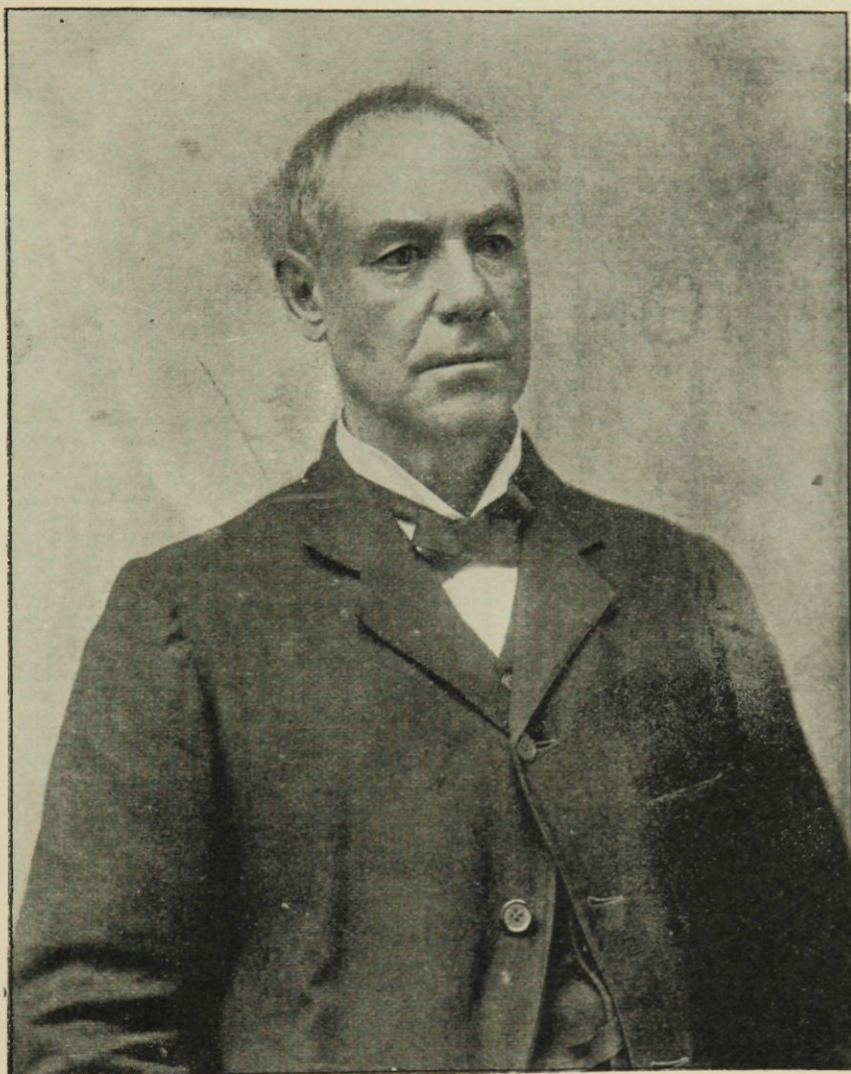
Asylum at Goodna as visiting justice, and for a few years held the command of No. 2 battery Queensland Volunteer Artillery. In 1883 he was offered the position of superintendent of the St. Helena Penal Establishment, which he accepted, and where he remained for six years. In 1888 Captain Townley was appointed sheriff of Queensland, and inspector of the prisons of the colony, and he held these dual and important appointments until 1893, when a comptroller-general of prisons was appointed. In 1889 a Public Service Board was constituted, and in 1898, on the death of Mr. Drew, the first chairman of the board, the subject of our sketch was appointed to that position, and this post he now holds. In 1863 Captain Townley was married to a daughter of E. S. Burton, of "Wellton," Northamptonshire, and has issue by that lady seven children—five sons and two daughters. His eldest son is a medical practitioner in the colony; the second son is a district officer in the state of Pahang, Malay Peninsula; the third a mechanical engineer, the fourth a solicitor, and the younger son, who was about to enter the same profession when the Boer war broke out, volunteered for active service, and as a trooper proceeded on the 1st March last with the third Queensland contingent to South Africa; he took part in the relief of Mafeking, and was one of the besieged in the memorable Eland's River affair. Captain Townley is himself an amateur artist, and is one of the trustees of the Queensland Art Gallery.

HIS HONOR JUDGE PAUL.

HIS HONOR MR. ACTING-JUSTICE PAUL, of the Northern Supreme Court, was born at Penrith, New South Wales, on the 2nd June, 1839, and consequently is now in his 62nd year. His education, begun in the mother colony, was completed in the old country. His choice of a profession being left largely to himself, he showed a decided preference for the law, and, entering at the Middle Temple, he was called to the Bar at the age of 22. Returning soon to Australia, he commenced practice in Sydney, where his friends predicted a great career for him. But the new colony of Queensland was then offering irresistible inducements to Southern legal men, and he was conspicuous among those who about that time came to try their fortunes in the North. He arrived in this Colony in the last week of 1863. After some years of successful private practice, he accepted the post of Crown Prosecutor, which office he filled with brilliant success for a considerable period. In 1874 he became a District Court Judge, and remained in that capacity for nearly a quarter of a century, except for a year's interval in 1882, when he was temporarily an occupant of the Supreme Court Bench. Whatever has been his position, whether at the Bar or on the Bench, whether a District or a Supreme Court Judge, he has always secured the respect and confidence of the public. When in practice he was regarded as the ablest criminal lawyer of his day. As a cross-examiner he was unrivalled. His name is associated with most of the notable cases of the sixties, his colleagues or adversaries being such men as Charles Lilley, Ratcliffe

Pring, and Isidore Blake. In fact, he is the last survivor of that race of great advocates who had made a name for themselves before Queensland had completed her first decade. On the Bench he has, if possible, been even more distinguished than at the Bar. People competent to form a correct opinion on the matter say he has all the attributes of a great judge. It is certain that he has in the highest degree the faculty of seeing through a mass of superfluous details, rendered the more confusing by "horse-hair" pedantry, what the question at issue really is, and of divesting it of such irrelevancies in a manner which makes it clear to others. He is anything but a formalist, and has done much to abolish the ridiculous mummary that has disfigured law-court proceedings since the dark ages. But though unconventional in the best sense of the word, his kindly, genial temperament is accompanied by a quiet, unobtrusive dignity which prevents the "bullies" of the Bar from venturing upon any liberties with him. His judgments show deep knowledge of the fundamental principles

of law, and, what is quite as important, uncommon felicity in applying them, and have rarely, if at all, been upset on appeal. In criminal cases, above all, his methods have invariably met with approval. His knowledge of human nature has taught him that the criminal is not wholly self-made, that society itself is partly responsible for the wrong-doer; and he generally has a tolerant eye for the "prisoner at the bar," especially if he be undefended or, what is still worse, unskilfully defended. No Judge uses the First Offenders' Act so frequently, and yet so judiciously. Indeed, there is good authority for asserting that but for his tireless exertions this humane and enlightened measure might never have found a place on the Statute Book. No sentence of his has ever been denounced by the press or public as excessive or even severe. His social qualities are on a par with his legal and judicial attributes. As a wit, raconteur, and conversationalist he is without a rival in Queensland. His good sayings would fill a volume; and it is an unintentional compliment to his reputation as a humorist that when a joke of Ballantine's or Aspinall's is localised, Judge Paul is invariably made the perpetrator of it. And the outspoken listener with the unfailing memory is



HIS HONOR JUDGE PAUL.

Photo by Poulsen.

forced to admit that the "good thing" is at least what Judge Paul would have said in similar circumstances. Though he takes a keen interest in politics, especially in law reform and social amelioration, his Honor has never been a party politician, though at various times during the last quarter of a century efforts have been made, but without effect, to induce him to enter the Legislative Assembly. His friends hope that he may be persuaded to seek a place in the Federal Senate, as they know he would be capable of much useful work there. It is certain that if he had the opportunity he could do a great deal towards healing the ever-widening breach between law and common sense. It remains only to be said that the Judge is passionately fond of his club, of the theatre, and of reading, his favourite books being high-class works of fiction, though on a pinch he can endure anything calling itself literature except blank verse.

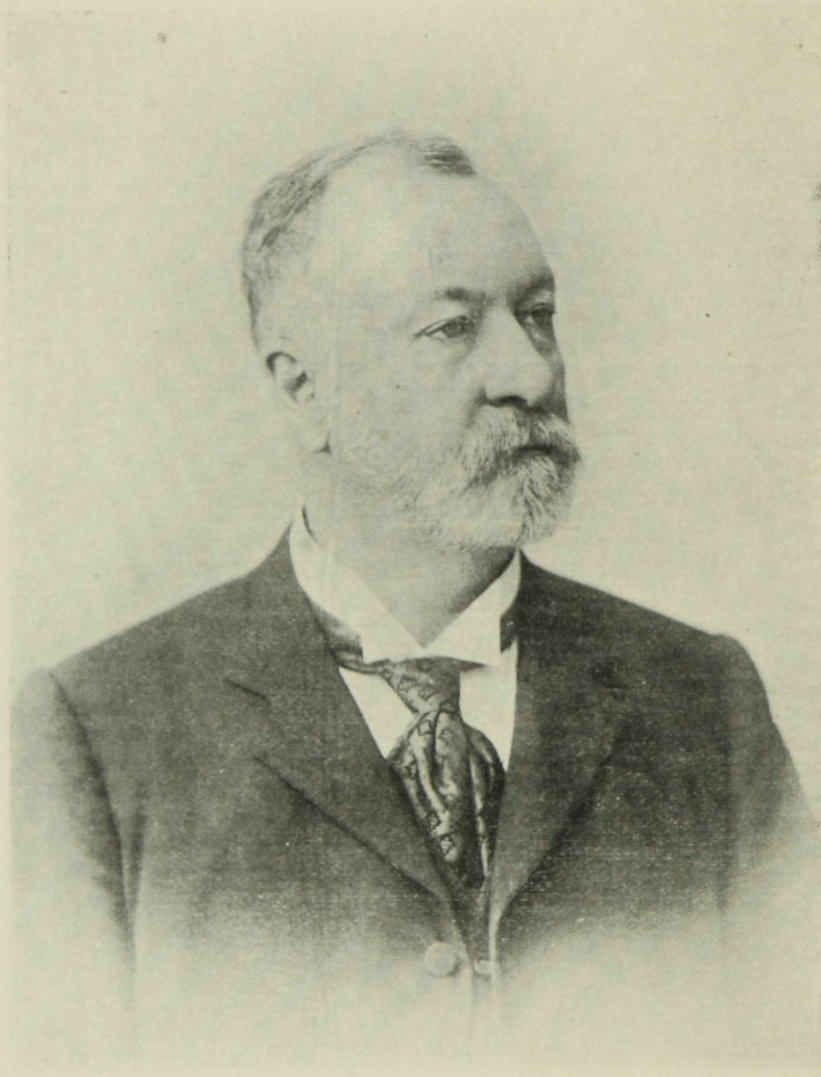
HON. THOMAS MACDONALD-PATERSON, M.L.A.

AMONG those of the public men of Queensland who have displayed qualities adequate to elevate them above the mere politician, and to place them on the plane of statesmen, Mr. T. Macdonald-Paterson stands prominently in the regard of his fellow-colonists. It is difficult to gauge the full scope of the abilities of a man who has constantly proved himself more than equal to the requirements of every position in which Fortune has placed him. This has been the case with the subject of this sketch. The opportunities for display of abilities in a small community such as that which peoples and develops the resources of the Colony of Queensland, have distinct limitations. But there have been men among the colonists who have shown themselves not merely equal, but superior, to every opportunity afforded them, and whose reputations have not only overtopped the barriers—now, happily, about to be razed by Federation—between the different Australian colonies, but have been sufficiently towering to become perceptible in the mother country. In addition to the mental endowments which are essential for the achievement of such a widely-reaching estimation, Nature has bestowed upon Mr. T. Macdonald-Paterson those physical advantages which assist to impress the multitude, who are not quick to appreciate the subtler distinctions of intellectual superiority. That his utterances are fraught with original and comprehensive thought, expressed in well-turned phrases, and not infrequently illuminated with flashes of keen, though always kindly, wit, is all the more readily recognised because delivered in a voice of fine resonance and volume, and because the utterer has a commanding presence, a dignified port, and a genial address. The circumstance that he possesses, by long experience, familiarity with the conditions and requirements, the trials and aspirations, the difficulties and opportunities of those whose interests it devolves upon him, alike in a business capacity and as a parliamentary representative, to foster and promote, secures for his private counsels a high degree of esteem, and for his public utterances respectful and attentive hearing. Gifted with a kindly and sympathetic nature, Mr. Macdonald-Paterson has preserved, after his exertions, always progressive, have been crowned by a condition of comparative affluence, the unaffected cordiality of manner (and what is more essential, helpfulness of deed) which characterized him in his relations with others during the early days of his colonial career. Although sprung from influential stock, Mr. Macdonald-Paterson has never condescended to assumption of superiority over fellow-colonists less fortunate in original opportunities or less favored with the qualities which in colonial life help to material prosperity. He has always shown himself ready to put his hand or his head to any work which he may have had occasion to require from others, whom his circumstances permitted him to control, or his endowments enabled him to dominate. It is to this unassuming habit, doubtless, that may be attributed the popular description of Mr. Macdonald-Paterson as "a man of the people." Born in Glasgow on the 9th May, 1844, Mr. Macdonald-Paterson received up to his 17th birthday the advantages of a liberal education in a private

academy in that city. Happening to attend a lecture on Emigration to Queensland, delivered in Glasgow by the late Rev. Dr. Lang, the youth was so strongly impressed by the demonstrations of that very earnest lecturer (whose faculty of telling and picturesque descriptive illustration is rendered familiar to the present generation by the rev. gentleman's published works), that in his aptly receptive disposition the impulse to adopt the lecturer's advice took immediate root. He conceived that he felt the truth of the earnest representations—that a young colony, just on the point of commencing a vigorous process of settlement and of development of resources apparently boundless—offered to young men of energy and strong purpose opportunities superior to those available in an old community. With a man of Mr. Macdonald-Paterson's temperament action could not long linger when judgment had surveyed and approved the way. In a very short time, young Macdonald-Paterson was on the ocean, and towards the end of the year, 1861, he arrived in

Queensland. His colonial career commenced in Rockhampton, at that time a township with mere presage of the importance towards which it was already moving. There he found occupation in mercantile pursuits, and these being of necessity in that place linked and associated with pastoral affairs, mining, and finance, in due course of time Mr. Macdonald-Paterson found himself as conversant with one as with the others of these branches of business. Close attention to business, rewarded by a position steadily solidifying in commercial circles, did not suffice to exhaust the activity of Mr. Macdonald-Paterson's comprehensive mind, and public affairs received some part of his attention. Commencing first, as was natural, with subjects of local interest, we find him, as early as 1867, participating in municipal affairs, as alderman, a position which he continually occupied till 1870, when, by unanimous election, he was chosen Mayor. A few months later he was appointed to be a magistrate of the territory of Queensland. Thus identified in many ways with the interests of what is now termed the central division of Queensland, it necessarily followed that the strong and persistent movement by residents of that portion of the colony for political separation from the southern parts—of which Brisbane is the

natural port and capital—found in Mr. Macdonald-Paterson an active and influential participant. He was, indeed, a member of the league from its inception. But not even the combination of business with municipal and political affairs was sufficient to exhaust the energies of the young Scot. Many other positions claimed some of his surplus activity, among others that of membership of the managing committee of the Rockhampton (which included the Port Curtis and Leichhardt districts) hospital. But, in course of time, this character of his business, involving more and more financial aspects, for which he felt an innate aptitude, and in connection with which he displayed a peculiar mastery, pressed upon his mind a conviction that a commanding familiarity with legal methods and processes would be invaluable to him in the line of business with which his natural pre-eminence of grasp steadily urged him. Once convinced that a legal training would be of vital service, Mr. Macdonald-Paterson, with characteristic resoluteness, adjusted his action to the case. Compressing his affairs in Rockhampton



HON. T. MACDONALD-PATERSON.

Photo. by Poulsen.

into the compass of such as could be controlled from a distance, he made arrangements for his determined step, and, removing to Brisbane, there went through the regular course to qualify for the legal profession. Thenceforth it has been as a solicitor that he has pursued his career, and his firm has long been, and is now, recognized as one among the few which hold the first rank in the metropolis. But, although removed from Rockhampton in the body, Mr. Macdonald-Paterson was very far from being severed from that part of Queensland in the spirit. His long residence there, and his close association with the people and the business of the town and district, have implanted in his mind an abiding interest in and affection for the place, which did not wane when he became separated from the locality. On the contrary, he continued to minister to the needs and wishes of Central Queensland when he had been for years established in the south. This was in keeping with the natural bent of the man, and coincides with what is currently said of him in his personal relations, viz., that while his friendship is not given without long acquaintance and ample foundations, it is of the enduring kind. Macdonald-Paterson, it is commonly said, never forgets a friend. This continuity of relations with the place of his early career in Queensland, resulted, naturally enough, on an opportunity occurring, in his being elected senior member to represent Rockhampton in the Legislative Assembly, defeating the then Postmaster-General of the McIlwraith Ministry (Mr. C. Hardie Buzacott) by an overwhelming majority. There he quickly made his mark as a man of force and character. Until 1883 he continued to represent Rockhampton, consistently adhering to one definite set of principles, and to a uniform policy, once a subject was settled in his mind. This contempt for the political art of accommodating one's views to the fluctuations of the prevalent opinions among one's constituents ultimately brought about a severance between Mr. Macdonald-Paterson and his Rockhampton constituents. Amongst other matters strongly advocated by Mr. Macdonald-Paterson was the extension of main trunk lines of railway, in preference to dissipating the financial resources of the country in constructing minor branches, described by him by the term "leech lines". These views did not commend themselves to a majority of the constituents at the hour of an electoral contest. Mr. Macdonald-Paterson would not palter with his convictions, and despite his personal acceptability, local jealousies, and parochial prejudices prevailed sufficiently to bring about his defeat, although by a very slender majority, of whom not a few individuals have since confessed that later observation has convinced them that Mr. Macdonald-Paterson's views were correct, sagacious, and far-seeing. Thus divorced from his first political love, Mr. Macdonald-Paterson was made the recipient of a strong requisition from electors of the Mitchell district (which then comprised both the present Mitchell and Barcoo electorates), and, acceding to the request, he stood for the seat, fought a contested election, and although he obtained majorities in all the town centres, in the country vote that advantage was a little more than counterbalanced, and he failed to win the seat. He was not long, however, excluded from Parliament. If the Northern electors had in a degree forgotten him, those of the metropolis, among whom he had for some years been resident, had learned to know and appreciate his qualities. In November of 1883, the same year which saw him defeated for the Northern constituency, a vacancy having occurred in the Moreton district, owing to the acceptance by Sir J. F. Garrick of the post of Agent-General, Mr. Macdonald-Paterson was elected for that important and almost metropolitan constituency unopposed. For two years he sat as its member in the Legislative Assembly, only resigning the seat in April, 1885, in consequence of having been called to the Legislative Council, there, as a member of the first Griffith administration, to conduct the Government business in that chamber, while a member of the Cabinet and holder of the Ministerial portfolio of Postmaster-General. His administration of that department was stamped with the energy and progressiveness which enter largely into his character. His term of office was marked by economy in the working of the business, accompanied by considerable extensions of the telegraph lines, especially in the Central and Northern districts. For almost three years the Hon. Mr. Macdonald-Paterson continued to conduct the Government business in the Legislative Council with conspicuous ability and acceptability. But with the lapse of time divergences occurred between the views of different members of the Cabinet, touching ultimately subjects upon which accommodation could only have been effected by a surrender of convictions on one part or the other. Mr. Macdonald-Paterson found himself at variance to this extremity with the Premier, and not being the sort of politician to yield under such circumstances, withdrew from the Cabinet and resigned Ministerial office, an example which was a few days later followed by

another Minister, the Hon. J. R. Dickson, then Colonial Treasurer. Meanwhile, however, his activity in connection with movements which he judged to be calculated to promote the interests of Queensland had been distinguished and unremitting, alike in the legislature and outside of it. He was one of the delegates chosen to represent Queensland at the now historical National Australasian Convention held in Sydney in 1891, and all who have followed, even superficially, the course of events connected with the disastrous financial convulsions of 1893 must remember and appreciate the eminent services he rendered at that epoch to the whole community by the courageous and cheering efforts which he made to allay panic, and to bring the minds of colonists to a proper recognition of the probability that, in a country so abounding in natural resources as Queensland, the disorder could be no more than temporary. To this end his wide practical experience of the Colony, and of financial methods and conditions, fortified and methodized by his special legal training, was applied with conspicuous success and keenly appreciated. It is therefore not remarkable that when, in 1896, a consensus of opinion prevailed that the ablest available men must be sought to represent the metropolis in the Legislative Assembly, attention was turned to him. The requisition which was presented to him on that occasion was one which any man might well feel proud of, and left no room for surprise, when, on assenting to the request conveyed by it, resigning his seat in the Upper House, and standing for the Brisbane North constituency, he was returned at the head of the poll against even such a competitor as the late Premier (the late Hon. T. J. Byrnes). In the Diamond Jubilee year, Mr. Macdonald-Paterson visited the mother country, and returning in time for the succeeding elections, was again the chosen of the city, with Hon. E. B. Forrest as colleague. In the Assembly he has continued to urge a progressive works policy, especially in respect of railway extension and of port improvements, and much of the recent operations in connection with the Brisbane River and Moreton Bay channels is traceable to his efforts, in association with other leading citizens, while he earnestly advocates abolition of harbour dues and charges operating in restraint of trade to the metropolitan port. Socially Mr. Macdonald-Paterson is held in high esteem, his natural bonhomie and his unobtrusive generosity making him a universal favorite.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT ROBERTSON, J.P.,

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS, QUEENSLAND.

MAGICAL and marvellous are the changes which have been wrought in Queensland's capital city since Oxley explored the reaches of the beautiful Brisbane River three quarters of a century ago. At that time the magnificent stream was the undisturbed haunt of wild fowl, and the great picturesque valley through which it ran was the paradise of the aboriginal. During the comparatively brief period of time which has since elapsed, what a transformation has taken place! Spanned by a noble bridge, the majestic stream now flows through the heart of a busy centre of civilisation—a city which has long had an important name and place in the world of commerce. This remarkable development may be rendered still more impressive by a brief statistical sketch. The present annual value of the Colony's imports approaches five and a half millions sterling, while the annual value of its exports exceeds nine millions sterling. Considerably over 1000 vessels are altogether engaged in the inward and outward shipping trade of the Colony; upwards of 3000 miles of railway and over 10,000 miles of telegraphs have been opened; and, in connection with its great grazing industry, it may be mentioned that of the total number of cattle in all the Australian colonies, Queensland (with 6,089,013 head) possesses more than half. As a contributory to the progress which we have just delineated, the Public Works Department of the Colony has a record which is scarcely surpassed in the history of colonization. With the growth and work of such a department, particularly in a young country, are inseparably associated the careers of officials who, by merit and perseverance, have steadily risen to positions of prominence; and in this respect the experiences of the late Under-Secretary for Works afford an interesting study. The late Robert Robertson was born at Forfar, Scotland, on October 1st, 1839. His father (also Robert Robertson) was one of a well-known and successful

farming family, who engaged in agricultural pursuits in Pitmudie, Forfarshire. Robert Robertson, the subject of our sketch, was first educated in the public schools of his native country, and afterwards at Alyth, in Perthshire. Setting out at an early age to face the industrial business of life, he began by serving an apprenticeship as clerk in the Brechin branch of the Union Bank of Scotland. On severing his connection with that institution he entered the mercantile service, and for a period of about eighteen months discharged the duties of assistant accountant in the office of a Londonderry merchant. Subsequently a wider scope offered itself in London, and, going thither, he was for over four years engaged as cashier and accountant in one of the largest wholesale houses in the great city. Turning his mind to Australian opportunities and possibilities, he decided to "cross the line," and, accordingly, in October of 1865, he left his native country, sailing to Australia in one of the Blackball liners, which reached its destination in January, 1866. When setting sail Mr. Robertson had the intention of settling in Melbourne, but his plans—and, as would appear, his destiny in life—all turned on the single circumstance of his sympathetic attachment to a friend and shipmate, who was a consumptive, and for whom the doctor imperatively prescribed the Queensland climate. Unselfishly relinquishing his own intentions and desires, Mr. Robertson did not hesitate to accompany his sick acquaintance, and the excellent record he made since then was his reward. On the 1st August, 1866, he obtained his first appointment in the Colony, that of station-master at Grandchester, on the South-Western Railway. This position, however, he only retained till October, 1866, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the Public Works Department, at which post he remained up to the 31st December, 1874. He began the following year with the appointment of accountant in the Public Works Department, which at that time and up to 1877 was also charged with the administration of the railways. He held the position of accountant of the Department till June 30, 1891, and on the first of the following month was appointed to the office of Under-Secretary, which position he held continuously up to his demise. In 1879 the functions of the department had become so numerous and pressing that it was found necessary to transfer some of the duties and responsibilities, and partly with that object in view, and at the same time to afford a measure of local government, the Divisional Boards Act was passed in 1879, providing for the election of boards with power to levy rates on the residents within stated areas, and to generally administer the act as regards the carrying out of necessary and permissible works and improvements. At first the Government afforded these boards a pound-for-pound endowment, but it has since been reduced to ten shillings in the pound. By this means the Public Works Department, which had previously to construct, maintain, and superintend the whole of the roads and bridges of the Colony, and attend to voluminous vouchers and correspondence, was relieved of very cumbersome duties, often extremely difficult to punctually, economically, and satisfactorily discharge, and which rendered it necessary to locate Government road and bridge engineers at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Bowen. With the control also of all matters pertaining to railway construction, from the initiation of such work in 1863 up to 1877, it can be imagined that the officials of the department had their hands full of responsibilities in those days, especially when it is mentioned that even the administration of matters relating to goldfields was included in the functions of the department. In 1894 the administration of the Sugar Works Guarantee Act of 1893 was also handed over to the department, and during the period which elapsed till this responsibility was transferred to the Agricultural Department (in 1898), the whole of the sugar mills now existing under the Act were erected. It may be well to mention here, in a suggestive way which might serve a good purpose, that in this colony the administration of several matters which are essentially within the scope and charges of a public works department, is somewhat anomalously carried out by other departments whose general functions and missions are altogether different. For instance, in New South Wales, dredging, improvements for navigation, water supply and sewerage, harbours and rivers, docks, and engineering establishments connected therewith, lighthouses and signal stations, the resumption of land for public purposes, the construction of tramways—all come under the administration of the Public Works Department; whereas in Queensland they are administered either by the Lands Department, Railway Department, or Treasury. In Victoria the Public Works Department has the administration of the Local Government Act (which is under the Home Secretary in Queensland); the construction of fortifications and other works for military defence (administered by the Chief Secretary's department in this colony); the construction of wharves, jetties, and harbour

works, dredging, and the erection of lighthouses, signal stations, etc. The late Mr. Robertson closely interested himself in the necessary or desirable reforms suggested by the incongruities we have indicated; and for the sake of both consistency and efficiency it is to be hoped that a re-arrangement of the departmental functions in question will not be long deferred. In 1867 the late Mr. Robertson married (in Sydney) Isabella, second daughter of William Black, sawmill proprietor and contractor, of Brechin, Scotland, and of the union the issue has been five sons and three daughters. The eldest son (Robert Black Robertson) is in the service of the Adelaide Steamship Co., Brisbane; the second son (Sydney) is a solicitor at Kanowna, West Australia; another son (Ernest James) holds an appointment in the Union Bank, Brisbane; a fourth son (Stuart) has a clerkship in the Tramway Company's office, Brisbane; and the other (George Wallace) is serving an apprenticeship with the engineering and manufacturing firm of Sergeant and Co., Brisbane. With keen faculties of perception and comparison, acute commercial instincts, and, above all, a thoroughly practical official, who with the persistent characteristics of that fine type of Scotchmen who somehow master everything they essay to undertake, the late Mr. Robertson's perseverances precedent to and since the attainment of his late high official position, form an inspiring psalm of life, and strongly exemplify the sage old dictum—

"Honor and fame from no conditions rise;
Act well your part, therein all honour lies."

MR. GEORGE PHILLIPS, ex-M.L.A.

STORIES of bush travels in the early days of exploration form a great part of Australian literature, but they are often coloured by the tints of a rich imagination, and may be read as works of interest, but not of instruction. True, many have been told in sober truth, and they are thrilling experiences indeed, replete with the brave deeds of our explorers, and full of daring exploits and strange adventures. Yet how few are they to the tales which might be told of the days when Australia was known but as a great Southern land, whose resources were doubtful, and whose vast wealth was never dreamt of. Many of them no pen will ever record—they have died with the heroes who made them. Still there are some which may yet be chronicled, for all our sturdy pioneers have not passed away. The biographer may throw his search-light upon the darkness of the past, and he will find many hidden treasures. He may peer into the lives of those pioneers and reveal many a curious fact; he may find many a life's story of thrilling interest. But if he would seek a model from which he might paint the stern realities of life he could find none better than George Phillips, a man whose life must be recorded in the annals of Queensland history, because it is part of that history. His story needs no embellishments—the bare facts of his career are sufficiently striking. Born in Burslem, Staffordshire, in the year 1843, George Phillips was but eight years of age when he was brought to Australia and settled in Sydney. He was sent to Dr. Wooll's private school in Parramatta, and upon completing his education took a position in a solicitor's office in Sydney with the object of studying for law. He subsequently went to Melbourne, and for two years applied himself to the legal profession. The adventurous spirit was, however, too strong in him to make him contented with the life of the lawyer's office, and gazing eagerly towards the vast tracts of undiscovered country, he determined that he would become a surveyor. He accordingly left Melbourne and came to Brisbane, where he settled down to the more congenial study of surveying and civil engineering. In 1862 he finished his course and entered the Government service as a surveyor in the Roads Department. After gaining some good practical experience in that post during the course of a year, he went into the Lands Department, and proceeded with Mr. William Landsborough, the explorer, on a private expedition in search of country west of Bowen Downs. They went by way of the Darr River, and discovered the Western and Diamantina Rivers, naming the latter after Lady Bowen. Mr. Landsborough then received the appointment of Government Resident at Burketown, and Mr. Phillips proceeded with him to take up the duties of staff-surveyor for that district. During his occupancy of this position Mr. Phillips surveyed Burketown, the town of Carnarvon on Sweer's Island, and also the town of Chandos on the Leichhardt River. At that time Burketown was very unhealthy, and quite fifty per cent. of the residents died in the course of a few months from a virulent form of

malarial fever. Mr. Landsborough, with the aid of Mr. Phillips, endeavoured to discover a healthier site for the town, and after an examination of the rivers easterly as far as the Van Diemen, they came upon the Norman River, which was so named after Captain Norman of the colonial warship *Victoria*. They found this to be by far the best port in the southern portion of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and after an exhaustive investigation of the country they finally settled upon the present site of the town of Normanton as being the most suitable for the principal town of the Gulf. In 1867 Mr. Phillips laid out the town and then explored most of the country to the south of Burketown and Normanton as far as the Cloncurry copper mines. The adventures of Mr. Phillips in the great work of exploration would form an interesting volume alone. A sturdy pioneer was he. Hardships never daunted him, and he faced dangers with grim determination. One experience alone will suffice to show the sufferings which he endured. It was in January, 1867, when with Mr. Landsborough he was at Morning Inlet in search of a better port for that part of the country. To their surprise they chanced upon a party of squatters who were working along the Gulf Rivers with exactly the same object in view. The party was led by a Mr. Woodward, who told them that he knew of a very fine river to the east of the Flinders, and offered them that if they would proceed with their boat to that river so as to explore the estuary of it, that he and his companions would meet them with pack horses and provisions. On that understanding they proceeded and entered the first large river to the east of the Flinders which had been charted by Captain Stokes in 1842. They went up the river in their boat until they could get no further without meeting Mr. Woodward's party. They were in fact completely out of their reckoning and destitute of provisions, and after a consultation they decided to leave the boat in charge of the men and strike out on foot to get a better idea of their position. They set off at sundown and walked the greater part of that night when they discovered that the river they were following took a turn round in the direction of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Not understanding this they waited for daylight, when they retraced their steps and at length found that the river they had ascended was simply another mouth of the Flinders, the one which Capt. Stokes had explored, and the one they had gone up, forming a delta. Their position, however, was not an enviable one. Uncertain of their surroundings, footsore and weary, they were also entirely without food, and as one and then two days passed without taking any nourishment they found themselves face to face with the awful prospect of starvation. "It was one of those things which an explorer has to expect," Mr. Phillips remarks when he tells the story; but though he can smile now at the recollection, the reality was anything but pleasant. Luckily they had plenty of water, but when a third day had nearly passed and they were still without food the prospect was gloomy. At length, however, they found an oasis in the wilderness. It was a track, and the track of a single dray which they rightly surmised must lead them to some place of refuge. They followed up the track, and it brought them to a station belonging to a Mr. Halloran. From him they obtained horses and provisions, and at length reached their boat again in safety. This was one of Mr. Phillips's worst experiences, but

he had assisted to make an important discovery. In October, 1868, Mr. Phillips left the Gulf, and was appointed staff-surveyor for the Kennedy district. He occupied this position until 1873, and whilst there he made many important surveys at Bowen, Townsville, Cardwell, Ingham, and Mackay, as well as in other places farther inland. In 1874 he was transferred to the Brisbane district, and five years later he joined the Railway Department as inspector of railway surveys in the southern division of the Colony. He held that position until May, 1886, when he resigned from the Government service. In the work of railway development Mr. Phillips has taken no small share, and to his wonderful engineering faculty the Colony owes a great deal. He surveyed about 800 miles of railway now in operation, besides thousands of miles of line which remained in abeyance. When he left the service he had in contemplation the furtherance of an idea for the more economical construction of the railways. In 1887 Sir Samuel Griffith, who was then

Premier, decided to experiment on the basis of his ideas, and an experimental line one mile long was built under Mr. Phillips's supervision on the Fassifern branch railway between Ipswich and Harrisville. The idea was briefly that wherever the surface of the ground could be followed with easy gradients, that it was unnecessary to drain the lines or ballast them with stone. The better to give effect to it, he proposed the use of metal sleepers of a trough shape. His suggestions were carried out successfully, and the Government decided in consequence to apply the principle in connection with the construction of the Croydon-Normanton railway. This work was carried out under his own supervision in a manner which did him the greatest credit. In 1893 Mr. Phillips stood for the representation of the Gulf of Carpentaria in the Legislative Assembly and was elected. For three years he occupied the seat, and at the election of 1896 was defeated. Whilst in Parliament Mr. Phillips took a prominent part in the movement which had for its object the establishment of meat works in the Colony, and he has been a member of the board controlling this highly-important industry. It was through his efforts that the Gulf of Carpentaria was made a division to come under the operation of the Act, and a levy of £6000 was made, which has remained to the



MR. GEO. PHILLIPS, EX-M.L.A.

Photo by Poulsen.

credit of the Gulf division ever since. It is unnecessary to state that the inauguration of this movement in the Gulf of Carpentaria tended in no small way to the prosperity of the district, and the electors had every reason to be grateful to Mr. Phillips for his sterling endeavours. Mr. Phillips was one of the strongest opponents of the border tax on station produce, but he has been the warmest advocate of anything which has in view a more liberal administration of the land. To economise railway development, and to provide a better water supply for the dry portions of the country have also been objects which have engaged the attention of Mr. Phillips, and he has spared no efforts to contribute his quota towards their establishment. In his political ideas Mr. Phillips is distinctly a Liberal, and he holds the most advanced views. At present he devotes his time mostly to a large and lucrative practice as a surveyor and civil engineer, and with the exception of the fact that he is a member of the Sandgate municipal council, he takes little active part in public affairs. There is probably no man whose heart is more in Queensland,

and there are certainly none who have travelled over more of the country than he. It is doubtful whether Queenslanders have learned to appreciate the value of the services which he has rendered in developing this Colony and in making its early history. Yet his work must remain as a monument of his energy and talents, and his name must be handed to posterity as that of a man whose aim was to advance his country with himself, and whose nearly every act displayed the spirit of patriotism which actuated him.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT WITHRINGTON,

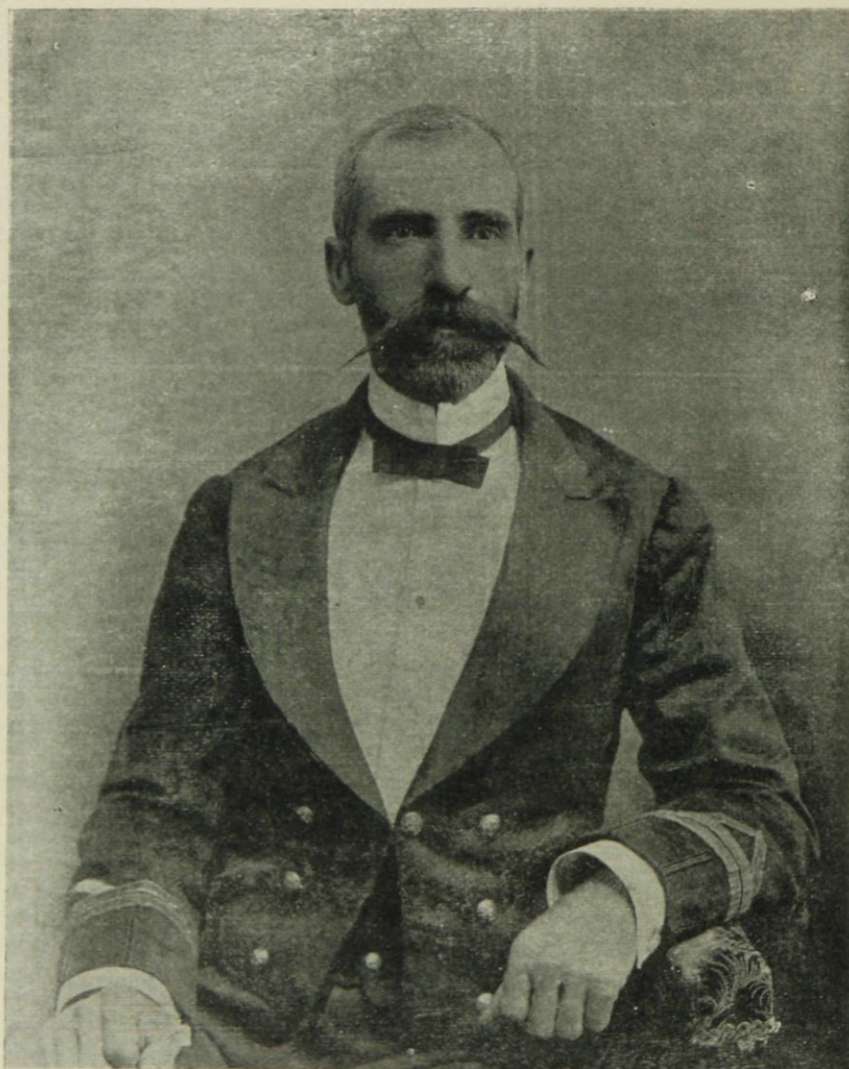
COMMANDING OFFICER NAVAL BRIGADE, MARYBOROUGH.

THE love of travel and adventure, so characteristic of the British race, is not wanting in those who have been born and bred 'neath the Southern Cross. In her early days, Australia furnished

scores of dauntless men, some of whom achieved fame as explorers and navigators, and ended their days peacefully, while others, alas! met with cruel deaths at the hands of fanatical and cannibalistic savages. The vicissitudes, privations, and sufferings of some of those noble-minded patriots, who, either in the interests of science, religion, or commerce, have gone to the "terrible beyond" will never be known, and consequently valuable historical facts are lost to posterity. Tasmanians, above all other Australians, seem to have inherited their forefathers' love for the sea, and many Hobarton and Launceston boys became daring and successful navigators. Among such adventurous spirits may be classed William Robert Withrington, draughtsman and land agent, at Maryborough, the greater portion of whose life has been spent as a sailor in Southern Seas. Born in Hobarton (now called Hobart), Tasmania, in 1857, he was sent at an early age to a private seminary, and afterwards went to one of the public schools in that city. At the age of 17 he left school and commenced the battle of life by entering the employ of a mill-owner in Hobarton. Finding this employment too dull and confined, young Withrington, who was somewhat of a romantic disposition, and who had conceived an intense love for the briny, determined that a "a life on the ocean wave" was the only career for him. He had no difficulty in joining a small vessel trading on the Australian coast, and remained seafaring for about two and a half years, gaining all necessary knowledge in seamanship. He then made a couple of voyages to the South Sea Islands in a labour-recruiting vessel, and experienced many amusing and some startling adventures. Returning to the land of his birth, he learned that the Brandy Creek goldfield (now called Beaconsfield), about 30 miles from Launceston, had just broken out, and he lost no time in repairing thither. He and a mate took up ground and worked it assiduously, but without success. Being disgusted with his non-success as a miner, a love for the sea once more gained possession of him and he again engaged in the Australian coastal trade. Arriving at Cooktown some time in 1879, a party was organised to exploit the coast of New Guinea for *bech-de-mer*. They carried on operations very successfully for about three months, until one day a tragic occurrence put an end to their ideas of making a fortune. As is usual with *bech-de-mer* parties, they had a station on the beach for treating the slugs

which camp was in charge of seven members of the crew, consisting of three white men and four Chinese. Two boats' crews were out on different parts of the beach, gathering the *bech-de-mer*. The captain was with the ship's cutter, and Withrington was in charge of the whaleboat. The cutter was the first to return to the schooner, when it was discovered that the rigging had been cut and the vessel generally looted. The captain immediately slipped the anchor and the vessel drifted out to sea. Withrington and his crew were proceeding to the station just as it was dark, but could find no trace of the men in charge, or the schooner. While he was meditating for a moment or two what to do, a flash of lightning lit up the whole bay and he discerned the vessel some miles out. The crew pulled towards her, and getting on board Withrington learned that the whole of the firearms and nearly all the food had been stolen, and he saw that everything movable in connection with the vessel was strewn about the deck. The captain decided that as there

were no arms and very little food left, it would be an act of folly to seek for the unfortunate men who had been left in charge of the station. As soon as the vessel reached the Queensland coast the occurrence was reported to the authorities, and one of the small warships was despatched to the scene to make enquiries, but no trace was discovered of the unfortunates, who, beyond a shadow of a doubt, were massacred, and their remains eaten. This tragic incident had a most depressing effect upon young Withrington, and he thereupon determined to abandon *beche-de-mer* fishing, with its attendant dangers. Having reached Brisbane, he had no difficulty in securing a berth on a ship proceeding to London. He returned with her and was afterwards employed on different vessels on the Australian coast for some years. Being desirous of a spell on shore, he, in 1881 or 1882, went to the Gympie goldfield and worked in several mines. He then migrated to Maryborough, and worked a drilling machine at Walkers Limited for a period of six months. Again becoming enamoured of the sea, he once more returned to the South Sea trade, remaining in it for about twelve months. Mr. Withrington married in 1884, and almost immediately afterwards joined the Surveyor-General's



MR. W. R. WITHRINGTON.

Photo by Poulsen.

Department in Brisbane as draughtsman. He remained in the capital for two and a half years and was then transferred to the Maryborough branch of the same department. His services were so well appreciated at headquarters that in 1891 he received the additional appointment of land agent, a position which he has occupied with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Government, up to the time of writing. In 1889, Mr. Withrington joined the Wide Bay and Burnett Second Regiment of Infantry, and at the end of about three years he passed the examination for captain. In 1893, the regiment was disbanded on the score of retrenchment, and thus a useful body of men was lost to the country. He subsequently joined the Maryborough Naval Brigade as sub-lieutenant, and the commanding officer being transferred, he took command of the company, the total strength of which is three officers and fifty men. Unassuming in manner and retiring in disposition, Mr. Withrington has won his present position by dint of downright energy and perseverance, and is deservedly popular with all sections of the community.

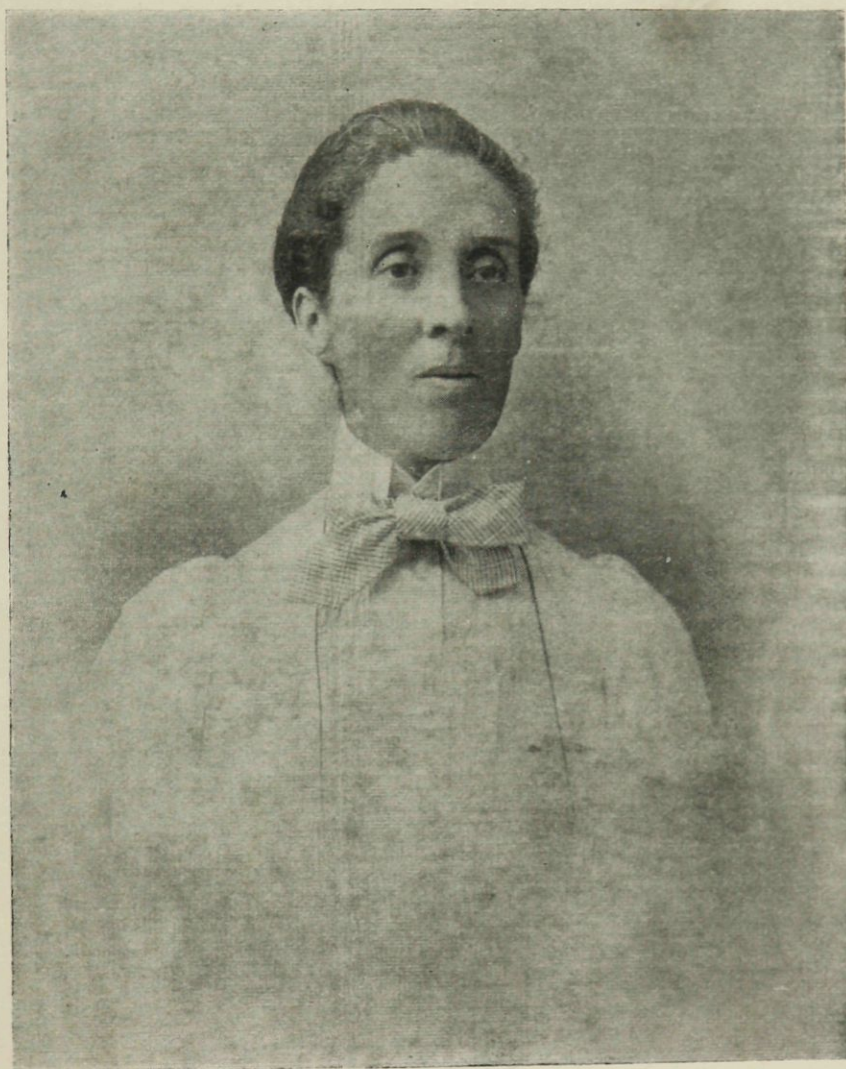
DR. LILIAN VIOLET COOPER.

L.R.C.P. AND S. (EDIN.), L.F.P. AND S. (GLASGOW).

TILL very recent years the environment of the woman student in any branch of science has been so persistently unfavourable as to be entirely prohibitive of any material advancement. Arguments, as rancorous as they were unscientifically based and superstitious, were used against the girl-scholar, whose only aim was enlightenment and a not unnatural desire to achieve something of that social independence, and oft as not professional success, which fitting education alone can render possible. Not the least implacable and unprejudiced of the opponents of this branch of education for women are women themselves. However, it may be noted by those who support the proposition of the intellectual inferiority of women, that their progress, so marked in recent years, is in exact correspondence with the educational advantages placed at their disposal. And indeed it is difficult to see why this division of learning should be for ever a sealed book from the other sex. It is admitted that its study enlarges the scope of our intellectual vision, and consequently adds to our intellectual pleasure; it encourages the formation of a habit of mental accuracy; it teaches us to contemplate the world with the eye of intelligence; and it accustoms us to the ways and methods of logical thought. For these reasons, if for none others, the study of science should be of as great value to the one as to the other sex. When woman, yearly extending the field of her ambition, decided to enter the medical profession, the storm raised by jealousy, ignorance, and bigotry raged furiously. The Medical Council of Great Britain solemnly declared that the study and practice of medicine and surgery, instead of affording a field of exertion well fitted for women, did on the contrary present special difficulties which could not be safely disregarded. The opposition through the press and otherwise was long and bitter, and not always scrupulous, but, like all opposition based on unreason and prejudice, it finally failed of its object, and the admissibility of women to the ranks of the medical profession is now an accomplished fact. The pioneer lady doctor of Queensland is Miss Lilian Violet Cooper, the subject of this biographical notice. This lady comes of a good county family, her father being Colonel of Her Majesty's Royal Light Infantry. She was born in Luton, near Chatham, in Kent, where she received her primary education. She early evinced a somewhat remarkable independence of spirit, and firstly established herself as a governess to her sister's only son; but at the age of 24, wearying of this, and a broader ambition filling her mind, she decided to take the bold step of qualifying for the medical profession. The path to this goal was at the time beset with numerous difficulties, but Miss Cooper determined to consider none of these obstacles as insuperable. She had a genuine love for the profession which she has adopted as her own. She went to London, and at the London School of Medicine for Women she spent four years, working assiduously. At the end of this period Miss Cooper went to Edinburgh, where she successfully attained to the triple qualification of the Scotch College. She soon displayed her capacity, as well as willingness, for hard and practical work, and became

the first duly qualified doctor's assistant in England. This was in Halstead, in Essex. The practice was a large one, the major portion of which fell to the charge of the lady assistant; and many an athletic young doctor would have shrunk from the arduous and incessant work which the position demanded. But this lady, intent on gaining a thorough experience of the business of a general practice, as well as that pathological knowledge which the responsibility and consideration in respect to a multitude of patients alone can give, indefatigably held to her post, at times making as many as 30 visits a day on foot. On the completion of her engagement Dr. Cooper was sufficiently adventurous to come to a country where the existence of the lady doctor was as yet almost unrealisable, and where she knew she was bound to meet with a large amount of old-fashioned prejudice, not only amongst the general public, but also amongst her professional brethren. How she met and swept away this prejudice, or compelled it to hide its diminished head, is

too well known amongst all classes in the Colony to require dilation upon here. Commencing as a doctor's assistant in Brisbane, in six months' time she found herself thrown entirely on her own resources. She started to practice on her own account. In addition to all the difficulties which cling round the initiatory stages of the practice of a young doctor, she had to contend with that ignorance and prejudice which we have touched upon. With indomitable pluck she set about building her own fortunes. Gradually success attended her efforts, and at length became assured to her. Doctor Lilian Cooper has now been practising nine years in Brisbane. Her skill and nerve have at length obtained recognition, not only from the public at large, but by the medical profession as a whole. As a surgeon the doctor displays a skill, a coolness, and a celerity which is not readily understood by those who have not learnt that some women can on emergency summon up a nervous force and will-power above that of the other sex. She is equally as successful in large and important surgical operations as in those of a minor character, and in the medical consultations which from time to time she holds with other doctors she has proved herself quite capable of holding her own. Naturally, as a woman's doctor she mostly shines, as in this



DR. LILIAN COOPER.

Photo. by Poulsen.

respect also she is mostly in vogue. Dr. Lilian Cooper's manner begets confidence. She is highly educated and well bred, yet she is entirely without affectation, and displays none of that assumption of dignity and of great learning which so often mars the popularity of a successful physician. She is popular in the widest sense of the term, and her name, often on the lips of the crowd, is never spoken except in connection with some friendly sentiment. She has worn down all that barbaric opposition which once existed against her in her capacity as a lady doctor by sheer good nature and hard work. In a few short years she has become one of Queensland's leading doctors, and Brisbane in its way is proud of its lady doctor. She is admired for her courage and her consistency, and in her own person she well exemplifies the following lines:—

"Happy is she who studying Nature's laws,
Through known effects can trace the secret cause,
Her mind possessing in a quiet state,
Fearless of Fortune, and resigned to Fate."

MR. WILLIAM YALDWYN,

POLICE MAGISTRATE, SOUTH BRISBANE.

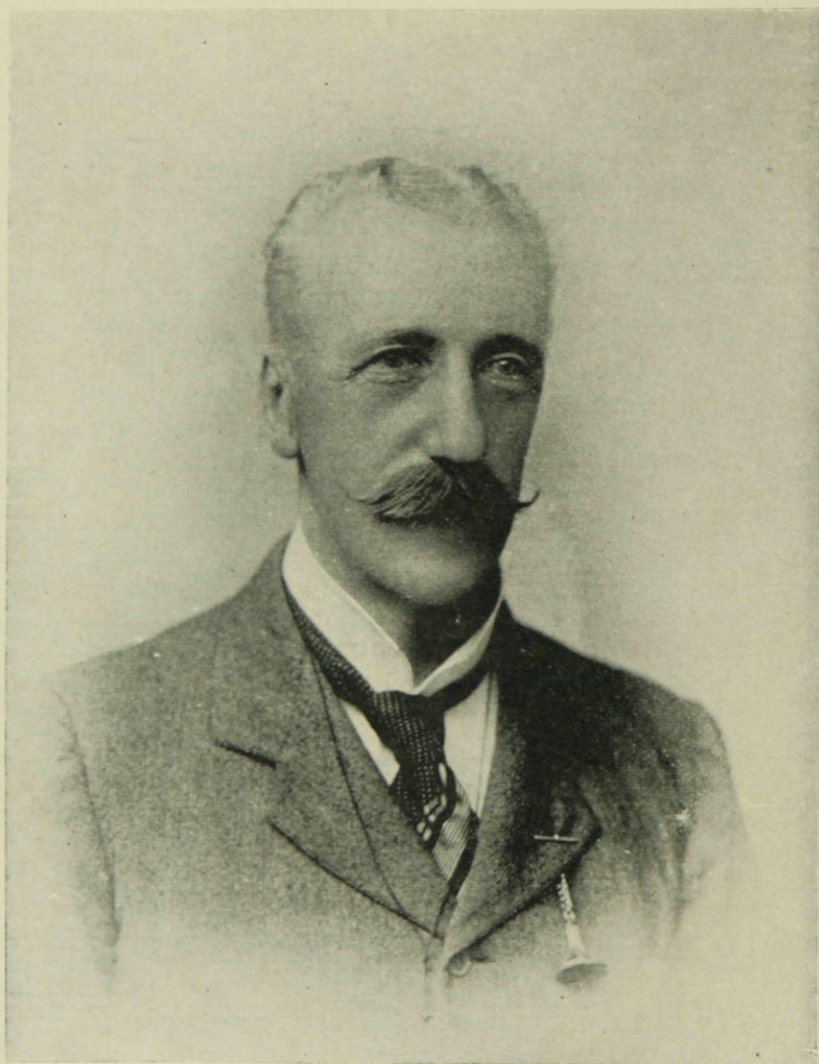
IN connection with the administration of the laws of a British colony, few official positions are more responsible than that of police magistrate. To deal out even-handed justice where parties of influential status—social, politically, or commercially—are concerned, is a duty which calls for a strong personality; possessing high attributes, not only as a student of human nature, but also as a philosopher. True though it be that the law is laid down—or made to order—to specially meet different classes of cases, yet it may prove effective or ineffective, just or unjust, according to the discriminating capacity of the administrator. Indeed, on that quality depends so much that it may be emphatically declared that police magistrates, in common with other officials

holding high administrative positions, can scarcely be fitted for their duties by mere education and routine training—model magistrates must in a sense be born for their work. Such an officer is the police magistrate of South Brisbane. William Yaldwyn was born in West Sussex, England, on 12th November, 1836, and is the son of William Henry Yaldwyn, of Blackdown, Sussex, who for many years was a resident of Queensland, and was one of the first five members appointed to the Legislative Council when the Colony was separated from New South Wales. The appointments were made before Sir George Bowen arrived, by Sir William Denison, at that time Governor of New South Wales, and Sir Charles Nicholson was constituted the first president of the Council. Mr. Yaldwyn, senr., during his residence in the colonies, was well-known and esteemed as a pastoral pioneer. Proceeding to Victoria in quest of a suitable pastoral property, he eventually selected country at Kyneton, and established Barfold station, named after his old property in England. The interest which he evinced in local affairs, and the esteem which he won during his residence in the district are memorialised by the circumstance that one of the principal streets of Kyneton still bears his name. He was also a well

known property-owner in Queensland. William Yaldwyn received his primary educational training at the Blackheath Preparatory School, the principal of which was Dr. Selwyn, a brother of Bishop Selwyn. Subsequently he attended the Tunbridge Grammar School, Kent, where his education was completed. He first saw Australia when he was an infant six months old. He went to England when he was five years of age, but returned to Victoria in 1852, and after 11 months' experience on the Ovens goldfield, again visited England, where he remained till 1852, when he came to Queensland with his father, who then proceeded to the Upper Dawson and purchased Taroom station. This property his father retained till the early sixties, when he disposed of it, and after visiting England the family came out again in 1864 and settled in Sydney, where Mr. W. H. Yaldwyn died. In 1866 the subject of this sketch came to Queensland, and engaged in pastoral pursuits till 1868, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council. Residing at Warwick, he turned his attention to the tin-mining interests of the Stanthorpe district. Being recognised as a

man of marked ability, sound judgment, and wide experience, in 1877 Mr. Yaldwyn was offered the appointment of police magistrate at Dalby, and resigning his seat in the Legislative Council he accepted the office. After five years' service in this official capacity at Dalby, he was promoted to the police magistracy of Ipswich, where he remained for eleven years; and he discharged his responsible duties in such a highly capable and satisfactory manner, that when the office of police magistrate for South Brisbane became vacant in 1893, Mr. Yaldwyn was appointed to that position, the functions of which he has since performed with exceptional credit to himself as an indefatigable worker and wise administrator. In the early days Mr. Yaldwyn had many sensational experiences of "moving accidents by flood and field," some of which (recorded by his own graphic pen) have furnished seasonable and intensely interesting reading in Christmas numbers of leading Australian journals. He was also associated with a sea adventure which has left in his mind

vivid recollections of unpleasantness and peril. In 1852, when, owing to crews being unobtainable, ships were detained in Melbourne, Mr. Yaldwyn and his father took a passage to England in a little barque named the *Beulah*. There were only two other passengers in the vessel, which was taken too far south and got into such high latitudes that the cold was intense and other discomforts very severe. At one time no less than six icebergs were in view of the barque, and on several occasions all on board were possessed with grave fears for their safety. However, after a very eventful and alarming voyage the vessel reached England safely, which was a cause for fervent thanksgiving on the part of the overjoyed crew and passengers. Mr. Yaldwyn has been an enthusiastic supporter of athletics. He took a prominent part in promoting the first Rugby football club in Warwick, and in his time he has also rendered appreciable service as a cricketer. As far back as 1858 he played in a cricket match between teams representing the city of Brisbane and Fortitude Valley, the contest, which was about the first in the Colony's cricket annals, taking place at "Green Hills," the locality where the Roma-street railway station is now situated. Mr. Yaldwyn takes a deep interest in literary affairs.



MR. WILLIAM YALDWYN, P.M.

Ph to by Poulsen.

He was one of the first members of the Ipswich Literary Circle, and at present is vice-president of the Brisbane Literary Circle. Being particularly well read, and a keen critic, he has done much to popularise and promote the interests of such unions. In 1861 he married the daughter of the Rev. D. M. Sinclair, then a squatter at Wambo, on the Condamine, and the issue has been four sons and three daughters (all living.) The eldest son (Mr. W. E. Yaldwyn), who was for some time manager of the Mitchell branch of the Q.N. Bank, has distinguished herself for heroism in the rescue of life. For saving six lives during the Charleville flood he was awarded the Albert medal, and he also holds the Royal Society's Medal for rescuing a woman from drowning during the Dalby flood. He has also made his mark as an athlete, having won the biggest footracing events at Ipswich and Dalby annual sports. Mr. Yaldwyn's second son is managing a freehold pastoral property at Jericho, near Toowoomba; his third son (also an athlete) was for some time in the banking service, and later engaged in mining on the New Guinea gold-

fields, and is now serving with the 4th Imperial Bushmen's Contingent in South Africa (he joined as a private, but has been promoted to sergeant); and the fourth boy was a student at the Brisbane Grammar School, and has entered mercantile pursuits. Two of the daughters are married to sons of the late Hon. James Taylor, of Toowoomba. A man of cultured and conscientious mind, a quick and just judge of human character, and the possessor of a genial and equable temperament, there are few magistrates who hold the scales of justice with greater dignity than Mr. Yaldwyn, and yet fewer who command such general respect by the dispensation of mercy wherever there is good warrant to associate it with his judgments.

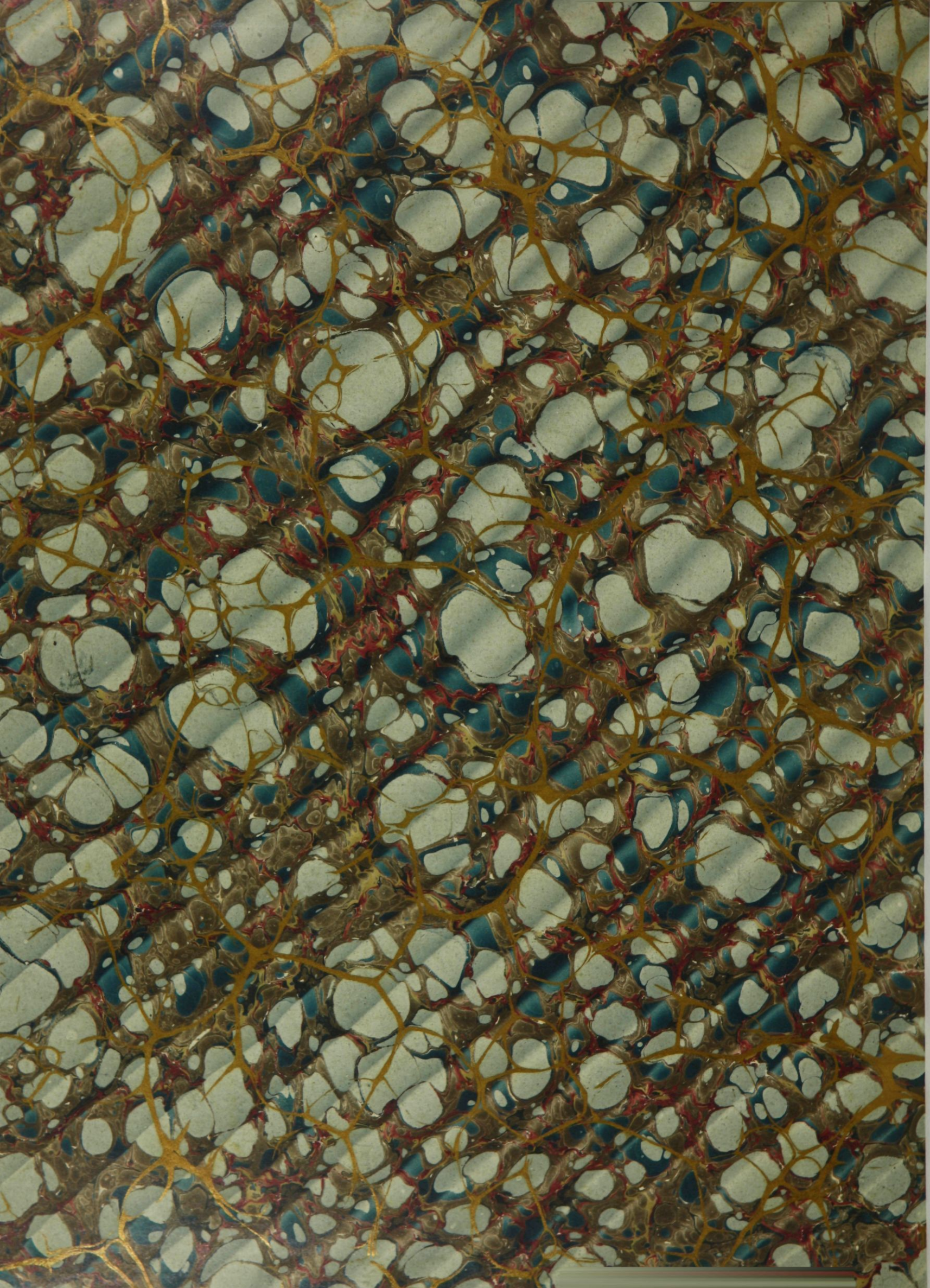
MR. CLARE ALEXANDER, J.P.,

MANAGER QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, MOUNT MORGAN.

IT is indeed but a feeble expression of the truth to say that the infinities revealed to us by science go far beyond anything which had occurred to the unaided imagination of man. They are not only a never-failing source of pleasure and interest, but seem to lift us out of the petty troubles and sorrows of life. "Speak to the earth and it shall teach thee," says Job; and we all know Shakespeare's "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." This is a utilitarian age in which we live, and the discoveries of the scientist are applied to the advantages of the human race; so that every scientific discoverer becomes a public benefactor. The most obvious benefactor is, of course, he who finds riches in the earth, and proceeds to delve them. Where the thriving township of Mount Morgan now stands was once a wilderness of hills and valleys almost untenanted by human being. The metamorphosis was wrought by the discovery of the Mount Morgan mine. And there are now residents who proclaim the existence of further riches, and devote their energies to the discovery of these. Mr. Clare Alexander is one of such residents. He is manager of the local branch of the Q.N. Bank. But he is also one who "having eyes sees the beauty of the earth." And in the account of his life, which follows, will be found related his connection with Mount Morgan, and his work for its future. Mr. Clare Alexander is a native of Surrey, England, having been born at Parish Ockham in the year 1859. His father, the Rev. Mr. Richard Dobson Alexander, was for some years chaplain to the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, the present earl then being in his minority. He afterwards removed to Devon to the living of South Poole, near Knightsbridge. Mr. Clare Alexander was then two years old. His early years were spent at the vicarage. After a preliminary home training, he became a scholar of Honiton Grammar School, near Eton. There he remained for several years, leaving the school only to undergo another form of education, in the shape of a bank training. Mr. Alexander joined the Central Bank of London, Gornhill. He remained in the bank till he was 20 years of age. Since his arrival Mr. Alexander has seen a great deal of the Colony, having represented his bank in many districts. His first move out of Brisbane was to St. George, where he was accountant for three years and a half. Then came a transfer to Winton as manager of the local branch. While at Winton Mr. Alexander left the Q.N. Bank to enter the Bank of New South Wales; in January of 1888, he rejoined

the National Bank, and spent twelve months at the head office. He then went to Beenleigh as manager, remaining there for three years and a half, until 1892, when he took over the important branch at Mount Morgan, and has been manager there ever since. It is unnecessary to dwell on the extent of the business done by the Mount Morgan branch of the bank. It was started mainly for the business of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Co., but the township has grown rapidly, and now the commercial and private accounts make a very respectable total. In the seven years comprising his residence Mr. Alexander has witnessed a remarkable change in the extent and prosperity of the town. Various municipal reforms have been carried out, and others are in progress or contemplated. The township, though not large in area, is prosperous and progressive, and there are excellent reasons for the prediction that ere long Mount Morgan will take rank as one of the biggest mining towns of the Colony. Mr. Alexander's training and experience make an excellent equipment for his work as manager. In addition, his interest in the district's welfare, his practical acquaintance with mining, no less than his enthusiasm as a geologist, and his courtesy, render him not only a popular but a very valuable citizen. He is a Justice of the Peace, having received his commission many years ago. He is also an energetic member of the school of arts committee, and a supporter and patron of the local football club. But it is as an amateur geologist and prospector that Mr. Alexander is greatest in vogue. He approaches mining from the point of the scientist. The structure and material of the earth, the nature and causes of mineral deposits, attract his consideration just as a perfect sunset or opalescent sky attracts the landscape painter. The inorganic bodies resting in the earth are magnets to Mr. Alexander. And nowhere is there greater scope for the intelligence and knowledge of the mineralogist than in Mount Morgan, where the conditions are unique, and probably inexplicable by ordinary laws. The science of minerals then is Mr. Alexander's hobby. It is a fortunate one for him in many ways. The physical features of the district preclude indulgence in the ordinary pastimes. Moved by his inclinations, Mr. Alexander spends most of his time in prospecting the surrounding hills. In addition to the pleasure thus acquired, he is expected soon to reap some profit. For on one of these prospecting expeditions he discovered a deposit of copper; and the Mount Alexander copper mine is in process of flotation. Mr. Alexander has, of course, other mining interests in the district, but these are matters which need not be touched on here. His interests are more than those of the ordinary investor, since to him the development and progress of a mine means so much more to his store of knowledge. Mr. Alexander is married, having a family of two. Mrs. Alexander is a daughter of Mr. Walter Samuel Taylor, late chief clerk of the Lands office, Brisbane, better known as the developer of the Mount Taylor gold mine, Kingston, about 14 miles from the capital, of which very little has been heard; the reason of this is that Kingston is worked by a family syndicate of five, Mr. Alexander being one of its members. Mr. Alexander's opinion of Mount Morgan and district is doubly valuable. In the first place, as manager of the Queensland National Bank he has his finger on the pulse of the commercial life of the township. As a practical mineralogist, who is able to apply his knowledge to his surroundings, his word also has considerable weight. Mr. Alexander then predicts a future for Mount Morgan equal to that of Charters Towers or Gympie. This, he says, is no illusionary vision, but is based on his knowledge of the district and the mineral wealth therein. When that future arrives, we may, on our part, predict a fortune for Mr. Alexander, and the affectionate regard and grateful remembrance of all having an interest in the welfare of Mount Morgan.





INDEX TO

QUEENSLAND 1900

Brisbane, Alcazar Park, 1900

A.

Aborigines; B127
 Alexander, Clare; B177
 Anti-Transportation Movements; 49-52
 Aramac; B102
 Archer, Archibald; 152
 Archer, Charles; 188
 Archer, Colin; 188, B127
 Archer, David; B127
 Archer, James; B127
 Archer, R. S.; 188, B127 (photo B127)
 Archer, Thomas; B127, B135
 Archer, William; B127
 Archer Brothers; B127

B.

Barcaldine; B43, B54, B151
 Barney, Colonel; 23, 51-52
 Barton; B54
 Bennett, Israel; B79-80 (photo B80)
 Berserker Ra.; 101
 Bertram, A; 188
 Billyard, W. W.; 51
 Black, Hume; 155, 156
 Blackall; B43, B151
 Blood-Smyth, J. L.; B165 (photo B165)
 Boles, Jason; B25
 Boyd, B; 190
 Boyd River; 40
 Boyd's Station; 37
 Boyne River; 11
 Broadmount; 9, 101, B138
 Broadsound; 5, 78
 Brown, W. A.; 51

Buchanan, A; B11, B36

Burke & Wills Expedition; 71-76

Burns, William; 188, 189, 190, B79, B102-103

Burns & Twigg; 106, 189-190 (photos following 189, 193) B79, B102-103, B167

Eush Brotherhood; B23, B79, ~~B102-103, B157~~

~~Buss, Frederick, p. 140, B106~~

Eustard Bay; 5

Bustard Head; 9

Euzacott, C H; B12

Byerley, Mr.; 78

(photo, B50)

C.

Calliope; 102, 112, B51

Calvert; 39, 40, 41

Cameron, John; B54-55 (photo B54)

Canoona; 78, 99-101, 107, B127

Cape Capricorn; 9

Cape Manifold; 5

Cape Townsend; 5

Cawarral; 105, 107

Central District Court; B21

Central Queensland Building Society; B99

Central Queensland Meat Export Co; 189, B83

Chambers, A W; B153 (photo opp. B153)

Church of England. Diocese of Rockhampton; B22-23, B143

Clermont; 112, B31, B37, B38, B43

Colledge, J C; B135

Collins, R M; B30 (photo B30)

Comet; B98

Comet River; 40

Commercial Hotel, Rockhampton; 189

Connor & Fitz's Station; 86

Cook, James; 5

Court cases; B21, B96, B153

Craver, Richard; B152, (Photo opp. B152)

Crocodile Creek; 101, 105, 107, B135, B152

Crombie, J & W; B54

D.

Daily Northern Argus; B159
Dalrymple, D H; B11-18 (photo B17)
Darcy, W K; 106, 193, B135
Davidson, Dr; B126
Dawes, N; B22-23 (photo B22), B143
Dawson, Anderson; 157, B146 (photo B146)
Day, Capt; 51
Dean, John, B60-61 (photo. B60)
Delahunty, James; 193, B167
De Little; F W; B100 (photo B100)
De Satge, O; 142
Diggins, Rev; B22
Douglas, John; 139, 140, 143, 150
Dowling, J S; 51
Drake, J G; B159 (photo B159)
Dredges (Fitzroy River); 187, 188
Dunlop, J J; 188

E.

Electorates; 69, 125, 128
Elliott, Gilbert; 22, 125, 128, 129
Expedition Ra.; 40

F.

Facing Island; 52
Federation, p177-179
Feez, Albrecht; 124, B160
Feez, A F M; B160
Ferguson, John; 106
Fiddes, Hugh; B81 (photo B81)
Fielding, General; B78
Fitzgerald, Mr; 144-145
Fitzroy Brewery; B98

Fitzroy River; 9, 36, 79, 100, 101, 188-189

Fitzroy River Bridge, Rockhampton; 189, B138

Fitzsimmons, Charles; 128, 131

Flinders, M; 9

Fox, George; B12
Free Press (Newspaper) p60

G.

Gardner, Mr & Mrs; 79

Gatcombe Head; 9

Gilbert, John; 39, 41, 42

Gladstone; 99, 130, 188, B38

See Also North Australia Settlement

Glenmore; 101, B51

Gogango Divisional Board; B12, B13

Gold Fields

See also

Calliope Station; 36

Canoonas; 188

Cawarral; 886 (photo B46)

Clermont

Crocodile Creek

Glenmore

Morinish

Mt. Morgan

Mt. Nicholson

Mt. Usher

Mt. Wheeler

J. New Zealand Gully

Raglan

Rannes

Ridglands

Rosewood

Gordon, Donald; 105

Gordon, Sandy; 105, 106

Grant, A C; B11, B36-37 (photo B37)

Gray, R J; B41-42

Graziers Butchering Co, Mt. Morgan; B98

Gregory, A C; 70, 82-88

Grice, James; B37

Griffiths, Thomas; 189

Gunn, Donald; B54

H.

Hadgraft, John; 188

Halford, Rev. G. D; B23

Hall, T S; 106, 193

Hall, Walter; 106

Hall, Wesley; 106

Hamilton, John; B51

Hardie, P; 188

Harding, Justice; B21

Hawkes, Dr. B126

Hay & Barnes' Station; 86

Haynes, Charles; 188

Henchman, W; B86 (photo B86)

Hillview; 9

Howard Smith & Sons (Rockhampton Branch); B82

Huet, F A; B124, B128-129 (photo B128)

Hutton, A M; 193

I.

Isaacs River; 40

J.

James Fairlie & Sons (Maryborough) p.191

Jardine, John; B102

Jones, R. R; B96 (photo. B96)

K.

Kabra; B160
Karl, F; B160
Kelly, T; 188
Keppel Bay; 5, 9, 101
Keppel Islands; 5, 9,

L.

Lakes Creek Meat Works; 156, B38, B83.
See also Central Queensland Meat Export Co.
Lands Act; 167-173
Landsborough, Wm; 69, 76-77
Leichardt, Ludwig; 38-44, 86, 87-88, 92
Longreach; 23, B54, B55

M.

Macdonald-Patterson, Thomas; B170-171 (photo. B170)
Macfarlane, R; 188
McGullough, William & Co, (Rockhampton); B86
McIlwraith, M'Eachern & Co (Rockhampton Branch); B82
Mackenzie, A C; B140 (photo. B140)
Mackenzie River; 40
McKinlay, Mr; 69, 77
McLaughlan, Danie), B98
McLaughlan, J; B98 (photo. B98)
McLaughlan, P J; B98
McLaughlan, Thomas; B98
Macrossan, J M; 155, 156, B10
Mawdsley, A A; 188
Medcraf, Harry; 193, B167 (photo. B167)
Medcraf's Biscuit & Confectionery Manufactory; 193,
(photo. opp. 194)
Meldrum, Mr; 188
Merewether, C E; 51
Meyenberg, Mr; 156
Millican, F; B123 (photo B123)
Milman, H M; B102

Moomera; B123

Morehead, B D; B11-12 (photo. B11); B36

Morehead's Ltd; B36, B37

Morden Bay District (Dietrich exploration) p. 11-17

Morgan, Edwin; 105-107

Morgan, Fred; 105-107

Morgan, Thomas; 105-107

Morinish; 105, 107

Mort; T S; B95

Mt. Alexander Coppermine; B177

Mt. Archer; 101

Mt. Larcom; 9

Mt. Morgan; 101 (photo. opp. 104); 105-107, 184, 189,
B25, B65, B92, B98, B123, B135, B136, B140, B141, B153,
B164, B174

Mt. Nicholson; 101

Mt. Usher Gold Mines Ltd; B135

Mt. Wheeler; 105, 106, 107

Murray, Sir Francis; B37

Murray, John; B12-13, (photo B13)

Muttaborra; B54, B140

N.

Narrows; 9

New Zealand Gully; 107, B135

New Zealand Loan & Merchantile Agency Co (Aton Branch); B100

Newman, G. H; B51, (photo B51)

Nicholson, Sir Charles; 69, 128, 129, 131, 136, B43

North Australian Settlement; 49, 50-52

North Reef Lighthouse; 187

Norton, Albert; B25 (photo. B25)

Norton; B164

O.

O'Connell, Sir Maurice; 69, 100-101, 128, 130, 131

Oxley, John; 11-12

P.

Palmer, H; 139, 140, 142, 144, 145, 146, 149

Pastoral settlement; 100

Peterson, Alexander; 188, B83 (photo B83)

Patterson, G; B161 (photo B161)

Pattison, W; 106, 156, 157

Peak Downs; 40, 142, B31, B36, B60, B152

Pederby, W H; B13

Pelham; 100

Penal settlements - Moreton Bay, 13-14.

Perry, Capt.; 51

Peterkin, Mr.; 189, B103

Plews, H; B42

Port Alma; 189

Port Curtis; 9, 11, 12, 100-101, 124

Port Curtis settlement See North Australian Settlement

Power, Verall; B21-22 (photo B21)

Properties

Alice Downs; L54

Aramac; B54

Banana; B92

Barcaldine Downs; B54

Calliungal; 105

Dartmoor; B36

Forest Hill; B37

Goodemere; 101, B127

Green Hills; B54

Kensington Downs; L54

Minnie Downs; B127

Mt. Cornish; B54

Mt. Larcom; B35

Princhester; B101

Ravensbourne; B37

Red Bank; B95

Rodds Bay; L25

Properties cont.

Ruthven; B37

St. Helens; B127

Taroom; B176

Wilby; B54

Queensland Smelting Co. Ltd. p192.

R.

Radford; I W; B101 (photo B101)

Raglan; 100

Raglan; 105

Railways; 101, 142, 148, ¹⁷³⁻¹⁷⁵174, 189, B103, B138, B142, B151, B170

Ralston, W V; B35-36, (photo. B35)

Ranking, R A; B43, (photo. B43)

Rannes; 105

Razorback; 105-106

Reid, Walter; B82, (photo. B82)

Ridgeland; 105, 107

Rockhampton; 69, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 99, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, (photo. opp. 112), 124, 125, 130, 184, 188-191, B12, B13, B16, B21, B22, B23, B36, B38, B42, B43, B54, B60, B79, B80, B81, B82, B83, B86, B96, B98, B100, B102, B103, B124, B126, B127, B128, B134, B135, B136, B138, B140, B146, B152, B159, B160, B165, B167, B168, B170, B171

Rockhampton Flour Milling Co; B103

Rockhampton Foundry; 189, B103

Rockhampton Girls Grammar School; 162

Rockhampton Grammar School; 162, B86, B96

Rockhampton Harbour Board; 188-189 (photos opp. 188), B79, B81, B83, B102-103, B127

Rockhampton Municipal Council; 188, B13, B81, B160, B170

Roper, Mr; 39, 41

Rosewood; 105

Royal Fitzroy Hotel, Rockhampton; 79

Royds, C J; 128, 131

Rudd, W H; 188

Rutherford's; 106

Ryan, M; B160

S.

St Josephs Cathedral, Rockhampton; photo opp. 108

St Pauls Church, Rockhampton; E22

Saunders, A; B54

Schmidt, R; 188

Schmidt, Harry; 193

Scottish Australian Investment Co.; E11

Sea Hill; 9

Sellheim, F; E92-93 (photo. B92)

Separation Movements; 50, 59, 155, E13, B104, B149

Seymour, L T; B49-50 (photo B50)

Shearers Strike; E43, B50, E95, B143, B161

Ships

Albion; 188

Andemisia p55

Balclutha; 79

Ben Bolt; 78

Boomerang; 79

Bremer; 188

Comet; 78

Cornubia; 51

Elisa; 188

Fortuna; 78-79

Harriet; 52

Kangaroo; 52

Lord Auckland; 51-52

Mermaid; 11-12

Secret; 52

Thomas Lowry; 51, 52

Sloane, William & Co (Rockhampton Branch); B85

SNOW, Charles William 162-163

South Trees Point; 9

Stanley, B. C; B42, (photo. B42)

Stations see Properties

Stevenson, John; B37-38, (photo. B38)

Stevenson, John & Co; B37-38

Supreme Court, Rockhampton, B165

T.

Thomas Brown & Sons p184-5
Taylor, E. B31-32 (photo. B31)
Thompson & Robert p118-119
Thompson's Point; 133

Townley, John; B168-169

Twigg, E; 189-190, F79; (photo F79); 1103

U.

Union Mortgage & Agency Co of Australia (ten branch); B86

Usher, W T; B125

Usher, William; F134-135 (photo. B125)

V.

Voss, E H V; B126; (photo. B126)

Voysey, W; B98

W.

Walker, F. 69, 76
Walker's Ltd (Merrybrough) p185-187
Walter Reid & Co; 192, 192, 1167

Webster & Co; F82

Willbrinkham, A; F125

Willcocks, G C; B138 (photo. B138)

Williams, H; 188

Winton; B142, B151, L177

Woods, Mr; B160

Wright, Denton & Co (Lockington branch); 186

Wyatts Hotel; 106

Y.

Yaldwyn, William; B176; (photo. B176)

Yaldwyn, William Henry; 123, F176